"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasingly cloudy, snow or rain by tonight or tomorrow; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,870. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA RAISES YUCATAN BLOCKADE

Acts While American Note Threatening to Use Force There Is on the Way to Him.

CHANGE OF POLICY SEEN

British Ask for Warship for Manzanillo—Villa Menaces Tampico —Gutierrez Turns Up.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Wilson has determined that all the rival factions in Mexico shall be compelled, if necessary, not only to respect the lives and property of foreigners, but to insure freedom of commercial communication between the United States and its Southern neighbor.

This policy, enunciated in the last two notes sent to General Carranza concerning the situation at Mexico City, was further developed by the dispatch of a communication informing the Mexican chief that unless the gunboat Zaragoza was recalled from its attempted blockade of the port of Progreso, the President of the United States "would be constrained to issue instructions" to the commander of the armored cruiser Des Moines "to prevent any interference" with American ships going to or from the port.

The purpose of this note apparently was achieved before it reached Vera Cruz, for the Navy Department received word today that the Zaragoza had put back to Vera Cruz "on account of the stress of weather." The opinion of officials is that there will be no further attempt to blockade.

The American note was couched in terms as emphatic as the warning concerning conditions in Mexico City, relieved by the evacuation of Obregon. It set forth that if the American cruiser found it necessary to take steps to prevent interference with American ships such a policy should not be interpreted as having any relation to "internal affairs in Mexico" but "in the interest of peace and amity" between the two countries.

Change of Policy Seen.

Diplomatists, who by instruction of their Governments, have been discussing Mexican affairs with the Washington Government, interpret the latest developments as a change from a policy of passive observation to one of energetic insistence on the protection of foreign interests.

With the situation at Progreso apparently clearing up, disposing of the threatened cutting off of the sisal hemp supply needed for harvesting the American grain crop, the Washington Government now is confronted with a perilous condition of affairs at Manzanillo, a port on the west coast of Mexico. The British Consul has appealed through the British Embassy here to a British man-of-war. He says the German Consul joins him in the request, as the condition of foreigners is "unbearable" and no American men-of-war are nearby. This message was transmitted for the British Consul by wireless through Admiral Howard of the Pacific fleet, who at the same time took up the situation with the Navy Department. An American warship from the Pacific fleet will go to Manzanillo to look after foreign interests, making unnecessary, it is believed, the dispatch of any British ships.

The Carranza authorities at Manzanillo have been confiscating property, the food situation is bad and foreigners are generally apprehensive. It is believed that representations of a strong character will be sent to Carranza concerning this situation, although it is realized that the first chief had difficulty in communicating with his forces on the west coast of Mexico. The American Consul at Manzanillo will make representations to the local authorities, and Rear Admiral Howard himself probably will go to the port to assist in relieving distressed foreigners.

Five Factions in the Field.

With the work of Congress ended, President Wilson has been giving close attention to the Mexican affairs. The official reports show that there are five distinct movements in Mexico, and a sixth which is not engaging in military operations but is endeavoring to influence the situation from the United States. This is what is known as the "Mexican Peace Assembly," which recently met at San Antonio, Texas. Esquivel Obregon and Federico Gamboa, former Ministers in Huerta's Cabinet, are prominent leaders in it and have arrived in Washington to discuss the situation with officials of the United States Government.

The five factions operating in the field consist of the Villa-Zapata coalition, controlling a broad strip running south from the American border to Southern Mexico; the Carranza forces, which occupy the eastern seaboard and some garrisons on the west coast; the forces of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, occupying portions of the States of San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon, with columns operating in scattered parts of the republic; the bands of General Inez Salazar, operating in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora in the vicinity of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, and independent troops of the State of Yucatan, in revolt against Carranza and having no affiliation with any other faction in Mexico.

Colville Barclay, Counselor of the British Embassy, called at the State Department late today to inquire as to this Government's advices in regard to the Progreso situation. He learned that the British steamer Wyvisbrook, as to which his inquiries were particularly directed, had sailed from Progreso for New Orleans several days ago, with 9,000 bales of sisal.

The American schooner Paul, from Mobile, is said to be the only merchant vessel now at Progreso.

Reports to the State Department today said the Carranza forces had practically abandoned the Tuxpan district, just south of Tampico, where they had lost control of all the oil fields and had sent their forces to Tampico.

General Carranza has issued a decree suspending import duties on lard, sugar, flour, meal, crackers, grain, and beans of all kinds, the purpose being to relieve the food scarcity, it is announced in a Vera Cruz dispatch. Many destitute persons are said to have arrived at Vera Cruz from interior points, and it is feared that unless prompt measures are taken to better the situation there the economic troubles will be much aggravated. It is reported that the wholesale dealers are unwilling to order large quantities of food supplies on account of the political situation and the fluctuating high rate of exchange.

GUTIERREZ CLAIM RENEWED.

Sends an Envoy from Mountain Capital—Story of His Wanderings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—José Vasconcelos, who as Secretary of Education was one of the members of the Cabinet of the Convention Government of General Eulalio Gutierrez, Provisional President of Mexico, and accompanied the latter when he fled from Mexico City on Jan. 16, arrived in Washington today on a mission that may have an

Continued on Page 5.

WAR VERSE BY WATSON.

Poet, in Seven Lines, Tells Who Started the European War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—William Watson, the poet, deals with the question of who was the aggressor in the war in the following lines in The Evening News:

If two men fell to fighting, of whom one
Carried that day no ready weapon save
Only an oaken stave,
While the other glittered in the Summer sun
With casque and corselet, lance, and whetted glaive;
By which of these would all but fool or knave
Adjudge the combat to have been begun?

FIVE FIRES IN APARTMENT.

Mrs. Sarah Kartoff's Baby Suspected of Starting Blazes.

Fire that was reported by Battalion Chief Ruddy as "suspicious" started yesterday afternoon in five separate places in the apartment of the Kartoff family on the top floor of the five-story house at 67 East Ninety-eighth Street. Circumstances as outlined by Mrs. Sarah Kartoff suggested that her two-and-one-half-year-old daughter might have started the blazes in the apartment, but the police and firemen were not inclined to believe that the child could have done so.

The alarm for the fire was sent in by a tenant in the house, and when the firemen broke into the apartment they found blazes in a couch and a dresser in the parlor, in a clothes closet of a bedroom, and in a folding bed and trunk in another bedroom. All of the blazes were soon extinguished, and Fire Marshal McGough was notified. He questioned Mrs. Sarah Kartoff and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mollie Kartoff, both of whom arrived at the apartment while the firemen were there, and then gave them summonses to appear at Fire Headquarters this morning for an investigation.

Mrs. Sarah Kartoff said she went out yesterday afternoon and left her little daughter alone in the apartment. When she returned, she said, she was met in the hall on the top floor by the child, who closed the apartment door behind her as the mother came up the steps. Mrs. Kartoff said she was provoked at this, because she had no key to the apartment, and was standing in the hall scolding the child when she saw smoke coming under the door. She was running down the steps to turn in an alarm, she said, when another tenant passed her and reached the signal box first.

HOUSE EXPELS HOWLAND.

Colorado State Representative Accused of Perjury.

DENVER, Col., March 15.—The Colorado House of Representatives today expelled Representative W. W. Howland of Denver on charges of perjury. Howland, who was arrested Saturday night on information filed by District Attorney John A. Rush, charging perjury, still was in jail in default of $2,000 bail at the time his membership in the General Assembly was terminated.

The House unanimously adopted the report of the special committee which investigated charges that Howland received a package of money sent to him in the House Chamber Feb. 9, and acted upon a resolution of expulsion presented by Speaker P. B. Stewart, who headed the committee. The committee then at its own request was continued for further investigation.

At the first session of the special committee Howland testified the package contained $15 in currency, the proceeds of a business transaction in which he was interested with George C. Waterman. Howland's story was confirmed by Waterman. At a subsequent hearing Howland testified the money came from Dr. Mary Bates, and was to pay a woman detective for work in shadowing John S. Phillips, probation officer of the Juvenile Court. At the time four bills designed to abolish the Juvenile Court, over which Judge Ben B. Lindsey presides, were pending in the House.

BRYAN PLEDGES 10,000 MEN.

Secretary Overwhelmed by Recruits for No-Liquor Army.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—At the end of a temperance meeting in the Billy Sunday Tabernacle tonight Secretary of State Bryan's appeal for recruits in a total abstinence army was answered by 10,000 men of all ages. Billy Sunday, who was to speak from the same platform, was unable to be present because of his exertions during the day and the need for rest to complete his campaign here.

Secretary Bryan was swept off his feet by the thousands who rushed down the sawdust trails in response to his appeal for signers to pledge cards circulated through the audience. In the scramble to enlist in the temperance army, the Secretary was caught in the middle of the throng and had to be rescued by a detail of police.

The audience of more than 25,000 persons filled every seat in the tabernacle. The meeting was opened with a song, "The Brewers' Big Horses Can't Roll Over Me." Then Secretary Bryan delivered a temperance address which stirred the throng to great enthusiasm.

In closing he called for recruits. Kneeling down on the platform beside the pulpit, where Billy Sunday many times has called for converts, Secretary Bryan endeavored, pen in hand, to keep pace with the temperance "converts" as they filed down. For half an hour he autographed pledge cards, but he soon found himself in the centre of a surging mob when a portion of the crowd swept into the choir loft and descended upon him with a flank movement. Then the police arrived and whisked the Secretary outside to safety.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Abstainers' Union. It was the first of a series to be held in the chief cities and towns in the country in a movement which originated with the Temperance Committee of the Federal Council of Churches. The movement is non-political and non-sectarian.

Plans for the campaign were discussed here today at a meeting of the Committee of Direction. The national headquarters will be opened in Pittsburgh, and there will be branch offices in other cities. The union plans to hold temperance exercises on July 4 and to celebrate the first Sunday in November as the world's temperance Sunday.

HIT BY WHITNEY'S AUTO.

Mrs. W. Channing Burbank Steps from Curb as Chauffeur Backs Car.

Mrs. W. Channing Burbank of 36 West Fifty-ninth Street stepped close behind an automobile which had just drawn up to the curb at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and as Michael Farrell, chauffeur for Harry Payne Whitney, who was alone in the car, started to back his machine to bring it close to the curb, the mudguard struck Mrs. Burbank's left knee. Mrs. Burbank screamed and jumped. Farrell stopped the car instantly.

Mrs. Burbank was frightened but she was not hurt, except for a bruise on her knee, and she refused to go to the hospital, though Farrell offered to call an ambulance. Instead she took a taxicab to her home.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

COOK QUITS, ORDERED BACK, IN THAW CASE

State Attorney Obeys Albany Orders to Stay and Denies Reports of Friction.

RULING ON PRISONER TODAY

Court to Decide Whether He May Return to New Hampshire—Talk of Abduction.

An opinion which will decide the question whether Harry K. Thaw shall be returned to the State of New Hampshire from which he was extradited on a charge of conspiracy or held within the jurisdiction of New York State pending further proceedings in his fight for liberty will be rendered some time today by Justice Alfred R. Page, before whom Thaw was tried and acquitted of conspiracy by a jury in the Supreme Court.

Arguments on the motion for Thaw's return to New Hampshire were heard yesterday afternoon and the point was contested bitterly. The Justice announced that he wished to consider some of the precedents which had been cited before making a ruling. This action, it was said, was a surprise and disappointment to the attorneys for the State, who had hoped that an immediate opinion against Thaw would be handed down. Justice Page announced that he would deliver his decision today.

From the attitude of counsel for the State in making the flat assertion that there was no power which could restrain the officials of Matteawan, if they saw fit to take possession of Thaw now that he was freed of the conspiracy charge and within their jurisdiction, the inference was drawn, whether correctly or not, that Thaw would be seized, if it were physically possible, despite an outcome of the present argument favorable to him.

Sheriff Ready to Act.

Sheriff Grifenhagen, who is Thaw's custodian, attended the proceedings, and said frankly afterward that he was there in person, because he had been informed as early as Friday that the Matteawan officials had an automobile outside of the Criminal Court Building ready to rush Thaw off to the asylum if the chance offered. The Sheriff is prepared to take Thaw to New Hampshire if the court grants the request and directs him to do so by a written order. He had heard the rumors that Thaw would not be permitted to depart in peace by the State.

"Well," said the Sheriff, "if the court orders me to take Thaw to New Hampshire he will get there; on that you may depend."

Deputy Attorney General Kennedy was asked what his attitude would be in face of a court order in Thaw's favor.

"I do not think there is the slightest danger of such an order," he said, "but if there is we will be prepared. We will not cross that bridge until we come to it, however."

Thaw's lawyers were prepared to ask Justice Page immediately for a writ of habeas corpus if he refused their motion without giving it further consideration. They will have the papers ready for instant action today along the lines of habeas corpus proceedings if such a step is necessary.

Further interest was added to the case when Frank K. Cook, Special Deputy Attorney General, who had taken a prominent part in the proceedings, announced in court, in asking Justice Page when a ruling might be expected, that his connection with the Thaw case had come to an end. He had been taken from his work in the Court of Claims at Utica to aid in conducting the case and was now to return there, he said.

Cook Decides to Stick.

The retirement of Mr. Cook, however, came to the ears of Attorney General Woodbury in Albany, and he called Mr. Cook on the long-distance telephone. They talked over the Court of Claims litigation and the need of Mr. Cook's presence there. On the proceedings are depending 2,300 cases involving $76,000,000, and as he has prepared many of them Mr. Cook was naturally anxious to argue them. However, the Attorney General decided that since his deputy had gone into the Thaw case he must stay in it. When Mr. Cook was asked last night what he intended to do, he replied:—

"I obey orders, and if the Attorney General wants me to keep on, I shall."

Mr. Cook denied absolutely that there had been any friction between himself and Mr. Kennedy over the conduct of the State's case, and said that his only reason for thinking of retirement was his desire to take up the cases before the Court of Claims.

In reserving decision Justice Page gave no intimation of his view of the request of Thaw's lawyers. He said simply that while he knew of some of the cases which had been cited as bearing on the motion, he was not thoroughly familiar with all of them, and felt that he should take time to review them, as well as the briefs submitted by counsel. Mr. Kennedy made a remark about having Thaw returned to Matteawan pending the decision, but the court cut him off rather abruptly, stating that he would give Thaw into the custody of the Sheriff, leaving it within the discretion of that official to choose the place to detain him.

The Sheriff considered taking Thaw to a hotel or to the Ludlow Street Jail, but after a conference with his counsel decided to leave him in the Tombs at least until after the decision today.

"Honor of State" at Stake.

Morgan J. O'Brien, who made the opening argument for Thaw, said he hoped to show that under the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of New York, the prisoner could not be turned over to the Matteawan officials without violating the comity between New York and New Hampshire. Standing here, free of every charge which had been brought against him, Thaw was entitled to return to the State from which he was extradited, it was contended.

"He is not only entitled to return to New Hampshire," Mr. O'Brien said, "but it is the duty of the court to return him, and the honor of the State of New York is at stake. The Attorney General, instead of opposing this motion, should be urging that it be granted."

There followed a long discussion of the legal points involved, Mr. O'Brien admitting that he had been unable to find a precedent, but citing cases which he thought had a direct bearing. He admitted that the laws of New York permitted the indictment of a man for a crime other than that for which he had been extradited, but emphasized the fact that there was no crime charged against Thaw. Mr. O'Brien quoted Samuel T. Spear and Judge Cooley, who he said were probably the best-known authors of extradition law, to show that to send Thaw to Matteawan would be an abuse of the laws. In summing up he gave these propositions as the basis of his

Continued on Page 5.

War Prophecies of Mme. de Thebes

Famous Parisian astrologer, who won fame by guessing right as to former big events, foretold present war and tells what is in store for world in 1915. Read what she says

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

WOMAN LEAPS TO DIE AT HOLLAND HOUSE

Miss Theresa Nicholson Fights Off Kinswoman and Jumps Out Fifth-Story Window.

WATCHED BY CROWD BELOW

Crazed Guest Suffers Only Broken Collarbone—Her Brother Waiting in Lobby at Time.

Persons in the Holland House, Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, were startled at 6 o'clock last night by the shrieks of a woman and calls for help from the fifth floor. As hotel employes hurried to respond, a crowd began to gather at the corner outside, for at a fifth floor window appeared two women fighting desperately.

One struggled silently and seemed to bend every effort to reach the window. The other screamed constantly for help. Policeman Squassoni of the West Thirtieth Street Station ran into the hotel and demanded to be carried to the fifth floor. But he hardly had entered the elevator when there was the sound of a heavy fall outside and a sudden cry from the crowd ending in a sigh.

Squassoni ran outside again. Upon the sidewalk beside the broken pieces of a steel and glass carriageway canopy upon which she had fallen lay one of the women. In the window above hotel employes were dragging the other away from the sill over which she was leaning to peer below, still screaming.

Little Hurt by Long Fall.

The woman on the sidewalk was conscious, and she was carried into the hotel, whence a call was sent for Dr. C. R. Murray of New York Hospital. The surgeon found that her scalp and legs were cut and bruised, but the only fracture was that of her right collarbone, and she seemed not to be hurt internally. He hurried her to the hospital, where, late at night, it was said that her condition was not serious.

The women registered at the hotel about 3 o'clock as Miss Theresa Nicholson, Little Neck, L. I., and Miss Mary Nicholson, St. Paul, Minn. Each seemed about 50 years old. It was Miss Theresa Nicholson who leaped from the window.

Miss Mary Nicholson said that they were cousins and that she had come from St. Paul a few days ago to take her kinswoman to a sanitarium. They stopped at the hotel to meet Miss Theresa Nicholson's brother, John J. Nicholson of Chicago, who was to have taken them to dinner and afterwards to have assisted in the removal of his sister to the sanitarium.

Mr. Nicholson is Vice President of the Murphy Varnish Company of Newark, N. J., and manager of its Chicago office, which is at 50 West Twenty-second Street. He lives at 5,644 South Park Avenue, Chicago.

Brother Was Awaiting Her.

As Miss Mary Nicholson was explaining the attempted suicide at the hotel her cousin hurried in. He had been at the desk sending his name to his sister when she jumped and it was several minutes before he discovered it was she.

Mr. Nicholson accompanied his cousin to the hospital, where he gave his name and his residence as Chicago. To the police and to Manager Stack of the hotel he had declined to give his initials, saying the name Nicholson was sufficient. Last September Miss Theresa Nicholson was found shot in the breast, after her home in Chatham, N. J., was destroyed by fire. The woman, about 50 years old, insisted that she had shot herself accidentally.

From St. Paul, however, came word that Miss Mary Nicholson owned a dressmaking business there and was well-to-do. She left her home a week ago, saying she was going to New York on business. Miss Theresa Nicholson, her cousin, was not known in St. Paul, but had suffered for years from extreme nervousness, friends of Miss Mary Nicholson understood.

Miss Mary Nicholson told surgeons at the hospital that she and her cousin had been conversing and awaiting the arrival of Mr. Nicholson, when Miss Theresa Nicholson suddenly sprang from her chair and rushed toward the window. Miss Mary Nicholson seized her and then began the fight which was seen from the sidewalk.

POLICEMAN AIDS THE STORK.

Called Off Post, Cleary Ministers to a Young Mother.

Policeman Robert Cleary of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was on post at First Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street last night when a woman called to him from a second story window at 633 First Avenue that a woman in the flat there was ill. What the woman said caused the patrolman to run up stairs to the flat on the jump.

In addition to his qualifications for police work, Cleary is a family man, so that when he found that a little stranger was about to be ushered into this vale of tears, he stripped off his coat and promptly ministered with considerable expertness to the patient, Mrs. Mary Allen, 26 years old.

Last night from the little stranger, who will become Miss Allen, soon announced her arrival, which was followed by that of Dr. Barr, from Bellevue Hospital. The physician took mother and daughter to the hospital, where they are doing nicely, thank you.

HORN WANTS PAPERS BACK.

Dynamiter's Counsel Asks Court to Order Their Return.

BOSTON, March 15.—Counsel for Werner Horn, who tried to blow up the International Railway Bridge at Vanceboro, Me., today asked the Federal Court to order United States District Attorney George W. Anderson to return the papers and personal effects, which he said were seized by Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross of Vanceboro when Horn was arrested.

These articles, counsel said, came into the hands of Mr. Anderson when he presented to a Federal Grand Jury here evidence upon which indictments were returned against Horn, charging illegal transportation of dynamite. A hearing on the motion will be held tomorrow morning.

Horn is in jail at Bangor, awaiting arraignment there on the Federal indictments on Thursday. He was removed to that city a week ago after he had finished a sentence of thirty days in the county jail at Machias for destruction of American property as a result of the explosion.

The Canadian Government has asked for his extradition on the ground that he damaged Canadian railroad property.

BANKER'S HEIR JOINS FRANCISCAN MONKS

Relatives Weep as Maurice E. Finn, Wealthy Lawyer, Takes the Vows in Paterson.

BECOMES FRATER HYACINTH

Had Been a District Attorney in California and Practiced Law a Year in New York.

Maurice E. Finn, son and heir of the late W. E. Finn, a wealthy California banker, became a Franciscan monk in Paterson, N. J., yesterday. Shortly after his father's death, Mr. Finn, who had practiced law in California, Massachusetts, and New York, announced his intention of giving up his large inheritance and bright prospects for material advancement; and, despite the objections of his family, he entered St. Bonaventure's Franciscan monastery in Paterson as a postulant in 1913. He was admitted to the novitiate in March, 1914, and, having served his time in that degree, he took the final vows that made him irrevocably a monk.

In entering the religious order, Mr. Finn abandoned a future full of material promise. His father's wealth and position gave him a good start in life, and he had improved his condition considerably. W. E. Finn was a prosperous banker in Amador County, Cal., near Sacramento, years ago, and he was at one time the Mayor of Sutter Creek, which was the centre of a famous gold rush. The son, who is now 33 years old, received his early education in the West, and later took the classical course at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. He studied philosophy and law at Boston University and wound up his academic education with a year at Johns Hopkins.

He returned to his native State and became the District Attorney of Amador County. Later he spent four years as the private secretary of Consul General James O'Reilly in China. Upon his return to America he practiced law for a time in California, and then came to New York, where he was in practice for a year. It was this practice that he abandoned to enter the monastery in Paterson.

The services at which Frater Hyacinth, as Mr. Finn is known in the order, was admitted were simple, it was said, because of the prominence of some members of the monk's family, who objected that he was practically severing all worldly connections with them. The members of the family wept constantly as Frater Hyacinth was taking the vows.

Mr. Finn's new duties will include the study of theology at the monastery in order that he may become an ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The order he has entered is officially known as the Franciscans Fathers, (Ordo Fratrum Minorum,) and it is one of the oldest as well as one of the largest of the monastic orders.

GERMANS CAPTURE SWEDISH GRAIN SHIP

Reported to Have Seized a Cargo Consigned to Stockholm.

LONDON, March 15.—The Swedish steamer Gloria, grain-laden from La Plata for Stockholm, has been captured by the Germans and taken into Swinemunde, according to a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen.

VETOES HONOR TO MEYER.

Professor's Pro-German Campaign in America Vexed Dublin Council.

DUBLIN, March 15.—The Dublin City Council, by a vote of thirty to eighteen, withdrew today from Kuno Meyer, of the University of Berlin, the freedom of the city in order to indicate "disapproval of the anti-British campaign he has been conducting in America."

Kuno Meyer, who is a German and who has been professor of Celtic at the University of Berlin since 1911, was for a time Director of the School of Irish Learning at Dublin. He is an authority on Celtic philology and founded the School of Irish Learning at Dublin for the promotion of the old Irish language and literature. For his work in promoting Celtic interests he was made an honorary Freeman and Burgess of the cities of Dublin and Cork. During a recent visit to the United States Professor Meyer delivered several addresses in behalf of Germany.

GERMANY SENDS RICH AWAY.

Won't Have to Feed Sojourners in Near-by Neutral Countries.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—The hotels and the better class boarding houses are crowded with well-to-do Germans who are ineligible for military service. It is said that these people, responding to an appeal from the Government, are leaving Germany in large numbers in order that there shall be fewer people to feed while the war continues.

It is reported from Sweden and Norway that many Germans of similar class have arrived in those countries.

STRINGENT NEW PASSPORT.

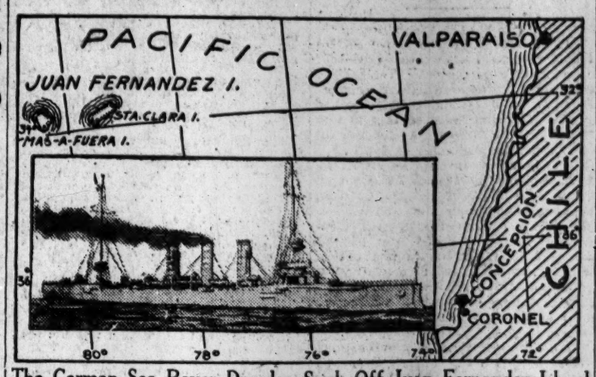
Supplemental Proof of Identity Also Required from Visitors to France.

LONDON, March 15.—Beginning today, every person going into France must be provided with a special passport issued by French Consuls. Furthermore they must carry an additional document declaring upon what evidence the passport was issued, and for what purpose it was obtained. This document, like the passport, must show the photograph of the bearer.

It takes three days to obtain this additional document, but it may be used more than once if vised by a French Consul. All persons going to France from Belgium, Holland and Germany are required to disembark at Dieppe.

So Easy, Comfortable, Youthful and Stylish! SPENCER'S improved Kryptok or Toric Eyeglasses, with "Ilkit" guards. 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

BRITISH CRUISERS SINK THE DRESDEN, RESCUE CREW AFTER FIGHT OFF CHILE



The German Sea Rover Dresden Sunk Off Juan Fernandez Island

German Sea Rover Is Forced to Hoist Flag of Surrender.

COLORS DOWN IN 5 MINUTES

Fugitive Vessel Soon Ablaze, Magazine Blows Up, and She Goes to the Bottom.

VICTORS IN QUICK RESCUE

Battle Occurs Off Chilean Coast and German Sailors Are Taken to Valparaiso.

FIFTEEN BADLY WOUNDED

Victorious Ships Undamaged and No Casualties Aboard Them, Admiralty Reports.

LONDON, March 15.—The British Admiralty announced tonight that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk in the Pacific Ocean. The Admiralty statement was as follows:

"On the 14th of March, at 9 A. M., H. M. S. Glasgow, Capt. John Luce, R. N.; H. M. auxiliary cruiser Orama, Capt John R. Segrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Capt. John B. Allen, C. B. R. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez Island.

"An action ensued, and after five minutes' fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire, and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank.

"The crew was saved, fifteen being badly wounded. The Germans are being landed at Valparaiso.

"There were no British casualties, and no damage to the ships."

The announcement of the Dresden's destruction came after nightfall, but the news spread quickly through the theatres and restaurants, and there was much rejoicing that this commerce raider, whose whereabouts had been a mystery since her escape after the Falkland Islands engagement in December, had at last been sent to the bottom of the ocean.

The fact that all the crew of the Dresden were saved sets a new record for rescue after an action at sea, and a naval battle of five minutes' duration is probably another record.

The details furnished by the Admiralty are scant, but apparently the British ships were not even hit, for no damage whatsoever is recorded.

CAPT. THIERICHENS SILENT.

Loss of the Dresden Casts Gloom Over the Eitel's Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 15.—Capt. Thierichens of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, had no comment to make tonight when told that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk. However, the news was received with evident sadness and has cast a gloom over the ship.

The Eitel is being closely guarded at night, armed men standing at the foot of the pier to which she is moored, and no one is allowed close to the vessel unless on important business or by invitation of the Commander.

THIRD BATTLE FOR DRESDEN.

German Cruiser in Fights Off Coronel and Falkland Islands.

The Dresden was a sister ship of the famous Emden, and was commissioned in October, 1907. She displaced 3,600 and had attained a speed exceeding twenty-five knots, but her armament was light, consisting of ten 4.1-inch guns, eight 5-pounders, four machine guns, and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 321 men.

Last Spring the Dresden was on the Caribbean station, and was lying off Tampico when the American forces captured Vera Cruz. At that time there was serious rioting in Tampico and the lives of the American residents were threatened. The American ships off the mouth of the river had withdrawn; but Capt. von Kohler of the Dresden notified the Mexican authorities that he would land marines if foreigners were menaced, and thus averted a serious outbreak.

Later on in the Summer the Dresden was the vessel on which Victoriano Huerta, upon abandoning Mexico, traveled from Puerto Mexico to Jamaica. Upon the outbreak of the war the Dresden was still stationed in Central American waters, and for a time was hunted by the British and French cruisers in the North Atlantic. She steamed south, however, and after sinking the British steamers Hyades and Holmwood, off the coast of Brazil, respectively on Aug. 16 and Aug. 26, went through Strait of Magellan and joined Admiral Count von Spee's fleet in the southern Pacific. She was present at the battle off Coronel on Nov. 1, but inasmuch as the action was decided by long-range guns the Dresden had little part in it. Then, with von Spee's squadron, the Dresden went to the South Atlantic a second time, and was in the disastrous battle off the Falkland Islands on Dec. 8. On this occasion von Spee, realizing that he was hopelessly overmatched, tried to hold off the British fleet with his two armored cruisers, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, long enough for the three small and fast commerce destroyers, the Leipzig, Dresden, and Nürnberg to get away. The Leipzig, however, was sunk in the ac-

MAILS TO AUSTRIA CUT BY ITALY

Post Offices on Trains Suppressed, Exchange of Telegraphic Money Orders Halted.

WAR CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

Francis Joseph and War Minister Discuss Nation's Defense on Italian Frontier.

ROME, March 15.—The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraph issued orders today suspending the exchange of telegraphic money orders with Austria-Hungary. Orders also were issued suppressing the traveling post office on trains bound for the Austrian frontier.

According to a dispatch from Vienna to The Messaggero, Emperor Francis Joseph today had an extended conversation with General Ritter von Krobatin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, on the subject of the defense of the Dual Monarchy on the Italian frontier.

The report current in Rome yesterday that Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, had absolutely rejected the idea of any territorial concessions to Italy, has been denied authoritatively. The situation in this regard seems to be that the little Austria is reluctantly disposed to concede is so inadequate compared to what Italy would accept that an understanding seems hopeless.

Premier Salandra spoke briefly in the Chamber of Deputies on this subject. His remarks are interpreted as meaning that the efforts to induce Austria to make concessions to Italy are proceeding under the guidance of Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador to Italy.

The Chamber approved, by 334 votes against 34, a bill for the economic and military defense of the State. This measure enforces heavy penalties against espionage.

GREECE HAD PROMISED A FORCE TO ALLIES

But Resignation of Venizelos Interfered with Plan—Bulgaria's Opportunity.

PARIS, March 15.—A pledge to the Allies that Greece would place at their disposal 9,000 men for the Dardanelles expedition had been made to the Chancelleries of the Triple Entente powers by Ex-Premier Venizelos on March 4, says the Petit Parisien. The London and Paris Cabinets expressed the desire that Petrograd be invited to indorse M. Venizelos's action.

"From the 4th to the 6th," the Petit Parisien adds, "Bulgaria was strongly preoccupied by the attitude of Greece. The formation of a Bulgarian national defense Ministry was considered prior to taking the field against Turkey and embracing the golden opportunity provided by the action of Enver Pasha in sending to the Gallipoli Peninsula the troops garrisoned at Adrianopole.

"London and Paris learned on March 7 that M. Venizelos had resigned as Premier. At the same time formal announcement was received from Foreign Minister Sazonof of Russia's adhesion to the agreement projected between the Allies and Greece.

"Since that time Bulgaria has assumed an expectant attitude, but knows that the Triple Entente will raise no objection to her taking the offensive and advancing to a line between Midia (on the Black Sea coast of Turkey) and Enos (on the Gulf of Saros).

"It is evident that her intentions have not left Turkey unmoved, for the Porte has sent toward Tchatalja and Adrianople part of the force of 140,000 men which constitutes all the troops she has in Europe."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sunday, March 14. (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The supporters of M. Venizelos are holding meetings daily, at which the ex-Prime Minister exhorts the Government to abandon all hesitation and all party considerations and to come to a speedy decision with regard to renouncing its policy of neutrality.

The newspapers which support M. Venizelos point out the dangers which would result if any other State gave its assistance to the Entente powers before Greece did so.

BUY TYPE TO MAKE BULLETS.

New German Industry as Discovered by Italian Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 15. (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—The Messaggero warns its readers that Austro-German

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GERMANY CUT OFF BY BRITISH ORDER

Reprisal Proclamation Bars Trade of Every Kind To and From All the Kaiser's Ports.

GREY SENDS US TWO NOTES

Flat Refusal to Exempt Food for German Civilians—America Likely to Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—Coincident with the publication of the Order in Council, defining and translating into legislation the reprisal policy of Great Britain and France, replies to two American notes, which had hitherto remained unanswered, were today handed to Ambassador Page by Sir Edward Grey. One of these answers the note from Washington following the German complaint of the British policy of cutting off her food supply, and the other furnishes further details asked for by President Wilson after Premier Asquith's reprisal speech in the House of Commons, and concerning which there has been the closest secrecy.

No definite statements have been made in regard to these communications, but THE NEW YORK TIMES has been informed from a usually reliable source that the reply to the request for more information in regard to the reprisal policy is in the form of an explanation and a commentary upon the Order in Council made public today.

In this connection it has been pointed out that the Order in Council, as has been frequently foreshadowed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, grants wide discretion to prize courts in dealing with the trade of neutrals and makes full provision to facilitate the claims of persons interested in detained cargoes, as well as the fact that it is not intended to interfere at all with neutral vessels carrying non-contraband cargoes outside of European waters.

Regard for Neutrals.

It has also been indicated to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Order in Council has been drafted with the idea of elasticity constantly in mind, but no attempt has been made, either in the wording of the Order in Council or in the comments of responsible persons, to disguise the fact that the complete isolation of Germany, with the consequent stoppage of all outgoing and incoming commerce, is the end aimed at. But it is also reiterated that this end has been approached with the rights of neutrals constantly in view, and your correspondent has even been informed in competent quarters that, although it is the intention and within the power of Great Britain and France to institute an effective blockade, it has been decided, in order to respect as far as possible the commerce of neutrals, to refrain entirely from exercising the right of seizure and confiscation of cargoes and ships attempting to evade the inhibitions contained in the reprisal decree and to confine the operation of the reprisal policy to the stoppage of this trade, with recourse to the prize court and the recognized machinery of international law.

Backed by British Opinion.

Outside of these considerations, the provisions of the Order in Council are generally held to contain only what has long been generally expected. And British public opinion, and your correspondent can vouch for the official conception, still maintains that all the steps which Great Britain and France have taken for purposes of isolating Germany are far more in accordance with international law and the dictates of humanity than, for instance, the German submarine attacks upon the shipping of the Allies and neutrals in British waters.

TEXT OF BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL

Affects All Cargoes To or From German Ports and Sailing After March 1.

LONDON, March 15.—The British Order in Council decreeing retaliatory measures on the part of the Government to meet the declaration of the Germans that the waters surrounding the United Kingdom are a military area, was made public today. The text of the order follows:

Whereas, the German Government has issued certain orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare that the waters surrounding the United Kingdom are a military area in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed irrespective of the safety and the lives of the passengers and the

Continued on Page 2.

tion and the Nürnberg was run down and destroyed a few hours afterward.

But the Dresden escaped, and on Dec. 13 arrived at Punta Arenas, in the Strait of Magellan. She left that port on the following day and went on into the Southern Pacific, since which time several British and Japanese cruisers had been hunting for her. Nothing is known of any captures which she may have made between her escape from the Falklands and her destruction.

The end of the Dresden leaves only two German ships on the high seas outside of home waters—the cruiser Karlsruhe and the auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Juan Fernandez Island, near which the Dresden was caught by her pursuers, is about 400 miles west of the Chilean coast and is a Chilean dependency. It was alleged last Fall that German ships were using it as a base for refitting and as a wireless station, and the Chilean Government, after protesting to Germany, sent three destroyers to the island in December to maintain the neutrality of the colony.

In the seventeenth century Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was shipwrecked on the island and lived there for four years. His account of his stay is generally believed to have suggested to Defoe the idea for Robinson Crusoe, although Crusoe's Island, both in location and in its characteristics, was quite unlike Juan Fernandez.

KRONPRINZ SANK 13 SHIPS.

Total Credited to the Auxiliary by Guadeloupe's Passengers.

RIO JANEIRO, March 15.—The German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, which has aboard 500 German sailors, has sunk thirteen vessels since she began her raid on commerce, according to the passengers and crew of the French steamer Guadeloupe, who were taken to Pernambuco by a British steamer.

The Guadeloupe was sent to the bottom by the Kronprinz Wilhelm near the island of Fernando de Noronha, off the eastern extremity of Brazil.

CAPTIVE GERMANS IN PERIL.

Submarines Warned Not to Attack Ships Carrying Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is reported here that the German Admiralty has issued orders to submarines to be careful about steamers leaving Havre for England, because they may have German prisoners of war aboard.

The waters of the River Main are now to be used, if possible, for electric power to produce artificial nitrate. Prisoners of war will be employed in the erection of a power station.

STILL INSURE TO WAR ZONE.

But Government Reserves Right to Reject or Restrict Risks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It was announced today at the Government Bureau of War Risk Insurance that no prohibition had been adopted against the issuance of insurance to cover vessels destined for ports in the war zone. Owing to the exceptional hazards involved in risks on ships passing through the mined waters, the bureau reserves the right to decline insurance to certain ports, a list of which has been posted, or to name such rates as may seem adequate for the risk involved.

The list includes all ports in the United Kingdom and those on the Continent of Europe north of Bordeaux and south of Christiansand; ports on the Kattegat, Baltic Sea, and adjacent waters; ports on the Adriatic Sea, Black Sea or Bosporus, and the Point of Smyrna and the colonial possessions of Germany and Turkey. Policies now written provide that vessels may not clear and proceed to these ports without special permission of the bureau.

To date the bureau has written 1,064 policies for a total of $64,713,825 of insurance. Premiums received total $1,675,631, of which $1,104,889 has been earned on $41,893,760 of expired insurance. The risks still carried by the bureau amount to $22,820,465. The losses to date are $670,653, leaving a net surplus of $434,236.

MEANS A DYESTUFF CRISIS.

American Industries, Threatened by British Reprisal, Protest.

With the promulgation yesterday of Great Britain's Order in Council and the confirmation by private cables of Germany's provisional prohibition of the exportation of dyestuffs, handlers of colors acknowledged that a crisis had been reached in the trade here. The only ray of hope was that the American Government might be able to come to some arrangement with the warring powers whereby dyestuffs could be exported from Germany to keep the American industries going.

Among the color firms receiving private cables confirming the action of the German Government in shutting off dyestuff supplies was the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company. Herman A. Metz, the President, said his advices were that no more colors would be allowed to come out of Germany until it had been made clear that they would not be seized and confiscated by the Allies. He added that he looked for no further shipments of colors until it has been made certain that dyes for this country were immune from capture.

Representatives of other large color houses took the same view. The belief was unanimous that unless the Washington authorities secured immediate relief, many textile industries in this country would have to close. All the dyestuff men seen agreed that there was less dyestuff material here now than when the war began.

"If dyestuffs do not come from Germany," said Mr. Metz, "this country must face a paralysis in scores of industries. People talk about our making our own dyestuffs, but how many plants have been established here? We would be glad enough to make our colors here if we could, but it is an impossibility. Many lines of industry are feeling the pinch already, and the newspapers will feel it soon. Where will the newspapers get their black inks unless this country wakes up to the situation? We've got to take some stand that will mean we can send cargoes through to Germany without molestation, and can receive shipments from Germany without their going astray in enemy ports."

Protest against the British Order in Council were forwarded to Washington yesterday by the dyestuffs interests. Mr. Metz said he expected word today as to what action the American Government could be expected to take.

WILL APPEAL TO BRITAIN.

China Alarmed by the Recent Dispatch of Troops from Japan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Grave information is continually reaching Peking from Japan. One night recently 22,000 troops were embarked at Sasebo Harbor for China, while yesterday morning transports began assembling to ship vanguards of two additional divisions, whose destination cannot yet be learned.

President Yuan Shih-kai yesterday informed his friends that he viewed the situation despondently, particularly the negotiations, in which China already had conceded the maximum possible. He stated that if large Japanese reinforcements followed the threatening language already used to him personally the negotiations infallibly would be broken off.

I am now authorized to state that a direct appeal to Great Britain, in whose honor China absolutely trusts, shortly will be made, as the situation threatens to pass at any moment beyond diplomatic control.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN-TSIN, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Peking is considerably alarmed by reports that 30,000 Japanese, under convoy of a naval squadron, have left for China.

There is nothing in the diplomatic situation, it is held, to justify the dispatch of trops at this juncture; indeed, such a movement may precipitate internal troubles in China, where feeling has reached a dangerous pitch.

REPRISAL TO DRAW A PROMPT PROTEST

American Government Likely to Insist on Right to Trade with Germany.

AWAITS TEXT OF NOTES

Wilson and Cabinet Then to Take Up Serious Problem in Interest of Our Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Wilson tonight realized the fact that Great Britain's absolute refusal to budge from the determination to cut off trade to and from Germany had brought the Administration face to face with the most important decision of policy since the beginning of the war.

The Administration has held that legitimate neutral trade had a right to convey to belligerent nations all such commodities as were not contraband. Consequently, when the British Government first announced its present policy of stifling trade in and out of Germany, or consigned to neutral ports for ultimate delivery in Germany, the United States Government addressed notes of inquiry to both England and France.

The purpose of these communications was to ascertain the manner in which the Allies proposed to enforce their policy of endeavoring to starve Germany. The notes delivered to Ambassador Page in London today declining America's good offices in the direction of a modus vivendi arrangement for shipment of foodstuffs into Germany and explaining how the Anglo-French policy was to be enforced, indicated that the Allies were determined in the course they had adopted.

The Administration is brought face to face with the proposition whether it will insist upon the right of legitimate neutral commerce—that is, non-contraband goods—to proceed to Germany either in direct consignments to German ports or through neutral ports, or submit to the decision of the Allies. Neither of the British notes had reached the State Department up to the closing of its telegraph office tonight.

The President was unofficially informed the notes had been delivered. The officials read the order in council in press dispatches, but were without information as to the contents of the notes, other than both involved a flat refusal of the American suggestions. A high official said tonight that no expression of opinion on the attitude of the Allies could be given until the notes, as well as the Order in Council, had been officially received and digested.

United States to Protest.

It was intimated that aside from considerations of international law, the problem now involved a tremendous question of national policy which must ultimately be decided by the President and his Cabinet.

It was learned from a high source that the United States Government undoubtedly would protest against the projected interference with non-contraband American trade destined for German ports and to neutral ports for ultimate delivery in Germany.

Until the Order in Council was issued the United States Government was not in a position to protest, it was explained here tonight, because there was no indication that an actual blockade was to be established and the exact way in which it was proposed to enforce the new policy of the Allies was not understood. But now that the Order in Council has been issued, disclosing the fact that England and the Allies propose to interfere with non-contraband shipments to Germany without actually blockading the German coast a protest can be made, and there is every indication here tonight that as soon as the new British notes have been received and considered the protest will go forward.

This protest will in reality go to England for the consideration of all the allies, because there is no doubt here now that the action taken by Great Britain is in reality that also of her allies. When the American note of inquiry was first sent to England and France, the British Ambassador, by instruction of his Government, notified Secretary Bryan that the separate American notes to England and Germany proposing the withdrawal of the German submarine blockade if England would permit food to go into Germany for civilian use, was being considered by Great Britain "in consultation with her allies." This was interpreted as meaning that England also was consulting with Russia and France concerning the proposed Order in Council.

The American protest will take the position that non-contraband goods destined for the civil population of Germany, have a legitimate right, in the absence of a blockade, to go into Germany, and that neutrals have a right to obtain non-contraband goods from Germany. Unless the Allies are willing to yield in their determination to carry through the Order in Council to the last ditch, the American protest, it is believed here, will lead to long diplomatic negotiations.

Determined on Neutrality.

The President is determined to maintain American neutrality and any belligerent action to enforce the American protest would not only destroy American neutrality, but would involve the United States in the war.

There is general regret in Administration circles over the refusal of the Allies to respond favorably to the proposal that Germany should withdraw its submarine and mine campaign against the merchant shipping of the Allies if England would allow foodstuffs for civilians to enter Germany. This note was identical with one sent by Secretary Bryan to the German Government, under date of Feb. 28. In a reply transmitted by Ambassador Gerard, on March 4, Germany indicated its willingness to accept the American proposals with some modifications. Germany's answer was transmitted to Ambassador Page at London, who handed it to the British Foreign Office. England was, therefore, officially cognizant of Germany's attitude when the decision was reached to refuse the American proposals.

President Wilson was hoping that the German willingness to accept his proposals with modifications might persuade the British Government, and the Allies, to respond likewise. If England had indicated a willingness to accept the proposals in part it would have served as a basis for further negotiation with Germany in the effort of the United States, make a temporary arrangement satisfactory to the belligerents. Great Britain's flat refusal, in which she is supported by France and Russia, calls an abrupt halt on the friendly intervention of the United States.

The Order in Council and Great Britain's reply explaining how it is proposed to stop all trade with Germany raises the great issue of the attitude this Government will assume toward this interference with neutral shipping, and the President and his advisers will devote their best attention to it during the next few weeks.

The Order in Council is much broader than the proposal submitted in the suggested modus vivendi, which only called on England to permit foodstuffs and certain raw materials to go into Germany for civil use, while the Order in Council proposes to shut off trade in all commodities to and from Germany.

Move to Protect Contracts.

Despite the announcement that Great Britain and her allies are steadfast in their determination to cut off all trade to and from Germany it became known from a high source tonight that there was a prospect of slight relaxation of this policy in the interests of the protection of contracts made before March 1, affecting trade between this country and Germany.

On March 9 THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a Washington dispatch containing the text of a British ruling by which cotton worth more than $5,000,000 would be cared for by that Government without loss to American shippers. It was learned tonight that the British Embassy today had gone a step further and had interposed its good offices, by request, in an endeavor to extend that rule so as to protect all other contracts involving German contraband trade, signed before March 1.

In the cablegrams sent today the Embassy has taken up with its Foreign Office the question of permitting goods contracted for in Germany before March 1, to be brought over to Germany.

The Embassy also took up with its Government in today's cablegrams the question whether it would permit various other kinds of commodities, in addition to cotton, to go forward to Germany, if contracted for before March 1 under arrangements similar to those provided for cotton contracted for before that date.

The British Foreign Office has been asked for a ruling on these questions. When it was asked by the embassy here to make a similar ruling regarding cotton it replied by deciding upon this arrangement.

First—All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements had already been made before March 2 to be allowed free (or bought at contract price if stopped) provided ship sails not later than March 31.

Second—Similar treatment to be accorded to all cotton insured before March 2 provided it is put on board not later than March 16.

Third—All shipments of cotton claiming above protection to be declared before sailing, and documents produced to and certificates obtained from consular officers or other authority fixed by Governments.

This applied to cotton consigned to neutral ports only. Ships or cargoes assigned to enemy ports were not to be allowed to proceed. This arrangement permitted American shippers to send out cotton during March worth $5,000,000, which would not be confiscated but would be paid for by the British Government when the shipment was halted and taken into a British port. The question arose as to the price to be paid by the British government for the cotton and it was announced today in a statement from the British Embassy that it would be paid for at the price at which the cotton was to be sold for in Germany.

It so happened that cotton was not the only commodity placed in this embarrassing position by the British announcement of March 1. There are other commodities, not contraband, in this country, contracted for before March 1, for sale to the civil population of Germany, and also commodities, including dyestuffs, in Germany, contracted for before March 1 for shipment to the United States. Unless these contracts are protected, as were the cotton contracts, there will not only be a heavy loss to shippers, but there will be a loss to American industry because some of the dyestuffs cannot come to the United States.

Price to be Paid for Cotton.

The British announcement of today explaining the cotton ruling of March 8 is very important in its definition of the contract price that the British Government will pay for this cotton, because it gives assurance that England will pay the contract price at destination—that is, the price that was to be paid for the cotton when delivered in Germany. The embassy's explanation of the ruling reads as follows:

The British Embassy has received information as to the construction to be given to the statement in regard to the shipment of cotton to neutral countries of date of March 8.

The date of shipment is construed as being the date on which the ship left the port where the cotton was first put on board destined to neutral countries, in case where the contracts for sale, and freight engagements, or for insurance were made prior to March 2. This applies to cases where cotton is placed on board at one port and transhipped to another, the first port governing the date.

Article 2 applies to insurance placed before March 2 on cotton shipped to a neutral destination for neutral sale on delivery, provided it is loaded before March 16, and that the ship sails before March 31.

The term "contract price" means the price at which the coton was sold at the port of destination, the contract of sale value to control.

In case of vessels which have sailed since the first of March, and others which sail before the shippers are able to submit the requisite documents for Consular certificates, the cargoes will benefit by the arrangement if the parties conform with the requirements for a Consular certificate at the earliest practicable moment.

DEFENDS REPRISAL ORDER.

British Press Sees Justice in It—The Post Alone Opposed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.—The Chronicle, in an editorial on the British reprisals plan as disclosed by the Order in Council, says:

"There is no denying that this imposes new restrictions on the right of neutrals to trade with our enemies. It, however, is softened as far as can be by the rules made for dealing with ships and cargoes. We do not propose to confiscate either of them, not even in cases where they are bound directly to or from German ports. The only instance in which confiscation is threatened is that of a merchant vessel which has been allowed to proceed to a neutral port and proceeds to an enemy port instead. Such a vessel 'shall if captured on any subsequent voyage be liable to condemnation.'

"It would open an obvious door for the gravest controversy if, let us say, an American or a Spanish or an Italian ship were thus dealt with by the Allies, for, though such a ship would be a blockade runner in the old sense and so liable to confiscation, it must be remembered that the old law confined this liability to cases where the ship was caught in the act and never extended it to any subsequent voyage.

"The British Government has so often and naturally been and must expect again to be the custodian of the rights of neutrals that it may fairly claim to be believed when it professes its regret for these extensions of sea law at neutrals' expense. They are not of our choosing. They have been forced upon us much against our will. It has been the inability of Germany to contend with us at sea upon the lines recognized by international law, illustrated yet again by the destruction of the Dresden and the chasing of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich into port, which has led her to initiate her novel and barbarous courses. We do not copy their barbarity, but we are driven in self-defense to copy some of their novelty.

"We regret sincerely the inconvenience to which neutral countries are put, though, in fairness, they must recognize that their acquiescence in Germany's course has placed a certain responsibility upon them for the changes that course entails. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that all concerned in the administration of the new rules will be instructed to make such inconvenience as light as possible in the circumstances."

The Chronicle's naval correspondent, after declaring that the legitimacy of reprisals is admitted by all international lawyers, says:

"Though our ships will not lie off the enemy's ports, the watch will doubtless be such as to bring the operations into conformity with the character of a blockade as defined by the declaration of Paris, namely that it shall be effective and exclusion will, of course, be applied equally to the shipping of all nations as is required in the case of a legal blockade.

"Generally, the new rules resemble the famous order in council of 1807 denounced by Brougham and upheld by that great lawyer Lord Stowell. That interdiction was against all vessels trading with France, making them liable to seizure and causing vessels clearing from French ports to touch at British ports and pay customs dues.

"A blockade is commonly regarded as the most stringent action that a belligerent can take affecting the interests of neutrals. It must be observed that we are doing all we can to prevent neutrals from suffering unduly. We shall not apply to them, unless they attempt to deceive us, the severe measures that are ordinarily meted out to blockade running vessels.

"It will be noticed that discretion is reserved in the case of ships proceeding to neutral ports and carrying goods with enemy destination. They 'may' be required to discharge their cargoes in a British or an Allies' port.

"Although the rules laid down in the Order in Council do not conform to those of a blockade and the treatment is reserved for neutral vessels, it is an important departure from the blockade severities. They are such as should commend themselves to neutral powers.

"International law has been treated by the Germans as non-existent, and we are taking action which is designed not only to be retaliatory, in a legal sense, but to a more speedy ending of the disastrous struggle."

The Morning Post has an editorial criticising Great Britain's reprisal policy as outlined in the new order in council. It says:

"As to the order in council, we are not certain that we quite understand it. It may mean so many things. It may mean, for example, that the imperial Government are trying to denounce the declaration of Paris without denouncing it in so many words and are setting their miserable ideal of political consistency before the interests of the country, or again it may mean that even now the Government are trying to let the enemy down lightly and to deceive, the public into the belief that they are doing what, as a matter of fact they are not doing—really stopping German trade."

In particular, The Post denounces the provision according to which German non-contraband goods found in neutral vessels are to be sold and the proceeds detained till the end of the war. It adds:

"Let us tell the Government that they are playing with this matter. There is one great respect in which the declaration of Paris and London differ from the previous law of nations, and that is that the property of an enemy in neutral ships is confiscated under the latter and sacred under the former. The imperial Government have now devised a middle course.

"They are going to put the enemy's goods into pawn until after the war, and then return to the enemy not the pledge but the proceeds. We say that this is playing with the subject. But it is something worse. It is the betrayal of this country and of British sea power."

The Times editorial says:

"The order shows a desire to impose as little inconvenience as possible upon neutrals, but it means no less than the prevention of goods of any kind entering or leaving Germany, and we must expect criticisms or protests from the neutrals. It is to be hoped they will bear in mind, in considering this important document, that with us it is not as with them a question of trade but of national existence. The Order in Council is our answer to measures intended to reduce us by starvation. It is a question, too, of the fate of persons peacefully and inoffensively navigating the high seas. There is already a serious list, which the German Government boasts it will soon make much longer, of unoffending seamen and passengers destroyed without warning, and among them at any moment may be the subjects of neutral States. We have a right to expect the neutrals to put to themselves the question, what would they have done in similar circumstances, and with issues of the gravity and magnitude of ours at stake?"

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Through their Government the civilized people of the world helped to frame regulations in restraint of naval warfare. When the test was applied they refrained from taking any action to obtain respect for them. If Germany had been engaged in fighting a weak foe which had reduced his armaments on the strength of these agreements, she would have triumphed. Fortunately we and our friends are not weak, we possess control of the sea communications of the world. In the circumstances the reprisals, though vigorous against the enemy, are of mild character in their bearing upon the States not engaged in the war. They have been framed with a view to injuring neutral nations and their traders as little as possible.

"Avoiding all judicial niceties and avoiding also, as far as possible, doing injury to the commerce of neutral powers, the Allies are going to use their sea power to punish these modern pirates. Germany has violated all the laws, we and our friends are going to stretch the terms of the law of blockade, that is all, and the neutrals profit. We might have done more. It is difficult to see how we could have done less in reply to a measure which, if permitted to go unpunished, would constitute a permanent menace in war time to all peaceful traders on the seas. What Germany had done with impunity some small nation with a score of submarines might, in a blind fury, decide to do tomorrow. We must defend ourselves and we shall do so. We must protect humanity, and that, also, we are going to do."

The Daily Graphic says:

"There is in about every passage of the text of Great Britain's reply to Germany's acts of piracy a ring of measured judgment and steely purpose that makes it an extraordinarily impressive document. It is, in actual fact, the passing of sentence upon a criminal brought to bar before a power that can carry its words into effect as surely as the law in our courts follows the sentence of the Judge.

"Germany reads here the punishment she has willfully invited and most richly earned, and the Kaiser and his statesmen see her doom, which, however long a time they may contrive to keep it away, must ultimately descend upon them and the nation they are deluding.

"Great Britain's reply hazards no neutral life, deals fairly with all neutral property, and, if only by as much as it shortens the war, deserves the approval of all neutral nations. The matter for neutral surprise is not that Great Britain should have taken this step, but that, having her power and fighting such an enemy, she should have delayed it so long."

The Manchester Guardian says:

"On the whole, the order is much more considerate to neutral rights—which are all that concern us, Germany having forfeited hers at sea by her own misconduct—than the Prime Minister's speeches had led us to expect. For once in his desire to be brief Mr. Asquith did rather less than justice to his case. That neutrals will suffer inconvenience is not to be denied, but, on the other hand, they will have some compensations that would not have been theirs if the rigor of the law had been followed, and had the nature of this consideration been indicated neutral opposition in the United States would not have been aroused to the same extent.

"Perhaps the time between the announcement of the policy, and the formulation has not been wasted. Since the Prime Minister's speech we know that a formal protest arrived from the United States and it may be that the order, as drafted, meets some of the objections that were raised in the American note. We have hope now that such differences of opinion as the new policy may lead to between ourselves and the United States will be formal and technical merely, and will not affect popular feelings either here or there."

DODGE WORD "BLOCKADE."

Temps Article Suppressed, but Will Reappear Without It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 16.—The Temps's leading editorial yesterday was obliterated by the censor except the title, "Two Methods." Today, a footnote states, the same article is allowed to appear. Discussing the Allies' reply to the American request for details of the Allies' stoppage of merchandise for Germany, the article which will be presented tomorrow will not contain the word blockade.

The fact is, the Allies realize an absolute blockade is impossible while Germany holds the entrance to the Baltic, and, consequently intend, folliwing the line indicated in the Temps, to justify the stoppage of all trade to Germany through the North Sea and English Channel, on the ground that Germany's contravention of established usages permits the Allies to disavow a formal blockade, though shutting Germany's outer doors.

As The Temps says, the Allies will be careful not to injure the life or property of neutrals. They also will return or sell for the benefit of owners all seized goods on ships which are not contraband, though intended for Germany. The Temps considers the contrast between such action and the German sinking on sight so marked that neutrals won't protest.

"Should any do so," says The Temps, "let them heed the arguments of the Rev. Mr. MacLeod exposing the difference between the allied and German methods."

The Temps concludes optimistically:

"We await confidently America's reception of our explanation about the application of the measures decided upon and the rules putting them in practice."

The Journal des Débats in a leading editorial points out that there is no connection or analogy between the blockade question and the Frye case in which it hopes America will insist on an apology and indemnity. Like the Temps, the Journal des Débats dodges the word blackade, and says Germany's conduct justifies the Allies' action.

VIEWS OF NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Comment on England's Embargo Against Germany.

Newspapers of this city contain these editorial comments this morning on the British Order in Council declaring an embargo against Germany:

Not a Lawful Blockade.

From The World.

If Great Britain were to establish a true blockade of Germany, every neutral would be put upon warning. Ships destined to Germany would be lawful prize everywhere, and would operate at their own risk. By these orders, neutrals trading with Germany are simply told that if they are caught they may have their cargoes diverted to allied ports, and if they chance to have a country as powerful as the United States behind them they will be well paid for property and trouble.

The financial side of this arrangement is so obviously designed to placate Americans that it amounts to an insult. It is assumed that money is our only concern. It carries the inference that when we talk of rights and law we mean nothing more than cash. It proceeds on the theory that we may be persuaded to abandon legitimate commerce without protest, provided the marshal of a British prize court stands ready to cross our palms.

Remember the William P. Frye.

From The Herald.

The issues that have been raised are admittedly far reaching. The situation is unique in the world's history. Here is a world-wide war, extending along littorals never before involved in hostilities. No blanket of blockade, as blockade has heretofore been defined, can cover it. What the Allies are enforcing against Germany in reply to her attempt to destroy all shipping going to England and France is not a blockade, but is, in effect, a siege by land and sea involving all her shores and frontiers. To attempt to apply the old law of blockade to this situation would be like trying to apply the law regulating monopoly of fifty years ago to conditions of the present day.

Of course henceforth the air will be full of protests addressed by all neutrals to all belligerents. But these protests will not be in the nature of high explosives so far as relations between the United States and Allies are concerned. Germany's sinking of the William P. Frye has unwittingly been a most effective mine sweeper.

The New-Fashioned Blockade.

From The Sun.

As there is no precedent for a blockade of this character there can be no satisfactory discussion of the principles of "international law" involved in the attempt to enforce it; that is, in advance of a specific case of interference. We imagine, however, that when such a case arises affecting American neutrality we shall hear more or less from the Foreign Office about the opinion which our own Supreme Court rendered in the case of the British steamer Adula, seized by the Marblehead seventeen years ago on the charge of an attempt to run the blockade at Guantanamo Bay.

As a matter of fact, no blockade of that port had even been proclaimed by our Government. Guantanamo being east of the line established by President McKinley's notification to the neutral powers. Admiral Sampson, however, was maintaining a de facto blockade of Guantanamo incidentally to the operations then being carried on for the purpose of destroying or capturing Cervera's fleet and reducing Santiago.

Our Supreme Court decided that this de facto blockade must be held to have been lawfully instituted as an adjunct to our own operations.

Attack on Neutral Rights.

From The Tribune.

There is no reason why the United States or any other neutral nation should abandon the right to trade with Germany simply because a voluntary cessation of such trade would allow Great Britain and her allies to reap all the benefits of a legal blockade without incurring any of the inconveniences of maintaining one.

We are asked to participate, at least passively, in a punitive operation launched by one belligerent against another. We cannot any more submit to Great Britain's demand that we surrender our right to trade with unblockaded German ports or with Germany through neutral ports (subject, of course, to contraband restrictions) than we could have allowed ourselves to be intimidated by Germany's "war zone" threat into abandoning our trade with the unblockaded ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

Complete Blockade.

From The Press.

The British Order in Council to cut off Germany's trade and communication with the world proves to be exactly what the action of the United States was against the South—a complete blockade, including the doctrine, established and enforced by the United States, of the continuous voyage.

As for the rest, there may be occasion for wonder—but it is immaterial—that the Order should recite that the course of the enemy in ravaging merchant vessels irrespective of the safety and the lives of passengers and crews gives "an unquestionable right of retaliation." Retaliation or no retaliation, effective blockade as a measure of war pure and simple is justifiable beyond international question.

Britannia Rules the Waves.

From the Staats-Zeitung.

The contents of the Order in Council given out yesterday officially in London, indicate, aside from the clumsiness of the official style and the flourishes that accompany insincerity, with very brutal clearness the object of the war measure: namely, the intention to starve Germany out. An economic state of siege is suspended over the heads of the seventy million men, women, and children of the population of Germany.

England has abruptey declined the offer of the Government in Washington to mediate between the German declaration of a war zone and the British measures looking toward a starvation of Germany; while Germany has displayed its willingness to enter into negotiations. What now? What will the neutral powers say to such a complete paralysis of their trade, not only with Germany direct, but also, through detective measures taken in entire disregard of justice, with other nations? What will our Government do?

Is England to become once more the mistress of the seas, as she did when, after the Napoleonic wars, the phrase, "Britannia Rules the Waves," acquired a real meaning?

But in these waves dives a German submarine, and the whole impudent claim of England goes to pieces. England may rule the surface of the seas, but underneath her dominion is already broken.

KAISER APPEALED TO POPE.

Vainly Urged Him to Advise Cession of Trentino to Italy by Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am informed that while negotiations are in abeyance between the German and Italian Governments, nobody further doubts that the Kaiser is striving to persuade the Emperor Francis Joseph to sacrifice the Trentino unless he prefers inevitable defeat. He has even solicited the Pope's aid and has appealed to his peaceful sentiment urging him to warn the Emperor of the dangerous consequences of his refusal.

I am informed that the Pope has intimated to the Kaiser the inexpediency of his giving advice to the most experienced sovereign in Europe and has declined to interfere. The Pope's reply is evidently known here, where despite the secrecy of the negotiations everybody is convinced of their failure.

AMERICANS FEEDING FRENCH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 16.—Discussing the project to have Americans feed the German-occupied French provinces, the Matin reprints from the Ardennois Gazette a statement that the parts of France, bordering on Belgium, have already been much relieved by an American supply of flour. The account says:

"At Charleville the price of flour has dropped from 92 to 45 francs per hundred kilos. In the neighborhood of Civet Americans will feed the country, via Belgium, as far as Fumay."

GERMANY CUT OFF BY BRITISH ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

crews, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare, and

Whereas, in the memorandum accompanying the said orders, neutrals are warned against intrusting crews, passengers, or goods to British or allied ships,

And whereas, such attempts on the part of the enemy give to his Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation; and

Whereas, his Majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, although such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity; and

Whereas, the allies of his Majesty are associated with him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany, his Majesty is therefore pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Bound for German Ports.

First—No merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port. Unless this vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, the goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in custody of the Marshal of the prize court. Goods so discharged, if not contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of his Majesty, be restored by order of the court and upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just to the person entitled thereto.

Second—No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after March 1, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port. All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the prize court, and if not requisitioned for the use of his Majesty shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court.

The proceeds of the goods so sold shall be paid into the court and dealt with in such a manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just, provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of the court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of a proper officer of the crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this order, and provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property, laden at such enemy port, on the application of the proper officer of the crown.

Goods of Enemy Destination.

Third—Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port and carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the prize court, and unless they are contraband of war shall, if not requisitioned for the use of his Majesty, be restored by an order of the court upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just to the person entitled thereto, and provided that this article shall not apply in any case falling within Article 2 or 4 of this order.

Fourth—Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after March 1, 1915, and having on board goods which are of enemy origin, or are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the prize court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of his Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court. The proceeds of the goods so sold shall be paid into the court and be dealt with in such a manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just, provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of the court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of a proper officer of the crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this order, and provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on application of the proper officer of the crown.

Restoration of Goods.

Fifth—Any person claiming to be interested in or to have any claim in respect of any goods not being contraband of war placed in the custody of the Marshal of the prize court under this order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the prize court against the proper officer of the crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

The practice and procedure of the prize court shall, so far as applicable, be followed mutatis mutandis in any proceedings consequential upon this order.

Sixth—A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass as having an ostensible destination to a neutral port and proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

Seventh—Nothing in this order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this order.

Eighth—Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany, or belonging to German subjects, shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

Will Be Humane, Says France.

PARIS, March 16.—The text of the decree defining the measures decided upon by the British and French Governments as reprisals against German commerce is published in The Official Gazette.

It is preceded by a report to President Poincaré, signed by Foreign Minister Delcassé, Minister of Finance Ribot, Minister of War Millerand, and Minister of Marine Augagneur. This says that since Germany has proclaimed the seas around England and France a war zone, the Allies have a right to reply by stopping all merchandise to or from Germany.

"Nevertheless," the report says, "the Allied Governments have no intention of following their enemy in his cruel and barbarous methods, and the measures to which they have been obliged to have recourse do not involve any risk for the neutrals or noncombatants. They will be applied in strict conformance with the dictates of humanity."

REJECTS FOOD PROPOSALS.

British Note to Wilson Contains Flat Refusal of German Suggestion.

LONDON, March 15.—The British Foreign Office delivered today to Ambassador Page its reply to the American note proposing to Great Britain and Germany the withdrawal of the German submarine blockade provided England would permit food to reach German civilians. Great Britain's reply is an absolute refusal.

The Foreign Office also delivered to the Ambassador Great Britain's reply to the American note inquiring for further information in regard to the measures to be taken by the allied powers to cut off trade to and from Germany. The reply to this note is based largely upon the Order in Council which was issued today.

Great Britain's refusal to accept the American proposals to this country and Germany is due to the reasons outlined several days ago.

As in Premier Asquith's speech forecasting the order, the term blockade is not used and no prohibited area is defined. Nevertheless, the text of the order makes plain England's purposes—to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany during the war.

British officials tonight frankly called the movement a blockade, the Foreign Office describing it as an effective blockade, differing from the effective blockades of history only in that the property seized would not be confiscated outright, but would be sold, the proceeds eventually going to the owners.

In the last clause of the proclamation is the proposal most interesting to neutrals. This is a flat agreement to lift the "blockade" in case any nation will certify that the ships flying its flag shall not carry goods to Germany, or originating therein or belonging to subjects of the German Empire.

It is notable that the order declares no intention to capture ships proceeding to and from the countries of Germany's Allies, Austria and Turkey, the reason being, no doubt, that the measure is avowedly a reprisal against the German submarine warfare.

However, a cordon of ships will be maintained to shut off the commerce of German ports and regulate trade in the war zone, although ships voyaging eastward across the Atlantic will, it is expected, be seized before they reach the North Sea.

When a neutral vessel is held up, in all cases, except where there is a false declaration of destination or other attempt at subterfuge, only the cargo will be seized.

A copy of the Order in Council was handed to the American Ambassador tonight for transmission to Washington.

Prominent officials urge neutral Governments to bear in mind that many powers are conferred by the order on the officers intrusted with the disposition of detained cargoes, and instructions will be given to these men to act with the greatest dispatch consistent with the proper performance of their tasks.

While the order is absolute in so far as ships to and from German ports are concerned, using the word "must" in stipulating how goods shall be discharged in English ports, the provisions concerning cargoes destinated for neutral ports set forth that they "may be required to discharge" at British ports.

This language is typical of the general attitude of British officials toward neutral trade.

Two Instances of the Growing Use of Trust Companies

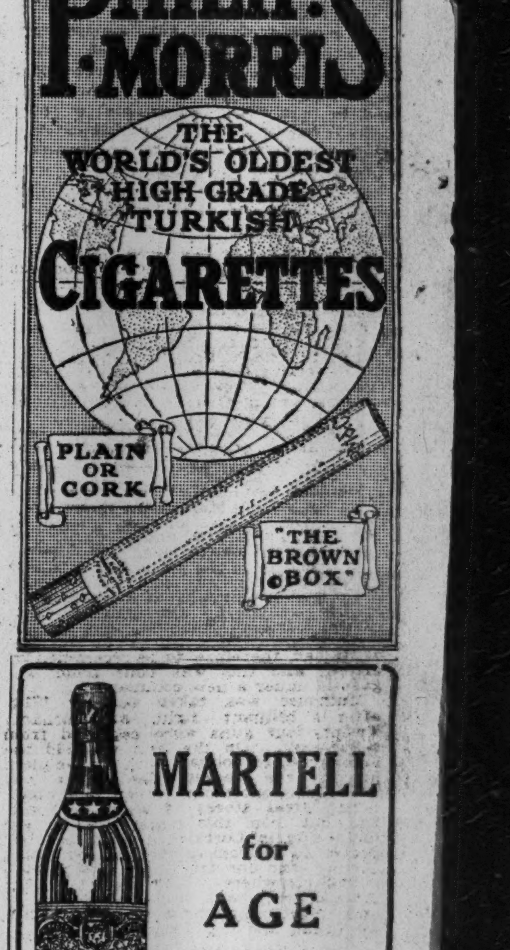
Before Mrs. Eliza McMillan died in St. Louis recently she provided for a million dollar hospital, and named the St. Louis Union Trust Company and Mr. W. K. Bixby as co-trustees.

The late Mr. C. A. Moore, a New York business man, provided in his will that the Central Trust Company of New York should be custodian of all securities belonging to his estate.

These examples show how men and women of experience and judgment are making use of the facilities of sound trust companies in carrying out work for which they planned so carefully during their lifetime.

Our officers will be glad to explain the various ways in which this Company may be of service to you. Our booklet upon request

Metropolitan Trust Companies of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 Wall Street



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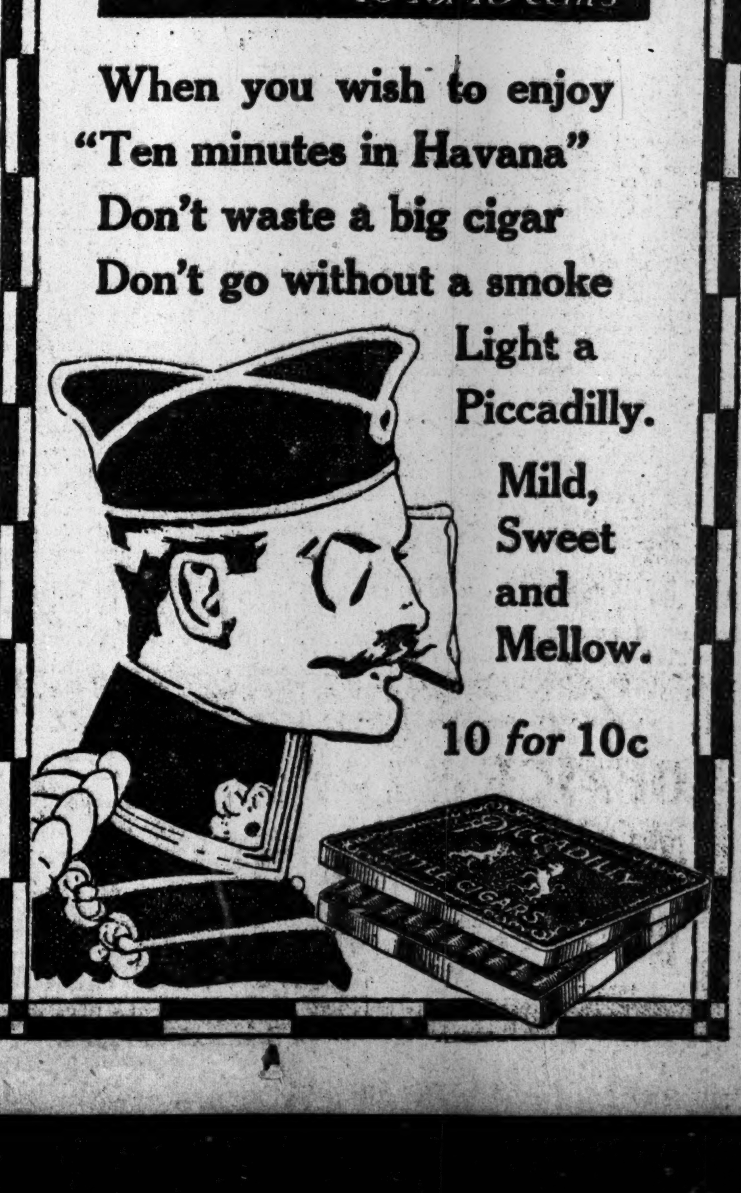
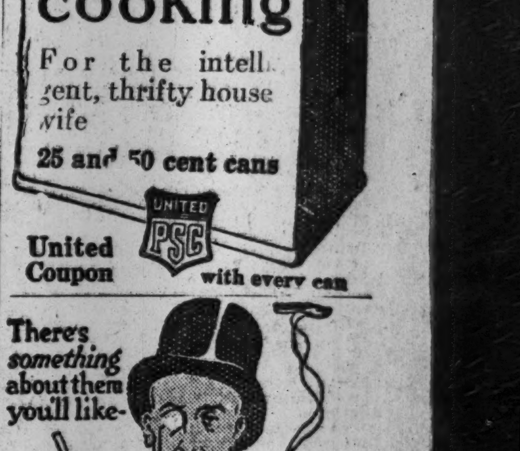
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.





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Buyers of used cars consult the Automobile Exchange in The New York Times.—Advt.

HOW GERMAN TIDE ROLLED ON PARIS

Official French Review of Operations Frankly Reveals Where and Why the Allies Failed.

RETREAT THE ONLY SAFETY

Bad Leadership and Untrained Men Caused Disasters in Belgium and Alsace.

COULD NOT HOLD VON KLUCK

Account Ends with Joffre Ordering Whole Line to Advance at Vital Moment.

LONDON, March 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A historical review of the operations in the western theatre of war, from its beginning up to the end of January, the first six months of the war, has been received from French official sources. It is long, detailed, and in some respects technical, but contains matter of absorbing interest for both the layman and the expert.

The plans of General Joffre are set forth and frank explanations are given as to how and why they could not always be carried out and how they were modified from time to time.

The review closes with expressions of satisfaction at the results achieved and of confidence in the final issue.

A first installment of the review, which is too long to be printed entire, is as follows:

CHAPTER I.

The French Setbacks in August.

The first month of the campaign began with successes and finished with defeats for the French troops. Under what circumstances did these come about?

Our plan of concentration had foreseen the possibility of two principal actions, one on the right between the Vosges and the Moselle, the other on the left to the north of Verdun-Toul line, this double possibility involving the eventual variation of our transport. On Aug. 2, owing to the Germans passing through Belgium, our concentration was substantially modified by General Joffre in order that our principal effort might be directed to the north.

From the first week in August it was apparent that the length of time required for the British Army to begin to move would delay our action in connection with it. This delay is one of the reasons which explain our failures at the end of August.

Awaiting the moment when the operations in the north could begin, and to prepare for it by retaining in Alsace the greatest possible number of German forces, the General in Chief ordered our troops to occupy Mulhouse, (Mülhousen,) to cut the bridges of the Rhine at Huningue and below, and then to flank the attack of our troops, operating in Lorraine.

This operation was badly carried out by a leader who was at once relieved of his command. Our troops, after having carried Mulhouse, lost it and were thrown back on Belfort. The work, had, therefore, to be recommenced afresh, and this was done from August 14 under a new command.

Mulhouse was taken on the 19th, after a brilliant fight at Dornach. Twenty-four guns were captured from the enemy. On the 20th we held the approaches to Colmar, both by the plain and by the Vosges. The enemy had undergone enormous losses and abandoned great stores of shells and forage, but from this moment what was happening in Lorraine and on our left prevented us from carrying our successes further, for our troops in Alsace were needed elsewhere. On August 28 the Alsace army was broken up, only a small part remaining to hold the region of Thann and the Vosges.

The Operations in Lorraine.

The purpose of the operations in Alsace was, namely, to retain a large part of the enemy's forces far from the northern theatre of operations, it was for our offensive in Lorraine to pursue still more directly by holding before it the German Army corps operating to the south of Metz.

This offensive began brilliantly on August 14. On the 19th we had reached the region of Saarburg and that of the Etangs (lakes), we held Dieuze, Morhange, Delme, and Chateau Salins.

On the 20th our success was stopped. The cause is to be found in the strong organization of the region, in the power of the enemy's artillery, operating over ground which had been minutely surveyed, and, finally, in the default of certain units.

On the 22d in spite of the splendid behavior of several of our army corps, notably that of Nancy, our troops were brought back on to the Grand Couronne, while on the 23d and 24th the Germans concentrated reinforcements (three army corps at least) in the region of Lunéville and forced us to retire to the South.

This retreat, however, was only momentary. On the 25th, after two vigorous counter attacks, one from South to North and the other from West to East, the enemy had to fall back. From that time a sort of balance was established on this terrain between the Germans and ourselves. Maintained for fifteen days it was afterwards, as will be seen, modified to our advantage.

Operations in Belgian Luxembourg

There remained the principal business, the Battle of the North—postponed owing to the necessity of waiting for the British army. On August 20 the concentration of our lines was finished and the General in Chief gave orders for our centre and our left to take the offensive.

Our centre comprised two armies. Our left consisted of a third army, reinforced to the extent of two army corps, a corps of cavalry, the reserve divisions, the British army, and the Belgian army, which had already been engaged for the previous three weeks at Liége, Namur and Louvain.

The German plan on that date was as follows:—From seven to eight army corps and four cavalry divisions were endeavoring to pass between Givet and Brussels, and even to prolong their movements more to the West. Our object was, therefore, in the first place, to hold and dispose of the enemy's centre and afterward to throw ourselves with all available forces on the left flank of the German grouping of troops in the North.

On Aug. 21 our offensive in the centre began with ten army corps. On Aug. 22 it failed, and this reverse appeared serious.

The reasons for it are complex. There were in this affair individual and collective failures, imprudences committed under the fire of the enemy, divisions ill-engaged, rash deployments, precipitate retreats, a premature waste of men, and, finally, the inadequacy of certain of our troops and their leaders, both as regards the use of infantry and artillery.

In consequence of these lapses, the enemy, turning to account the difficult terrain, was able to secure the maximum of profit from the advantages, which the superiority of his subaltern complements gave him.

Operations South of Sambre.

In spite of this defeat our manoeuvre had still a chance of success, if our left and the British Army obtained a decisive result. This was unfortunately not the case. On Aug. 22, at the cost of great losses, the enemy succeeded in crossing the Sambre, and our left army fell back the 24th upon Beaumont-Givet, being perturbed by the belief that the enemy was threatening its right.

On the same day (the 24th) the British Army fell back after a German attack upon the Maubeuge-Valenciennes line. On the 25th and 26th its retreat became more hurried. After Landrecies and Le Cateau it fell back southward by forced marches. It could not from this time keep its hold until after crossing the Marne.

The rapid retreat of the English, coinciding with the defeat, sustained in Belgian Luxembourg, allowed the enemy to cross the Meuse and to accelerate, by fortifying it, the action of his right.

The situation at this moment may be thus summed up: Either our frontier had to be defended on the spot under conditions which the British retreat rendered extremely perilous, or we had to execute a strategic retirement, which, while delivering up to the enemy a part of the national soil, would permit us on the other hand to resume the offensive at our own time, with a favorable disposition of troops, still intact, which we had at our command. The General in Chief determined on the second alternative.

Preparation of the Offensive.

Henceforward, the French command devoted its efforts to preparing the offensive. To this end three conditions had to be fulfilled:

1. The retreat had to be carried out in order under a succession of counter-attacks, which would keep the enemy busy.
2. The extreme point of this retreat must be fixed in such a way that the different armies should reach it simultaneously, ready at the moment of occupying it to resume the offensive all together.
3. Every circumstance permitting of a resumption of the offensive before this point should be reached must be utilized by the whole of our forces and the British forces.

The French Counter Attack.

The counter attacks, executed during the retreat, were brilliant and often fruitful. On Aug. 20 we successfully attacked St. Quentin to disengage the British Army. Two other corps and a reserve division engaged the Prussian guard and the Tenth German Army Corps, which was debouching from Guise. By the end of the day, after various fluctuations, the enemy was thrown back on the Oise and the British front was freed.

On Aug. 27 we had also succeeded in throwing back upon the Meuse the enemy, who was endeavoring to gain a foothold on the left bank. Our successes continued on the 28th in the woods of Marfée and of Jaulnay. Thanks to them, we were able, in accordance with the orders of the General in Chief, to fall back on the Buzancy-Le Chesne-Bouvellemont line.

Further to the right another army took part in the same movement and carried out successful attacks on Aug. 25 on the Othain and in the region of Spincourt.

On Aug. 26th these different units recrossed the Meuse without being disturbed and were able to join in the action of our centre. Our armies were, therefore, again intact and available for the offensive.

On Aug. 26 a new army, composed of two army corps, five reserve divisions, and a Moorish brigade, was constituted. This army was to assemble in the region of Amiens, between Aug. 27 and Sept. 1, and take the offensive against the German right, uniting its action with that of the British Army, operating on the line of Ham-Bray-sur-Somme.

Continuation of the Retreat.

The hope of resuming the offensive was from this moment rendered vain by the rapidity of the march of the German right wing. This rapidity had two consequences, which we had to parry before thinking of advancing. On the one part our new army had not time to complete its detraining, and on the other hand the British Army, forced back further by the enemy, uncovered on Aug 31 our left flank. Our line, thus modified, contained waves, which had to be redressed before we could pass to the offensive.

To understand this, it is sufficient to consider the situation, created by the quick advance of the enemy on the evening of Sept. 2.

A corps of cavalry had crossed the Oise and advanced as far as Chateau Thierry. The first army (General von Kluck) comprising four active army corps and a reserve corps, had passed Compiègne.

The second army (General von Bülow), with three active army corps and two reserve corps, was reaching the Laon region.

The third army (General von Hausen), with two active army corps and a reserve corps, had crossed the Aisne, between the Chateau Porcien and Attigny.

More to the East the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh armies, namely, twelve army crops, four reserve corps, and numerous Ersatz formations, were in contact with our troops, the fourth and fifth armies between the Rusiers and Verdun and the others in the positions which have been indicated above, from Verdun to the Vosges.

It will, therefore, be seen that our left, if we accepted battle, might be in great peril through the British forces and the new French army, operating more to the westward, having given way.

A defeat in these conditions would have cut off our armies from Paris and from the British forces and at the same time from the new army, which had been constituted to the left of the English. We should, thus, be running the risk of losing by a single stroke the advantage of the assistance, which Russia later on was to furnish.

General Joffre chose resolutely for the solution, which disposed of these risks, that is to say, for postponing the offensive and the continuance of the retreat. In this way he remained on ground which he had chosen. He waited only until he could engage in better conditions.

In consequence, on Sept. 1 he fixed as an extreme limit for the movement of retreat, which was still going on, the line of Bray-sur-Seine, Nogent-sur-Seine, Arcis-sur-Aube, Vitry-le-François, and the region to the north of Bar-le-Duc. This line might be reached if the troops were compelled to go back so far. They would attack before reaching it, as soon as there was a possibility of bringing about an offensive disposition, permitting the co-operation of the whole of our forces.

The Eve of the Offensive.

On Sept. 5 it appeared that this desired situation existed.

The First German army, carrying audacity to temerity, had continued its endeavor to envelop our left, had crossed the Grand Morin, and reached the region of Chauffry to the South of Rebaix and of Esternay. It aimed, then, at cutting our armies off from Paris, in order to begin the investment of the capital.

The Second Army had its head on the line Champaubert, Etoges, Bergeres, and Vertus.

The Third and Fourth Armies reached to Chalons-sur-Marne and Bussy-le-Repos. The Fifth Army was advancing on one side and the other from the Argonne as far as Triacourt-les-Islettes and Juivecourt. The Sixth and Seventh Armies were attacking more to the east.

But (and here is a capital difference between the situation of Sept. 5 and that of Sept. 2) the envelopment of our left was no longer possible.

In the first place, our left army had been able to occupy the line of Sezanne, Villers-St. Georges, and Courchampe. Furthermore, the British forces, gathered between the Seine and the Marne, flanked on their left by the newly created army, were closly connected with the rest of our forces.

This was precisely the disposition which the General in Chief had wished to see achieved. On the 4th he decided to take advantage of it, and ordered all the armies to hold themselves ready. He had taken from his right two new army corps, two divisions of infantry, and two divisions of cavalry, which were distributed between his left and his centre.

On the evening of the 5th he addressed to all the commanders of armies a message ordering them to attack.

"The hour has come," he wrote, "to advance at all costs, and to die where you stand rather than give way."

Official Bulletins of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*(Night Report)*—The day has been marked by numerous actions favorable for us. In the region of Lombaertzyde our artillery very effectively bombarded the enemy's work. The Germans attempted to recapture a small fort, which we took from them during the night of March 11-12. They were repulsed, leaving about fifty dead on the ground. Our losses were insignificant.

To the south of Ypres, the British army, which a German attack yesterday had compelled to fall back beyond St. Eloi, recaptured that village and almost all of the neighboring trenches, in spite of several counter-attacks.

To the north of Arras, a very brilliant attack by our infantry enabled us to capture by a single effort three miles of trenches on the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette, and to reach the edge of the plateau. We captured 100 prisoners, including several officers and some noncommissioned officers, destroyed two machine guns, and blew up an ammunition store.

Further to the south, in the region of Ecurie and Rolincourt, near the road from Lille, we blew up several German trenches, and prevented the enemy from reconstructing them.

In the region of Albert, near Carnoy, the Germans exploded a mine beneath one of our trenches, and occupied the excavation. We drove them from it. They once more installed themselves, but a fresh counter-attack enabled us to recover the position. We have held our ground there ever since, and have succeeded in putting in order once more all our defensive organization.

In the valley of the Aisne, near Vassens, northwest of Nouvron, two German companies were caught by our fire and suffered very heavy losses.

In Champagne we made fresh progress. We gained ground in the woods to the northeast of Souain and to the northwest of Perthes. We repulsed two counter-attacks in front of Bridge 196, northeast of Le Mesnil, and extended our position in that section. We took prisoners and captured a trench mortar.

In the Argonne region there has been very great activity since yesterday. In the region of Bagatelle two counter-attacks by the enemy were repulsed. We demolished a blockhouse, occupied the site and established ourselves there. Between Four de Paris and Bolante the enemy attempted two counter-attacks, which failed like three others previously made.

At Vauquois our infantry delivered an attack which made it master of the western part of the village. We took numerous prisoners.

At Bois Le Prêtre, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, the Germans blew up, with a mine, four of our advance trenches, which were completely destroyed. They gained a footing there after the explosion, but we recaptured the first two trenches and half of the third. Between Bois le Prêtre and Pont-a-Mousson, at Dieupt Height, the enemy made an attack, which was repulsed.

(Day Report)—The Belgian army continued to progress in the bend of the Yser and south of Dixmude. The British troops were very violently attacked yesterday evening at St. Eloi, south of Ypres, and were at first pushed back slightly, but they counter-attacked and regained part of the ground lost. The fighting continues. In the region of Neuve Chapelle there is no change.

In the Argonne the enemy attempted late yesterday afternoon a third and very violent counter-attack to retake trenches won by us between Four de Paris and Bolante. As was the case with previous attacks, this assault was repulsed.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The baths at Westende were shelled yesterday without effect by two gunboats of the enemy.

The German attack on the height south of Ypres, occupied by British troops, is making good progress.

Partial attacks by French troops north of Le Mesnil, in the Champagne district, have been repulsed. The enemy sustained heavy losses.

In the Vosges the fighting continues at several places.

The number of Russian prisoners from engagements to the north of the Augustowo Forest has been increased to 5,400. Strong Russian attacks to the north and to the northeast of Przasnysz resulted in failure, and the enemy's losses were heavy. South of the Vistula there has been no change.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the whole front in the region of Przasnysz, from the Mlawa Railway to the Orzyc River, and on the left bank of the latter river, we progressed, fighting all the way. German counter-attacks everywhere have been repulsed.

The guns of the Ossowetz fortress have put out of action several German siege batteries of heavy calibre, which had been installed within range of the fortress.

On the left bank of the Vistula River there has been no fighting.

In the Carpathian Mountains, generally speaking, there have been no changes.

Austrian attacks in the direction of Baligrod and German attacks on Hill 902, near Kozlowka, have been repulsed.

In East Galicia our troops threw the enemy back in the region to the north of Obertyn.

There has been an artillery duel at Przemysl.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the Western Carpathians Sunday was calm. North of the Uszok Pass there was fighting of a furious character. Strong Russian forces made an attack there yesterday and advanced to near our positions, where for a time they maintained themselves. Our troops during the afternoon made a counter-attack, throwing back the enemy on the entire front, and capturing four officers and 500 men.

On our positions on both sides of the Opir Valley, the enemy, reinforced, repeatedly tried to gain the heights, but failed with heavy losses. An especially heavy attack collapsed Sunday, and in view of the losses these offensives probably will not be repeated. In this battle 1,000 prisoners were taken.

South of the Dniester our counter-attacks gained ground, the Russians being pushed back from several front sectors.

In Poland and West Galicia there have been only artillery duels.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND ON 3-MILE FRONT

Capture German Trenches North of Arras—Also Make Advance Near Souain.

GERMANS ALSO ATTACKING

Drive British Back South of Ypres, but Afterward Lose Part of Their Gain.

LONDON, March 15.—Fighting is becoming general along the western battle front, and judging from today's official bulletins from Paris and Berlin, both sides are taking the offensive.

The Germans have been bringing reinforcements into the district of Neuve Chapelle and are fighting desperately to retake the ground from which they were driven with such loss. There is no British statement to throw light on the situation there, but the French War Office says there has been no change in that region.

The Kaiser's forces are also engaged in further strong attacks on the British at St. Eloi, south of Ypres, the ground made famous by conflicts last Fall. Before these attacks the British troops fell back yesterday, but the Paris official bulletin tonight states that in a counter-attack today the British recaptured the village and most of the neighboring trenches and were holding them against German assaults. The combats there have been violent.

One notable gain is reported by the latest Paris bulletin as follows:

To the north of Arras a very brilliant attack by our infantry enabled us to capture by a single effort three miles of trenches on the spur of Norte Dame De Lorette and to reach the edge of the plateau. We captured 100 prisoners, including several officers and some non commissioned officers, destroyed two machine guns and blew up an ammunition store.

Further to the South, in the region of Ecurie and Rolincourt, near the road from Lille, we blew up several German trenches and prevented the enemy from reconstructing them.

In the region of Albert, near Carnoy, the Germans exploded a mine beneath one of our trenches and occupied the excavation. We drove them from it. They once more installed themselves, but a fresh counter attack enabled us to recover the position. We have held our ground there ever since.

The same communication tells of ground gained in the wood northeast of Souain and northwest of Perthes, and of the repulse of German attacks near Bagatelle in the Argonne, and between Pont de Paris and Bolante.

The western part of Vanquois, the important strategic point east of the Argonne, has been captured by the French troops.

The Germans have won ground in the Bois le Prêtre, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, close to the German frontier. There they blew up four French trenches and occupied them. The forces of the republic have been able to recover only part of these.

According to the Berlin bulletin, British gunboats shelled the baths at Westende yesterday.

A Dunkirk dispatch to the Havas Agency in Paris reports a violent cannonading northeast of that port, where it was supposed a British squadron was in action.

German Loss at Neuve Chapelle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.—The Daily Mail correspondent with the British army in the field, describing the capture of Neuve Chapelle by the British, says that the German losses were frightful. At the time he wrote over 2,000 German dead were still lying on the ground in front of the British line. The total German casualties he estimated at 5,000 dead and at least 13,000 wounded, while as a result of the fighting last week 1,720 prisoners had fallen into British hands.

DIVE IN THE YSER SAVED AN AMERICAN

Extracts from His Diary Tell of His Escape After Germans Aimed at Him.

IS A LIEGE SURVIVOR

Wounded Early, Returned to the Trenches—Says Germans Forced Civilians to Cover Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.—The Daily Chronicle prints extracts from the diary of an American citizen who enlisted in the Belgian Army and took part in the heroic defense of Liége in the early days of the war. After a few days in a hospital in consequence of a wound he received in one of the first engagements, he returned to the trenches near Liége, but the detachment to which he belonged was completely cut up, he being one of the few survivors. He says:

"I was sent down to Louvain to prepare trenches. We had not long to wait for the arrival of the Germans. They commenced by a bombardment of the town at long range. The following day we had a terrible engagement. The Germans outnumbered us four to one. We held our position for twenty-four hours. After further reinforcements reached the Germans they again attacked us, and we, being short of ammunition, attacked them with a bayonet charge. The next day we were relieved by a regiment of Chausseurs."

At Malines, the writer says, he saw the Germans force old men, women and children in front of them to cover their advance.

After a long spell in the trenches at Dixmude the regiment was sent to Ramscapelle to rest outside the village in a brick factory that belonged to a German. The writer of the diary says: "The first shell which fell into the village struck the church tower, and a terrific bombardment started, but it was curious to notice, during all the rain of shot and shell, that nothing seemed to strike the two lofty chimneys belonging to the German brickmaker. Our engineers set to work to overhaul the premises, and most fortunately found two guns and ammunition. Naturally the Germans avoided bombarding the factory."

Describing the early days of the fighting on the Yser Canal, the writer tells how the Germans were driven back across one bridge at the point of the bayonet. He says:

"At the other side were two machine guns, and to each a German was chained. Fortunately for us, they had run out of ammunition. One was dead, and I was going to finish the other, who was a Bavarian, wearing an Iron Cross. He offered me the cross, saying, 'We don't like Germany.' I refused."

The notes end with an account of the writer's escape from the Yser. He says:

"We intrenched ourselves near the Yser railway bridge. Again the town of Nieuport was bombarded, shells falling in our trenches. One exploded about fifteen yards from me, and had the effect of lifting me clean out of the trench and dropping me and my rifle, to which I clung, to the Yser. After going down twice I came to, and observed some Germans about to fire a machine gun at me. I dived and swam about ten yards under water to the edge of the river, and came up among some bushes, by the aid of which I scrambled out and hid. I lay there twenty-four hours before I was found and taken into a hospital."

GERMANY WILL WAR TO GAIN GUARANTEES

Will Not Sheathe the Sword, Says Delbrueck, Until Sure She Won't Be Attacked Again.

LONDON, March 15.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam quotes the German Minister of the Interior and Vice Chancellor, Clemens Delbrück, as declaring in a speech in the upper chamber of the Prussian Diet Germany's intention to continue the war until she obtained the guarantees she desired.

"If we were satisfied with merely repelling the enemy," said the Vice Chancellor, "we should soon have peace. But we cannot rest satisfied with that alone. We shall not sheatne the sword until we obtain guarantees that our enemies will not attack us again. Discussion of these guarantees at the present time would not further German interests."

Herr Delbrück spoke after the upper chamber had adopted the budget without discussion. This, he said, was unprecedented, and he added: "It shows that all partisan elements are now united by a firm determination to win the war which has been forced upon us.

"Our enemies have been repeatedly defeated by our unconquerable troops, and they are now going to try to starve us, waging war against our women and children, instead of our armies and fleets."

"France wants the provinces she lost in 1871; Russia wants to make a province of Prussia; England wants to destroy German commerce and sea power. But what our enemies have accomplished—the loss of the greater part of our colonies—is without decisive influence on the war.

"On the other hand, Belgium, a great industrial section of France, and part of Russian Poland are in our possession. There are no enemies on German soil; all their efforts to crush Germany have been frustrated."

At the conclusion of Herr Delbrück's speech the Diet adjourned to May 27.

UP HILL ON LADDERS AFTER MINES BURST

French Blow Up Hill Northeast of St. Mihiel, Then Scale It Over Host of Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.—A striking description of the important French victory at Combres, northeast of St. Mihiel, is contained in a special dispatch to The Morning Post, which is dated "On the Meuse, March 9":

"Despite the miserable weather conditions, heavy and persistent rains, followed by snow and intense cold, no one could possibly be downhearted in the east of France. The entire aspect of the campaign has changed, and, from being the defenders, the Allies have assumed the rôle of tireless attackers. It is now the Germans who are clinging desperately to the strongholds that still remain to them and are daily becoming more precarious as the French flanking attacks are being pushed home through the weak spots or on to commanding positions, dominating the German advanced points.

"As in the west, the French have to face in certain places advanced German positions—salients thrust out into France from which, owing to the configuration of the ground, it is inadvisable, if not impossible, to dislodge the enemy by direct frontal attack.

"There are three such salients: First, that of St. Mihiel; second, that between Verdun and the Argonne, running from Montfaucon down to Varennes; and, third, that immediately to the east of Rheims, consisting of the spur of hills which abuts upon the River Vesle, opposite Sillery.

"Their advance, however, came up against something in the nature of a blind wall at St. Mihiel, where it was faced by the winding Meuse and by the almost impregnable earthworks on the further bank and hemmed in by powerful fortications on the hills commanding the town on either hand, from which, if they cannot shell the Germans in St. Mihiel itself, owing to the extreme steepness of the hills surrounding the narrow valley, they can at all events prevent them from spreading in any direction.

"What appears to be the most serious menace to the advanced German position at St. Mihiel comes at present from the western base angle at Fresnes-en-Woevre. The country down each side of the wedge is so difficult as to render attacking operations very doubtful of success, but if the base is broken in the same result will be attained.

"The line of battle swings wide around Verdun, which is safe from all danger now, and turns down into the St. Mihiel wedge about Etain. On its western flank, behind Fresnes lie the forest heights of Amblonville. They have belonged to the French for months, but for equally long our most advanced position was at Les Eparges, beyond the front at the bottom of a valley, where our trenches were open to severe attack from the open heights beyond held by the Germans.

"Thanks to some of the most brilliant fighting in the campaign, these heights are now in our possession. The Crête de Combres, as it is called, is in reality a plateau. The top of this plateau is not very broad and it descends pretty speedily to the broad plain of the Woevre, not so steeply, though, as it rises from the valley in which Les Eparges lies, for there the hillside presents a series of small cliffs, which, when the final assault was made, had to be scaled with ladders in the same way as a fortess.

"This operation was preceded by some of the most thorough and extensive sapping seen in this war. Mines were dug practically through the hills and when the final explosion which heralded the infantry attack occurred, the light was obscured by a tremendous upheaval of the earth as if from a volcano.

"At the same time the ground was being prepared for a heavy artillery fire, every battery had been concealed on the forest heights and they swept the German positions with an inferno of shell fire. Reply to them was difficult because the French guns were concealed in splendid cover, while in the trenches in the valley below the men had, through a long and hard experience, dug themselves in so deeply as to be very nearly immune.

"When, therefore, this hurricane of iron culminated in the cataclysm of the mines, the Germans, panic stricken, fell like sheep before the swift onslaught of the Chasseurs, who swarmed up the scaling laders like destroying demons.

"On the way up, the storming parties passed trench after trench upon the side of the German hill, which bore witness to the effectiveness of the French projectiles. The trenches had been fully manned, and, being narrow in many cases, were packed with men. Now they were filled with the dead, so close together that there was not even room for the bodies to fall.

"There was little wonder that those who escaped were demoralized and that prisoners were taken by wholesale. One officer, who was forced to surrender with a considerable body of men, refused with every evidence of chagrin to deliver his sword to any one but a French officer, and when he did so exclaimed bitterly, pointing to his men:

"'What could a man do with whipped dogs like these?'

"At a low estimate the German losses, when the Crête de Combres was carried, amounted to 4,000.

"The French troops engaged in this brilliant piece of work belonged to the Troupes de Couverture, the first line of defense comprising the Corps d'Elite of the Chasseurs à Pied. The men declare that it was the fiercest fighting they have had and its results are most important.

"Despite the inevitable counter attacks, and these have been severe, the French troops have forced the enemy across the plateau and at the present moment they are clinging desperately to its edge.

"Once over the edge, the plain of the Woevre is under the French fire, a gently undulating country strewn with small spinneys of fir trees; the valley of the Longeau is commanded, and the German way to St. Mihiel is most seriously menaced."

KITCHENER NEEDS MORE AMMUNITION

Expresses Serious Anxiety Over Supply of War Materials During Next Few Months.

BLAMES THE LABOR UNIONS

Says Government Is Considering Plan to Take Over Armament Firms and Let Employes Benefit.

LONDON, March 15.—Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, gave a brief review of the war situation in the House of Lords this evening.

He said that only trench fighting had been possible for many weeks, but that this had not affected the morale of the British troops. Recent occurrances in the fight around Neuve Chapelle and Epinette showed how successfully the British troops had been able to take the offensive.

The Minister of War referred to the gallantry shown by the soldiers of India and spoke eulogistically of the French Army, which, he said, had made important progress at various points along the line, especially in Champagne, where the soldiers of the republic had given evidence of marked tenacity.

The situation in the Dardanelles was well in hand, the speaker said, but he was unable to say more than had appeared in the press.

Progress in the work of equipping Great Britain's new armies had been seriously hampered by failure to get sufficient labor and the necessary factory facilities. He added:

"The supply of war material is now and for the next month or two will be a very serious consideration. It is causing me serious anxiety. It is absolutely essential that the output of ammunition be increased. To do so is of the utmost importance to the operations in the field."

Continuing on this subject Earl Kitchener urged firms in certain lines to place their spare labor and machinery at the disposal of the Government. He said he thought that men, engaged in the supplying of munitions, were serving their country as much as the men in the field, and that a medal would be issued to workers on munitions of war on the successful termination of hostilities.

The health of the British troops was remarkably good, a striking testimony to the value of inoculation.

Speaking of the Russian campaign, Earl Kitchener remarked that the German attacks were either well held or had been driven back.

In conclusion, the speaker said the Government was considering arrangements by which armament firms should come under Government control, and their employes reap some of the benefits which the war had automatically brought to their employers. In some cases there had been a marked diminution in the output, due in a measure to drink but on more than one occasion the failure to work to a high standard had been due to the restrictions of the trade unions.

The Secretary for War said he was satisfied that to mention this restriction on the output of war material would remove the difficulties which hampered the progress of war cutting.

Referring to the Canadian division, the speaker said:

"They have shown their mettle and received the warm commendation of Field Marshal Sir John French for the high spirit and bravery with which they have performed their part."

MAILS TO AUSTRIA CUT BY ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

agents are going around to printers to whom they are paying a high price for type which is then exported and used for the manufacture of bullets.

Citizens are advised that they are in duty bound to denounce these agents to the police, as bullets made from this type may be used against Italian soldiers.

URGE DEAL WITH ITALY.

Germans Fail to See Why Austria Shouldn't Make Concessions.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, which in an inspired article on Jan. 7 implied that Italy was merely strengthening its arm to strike on the Austro-German side when Spring came, contains another, but very different editorial analysis of the Italian attitude toward Austria-Hungary and Germany, in its issue of Feb. 19, which has been received here.

In this article, The Frankfurter Zeitung, which has been regarded as being in especially close touch with the German authorities in the Italian situation, urges the necessity of Germany's assuming the rôle of "impartial intermediary" between Austria and Italy, and speaks of obstinate difficulties presented by both sides against the plan of concession which has been suggested. At best, now, the paper hopes only for a continued neutrality on the part of Italy.

"The key for the establishment of relations between the two central powers and Italy lies on the Austrian south and southeast borders," it says. "It is merely certain aims of the nationally excited sections of the Italian people that extend into Austria. In this it is to be remembered that in Italy as well as everywhere else, hot-headed nationalism which aims at the national unity of all persons of like language goes considerably further than thoughtful statesmen are inclined to justify, who see the limits of the possible and of the reasonable."

FRENCH MAKE READY FOR GREAT ADVANCE

Millions of Shells and Thousands of Auto Trucks on Hand—British Pouring In.

PARIS, March 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The French and British general offensive will begin as soon as the fields are dry and artillery can be moved over them, according to present plans. A moderate offensive was begun early in the new year to keep the allied troops in spirit, and the Germans engaged on the defensive.

The long interval since the German advance into the northwestern part of France and Southern Belgium was stopped has been employed by the French in assembling vast quantities of munitions, so that when the real offensive does begin, it can be carried on with sustained power for two or three months with an enormous expenditure of small-arm ammunition and shells. It appears likely that the French artillery has a store of 25,000,000 shells.

A long and rapid pursuit could not be sustained with the railways torn up behind retreating armies without adequate automobile transport. For this reason the French and English have gathered tens of thousands of automobile trucks. All the machines in a procession of new automobile trucks seen on a country road this week were American built. Four hundred were counted in one line. It is understood that English and French army orders in America for automobile trucks amount to upward of $30,000,000.

The one hundred divisions of French troops of a normal strength of 20,000 each have been brought up to beyond the full war strength, so that regiments of 3,000 men on a regular war footing frequently have 3,500 men. Not only has all the wastage been repaired but considerable additions have been made to the full fighting strength.

The British troops now on this side of the Channel are said to number 750,000, and they are reported to have been coming over during recent weeks at the rate of one or two army corps a week. Some weeks 100,000 men have crossed the Channel.

General Joffre is reported to have asked that the number of beds in the hospitals in Paris be doubled in preparation for the forward movement. All the boys' schools in the city are to be taken immediately for hospitals. The French sanitary corps now has 100 hospital trains fully equipped. Each train can transport 500 seriously wounded, so that the hospital train capacity is now 50,000. The exact number of automobile ambulances at the front is unknown, but there are several thousands.

RAIDS LINER'S FIREMEN.

England Seizes Five on New York as Alien Enemies.

LONDON, March 15.—Five firemen of the American Line steamship New York, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, were taken from the vessel today, charged with making false declarations. The men were described as Austrians and Germans, and were sent to prison for six months.

A sixth fireman, who insisted that he was an American, was remanded for further hearing.

PARIS CENSOR CENSORED.

Official at Nancy Applied the Blue Pencil to a State Report.

PARIS, March 5.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The latest caprice of the official censor comes to light in the Est Rebublican. This paper thought it was fully justified in publishing the official communication regarding the President's trip in Alsace. The censor at Nancy, however, discovered indiscretions in the offical account of this interesting event and mercilessly censored the Paris censor.

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RUSSIANS STORM PRZEMYSL DEFENSE

In Dash Through Blizzard Capture and Occupy Position Three Miles from Fortress.

GUNS AND PRISONERS TAKEN

Austro-German Force Advancing in Attempt to Raise the Siege—Battle On in Bukowina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—All the middle Carpathian passes are still locked in the snow blizzard, and the Austrians are making desperate efforts to extricate themselves from the choked ravines among the river sources flowing into the valley stretching to the region of Przemysl, Stryi, and Lemberg.

The storm swept this region also, and the Russians promptly seized the advantage and amid the hurricane and snow charged into the chief eastern defense of Przemysl, only three miles from the heart of the fortress. The position there was held by a strong force of infantry and artillery, but the vehemence of the Russian onslaught was such that an entire battalion surrendered at the first charge. The others maintained a confused resistance, frequently shooting their comrades. Then they fled in panic, leaving many guns imbedded in the snow drifts. The siege ring is now drawn much tighter.

PETROGRAD, March 15.—Austrian forces, supported by a large German contingent, again are making a determined effort to relieve the Przemysl fortress in Galicia, besieged by the Russians since the early months of the war.

Having failed in their movement in East Galicia, near Stanislau, whence they hoped to strike northwest in the direction of Przemysl, and having transferred the centre of their operations further to the west, they are now attempting to take a direct route from Uszok Pass in the north.

In the vicinity of Stuben, almost half way between Uszok and Przemysl, the Austrians encountered serious Russian resistance, and the success of their movement depends upon the outcome of their concentrated efforts to break through the Russian lines at this point.

The simultaneous closing in of the Russian besieging force upon Przemysl and the occupation of Malkovitza, within three miles of the fortress, make the situation at Przemysl more interesting than any other just now in Galicia.

Recent operations in which Russian forces in occupying hostile positions have taken a large number of men and guns reveal that they are much stronger in artillery and infantry than up to the present time had been believed. It is evident that the fortress has kept in constant communication with Austrian points outside by means of wireless telegraphy, and the flights of aeroplanes.

Russian military authorities today expressed confidence in their own security in Galicia. In view of the reported success of their troops in checking Austrian attacks at important places on the Carpathian front, they are confident that the present advance toward Przemysl will result in failure.

PETROGRAD, March 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking involved in the Russian investment of Przemysl may be formed from the statement that the circumference of the fortress amounts to 75 miles. The portion of the Russian Army which is necessary for the mere operation of "sitting tight" in this spot is therefore large enough, so that if released it would have a very material influence on field operations. It is estimated that at least two full Russian army corps, together with a large force of cavalry and heavy artillery, are immobilised by the investment of Przemysl.

The arrangements for the investment of the fortress are similar to those employed for the defense of a river line. The extent of the front is too great to admit of a continuous line being occupied in adequate strength to resist attack at every point by means of troops actually on the spot. The object of investment is to prevent supplies and reinforcements reaching the garrison, and to confine the latter within the outer girdle of forts. This object is attained by surrounding the fortress with a line of outposts, which remain constantly on the alert to detect by means of reconnoissance any offensive movement on the part of the garrison.

When contrasted with the speedy fall of fortresses in Belgium the prolonged defense of Przemysl may seem extraordinary. Liége, Namur, Maubeuge and Antwerp were subdued by investment. The Germans brought up artillery of exceptional power, by which they put the artillery of the defenders out of action and destroyed the defenses. The Russians have no guns capable of being transported in the field that are at all able to compete with the guns of the fortress of Przemysl. Hence they have been restricted to the slow process of investment, and as Przemysl was well supplied with food and ammunition, its resistance has been protracted. The place was originally invested early in September. It was relieved about Oct. 10, but the repulse later of the Austrians enabled the investment to be resumed, and it has been maintained for the past four months.

FIGHTING ON ICE FIELDS.

Terrible Weather Conditions Hamper Carpathian Operations.

BERLIN, via London, Tuesday, March 16.—The Budapest correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger sends the following dispatch:

"The tactics against the Russians are being radically changed. The conflict is raging under terrible weather conditions to the north of Cisno and Boligrod. As a result of effective attacks the Russians are retreating slowly from one mountain top to another, and the Austrian troops are forced to capture each elevation at a bloody price.

"The weather complicates the operations materially. The thaw has set in on the entire Carpathian battle line. The melted snow freezes again at night, so that early morning movements have to be begun over huge ice fields at great risk of life. In order to drive the Russians from their bases, sappers tunnel under the trenches of the opposing forces and explode them."

BIG BATTLE IN BUKOWINA.

Fate of Czernowitz Hangs on Result, Which So Far Favors Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 15 (Dispatch from the London Morning Post.—The staff of one of the Russian armies in Bukowina is installed in the village of Bojan and the Russian troops occupy the left bank of the Pruth as far as Czernowitz, the Austrians being on the opposite side of the valley. The Pruth is the scene of desultory cannonading, but up to today neither belligerent has attempted to cross the river. An offensive is only possible higher up the river where the declivities are not so marked and the bed of the stream shallower.

Some Austrian troops of the second order are holding the line Tsurenicz-Ernowitz and have constructed defenses surrounded by wire entanglements.

Fighting continues north of the Nadworna, where the Russians lately have taken some thousands of prisoners. General Laurentieff with part of his division is engaged here, and the results of this fighting, which so far is favorable to the Russians, will decide the fate of Czernowitz.

GERMAN ADVANCE HALTED.

Hindenburg Thought to Fear Weather Conditions in Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans in the north of Poland evidently dread the possibility of a thaw. Their large forces on the border of Poland have practically halted.

The weather would permit of a general battle with a movement of artillery and heavy cavalry, but the season has reached a time when a complete thaw is probable.

This would prove a disaster if it caught the Germans in a half developed movement near the swamps near the north Narew.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.—Mystery envelopes the progress of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's latest advance into Poland, but it is the opinion of British observers that the vast forces along the line from the Niemen to the Vistula cannot much longer be kept from decisive contact unless the direction of the German offensive undergoes a radical change.

At the present time the meagre information coming through of the operations in the Eastern arena indicates that the Germans have been successful in the forest of Augustowo, whence the Russians have fallen back under the guns of Grodno. Further to the South, in the Mlawa region, the German advance has been stayed, and the Russians are initiating an advance on the northern bank of the Vistula in the direction of Plock. So far as the Germans are concerned, however, all of these movements may be abandoned and Central Poland again became the scene of a determined attack on Warsaw.

SAYS RUSSIANS HAVE FAILED.

Offensive in Carpathians Broken, Berlin News Bureau Hears.

BERLIN, March 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency:

"The Austrian Press Agency at headquarters reports that the new Russian offensive in the Carpathians has completely failed and that the Russian losses have been very heavy.

"The Lemberg garrison has been weakened by the offensive in the Carpathians and the army besieging Przemysl considerably reduced."

GEN. SIEVERS PUNISHED?

German Agency Says Russian Commander and Staff Were Dismissed.

BERLIN, March 15, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following was given out today by the Overseas News Agency:

"In the history of the retreat of the Russian Tenth Army, as published in the Berlin papers, it is reported that, after the collapse of the old Russian Tenth Army in the Winter battle of the Masurian Lakes and after the capitulation in the Augustowo Forest, the army commander, General Baron Sievers; the Chief of the General Staff, and the commanding General of the Third Army Corps all were dismissed.

"From the remainder of the old Tenth Army and three new army corps a new Tenth Army was formed which tried to repulse the Germans from the Bobr and near Grodno. The Germans were only intent on collecting the booty in the Augustowo forest. Until this was done the Russians were held back and new German positions were prepared. The Russians had not discovered where the Germans had taken up their new positions and still shelled the old ones. At the end of February the Russian commander announced a great victory.

"On March 9 a new German advance was begun. The Russian Third Army Corps, attacked on the flank, retreated hastily and uncovered the flank of the Second Corps, which would have been surrounded if a general retreat of the whole Russian Army had not been ordered. For the second time the Augustowo forest was filled with an enormous amount of war booty."

SERBIAN ARMY REINFORCED.

London Legation Says Reports of Typhus Ravages Are Exaggerated.

LONDON, March 15.—Official information has been received by the Serbian Legation here which, according to the legation, indicates that the reports of the outbreak of typhus in Serbia have been greatly exaggerated.

The legation further announces that the Serbian Army has been strengthened by the addition of two fresh classes and has received new supplies and equipment. The military authorities are well satisfied with the situation, the Austrian forces arrayed against Serbia being merely the remnants of those previously defeated.

Serbian Prince Guest of Italy's King

ROME, March 15.—Alexander, Crown Prince of Serbia, has arrived in Rome, where he will be a guest of King Victor Emmanuel. He is endeavoring to recover from the effects of his wound. It is the opinion of his doctors that the Crown Prince will not be able to resume his military duties for several months.

SAY MANY ALLIES' SHIPS ARE DAMAGED

Dispatches to Berlin Name the Vessels Struck in Dardanelles Operations.

REPORT MANY CASUALTIES

Wounded Taken to Malta—Feeling Against Young Turk Leaders Grows, Athens Hears.

BERLIN, March 15, (via London, Tuesday, March 16.)—A wireless dispatch received from Constantinople says:

"It is semi-officially stated, and most emphatically, that the British warships Agamemnon, Lord Nelson, Cornwallis, and Dublin and the French ships Bouvet, Suffren, and Saphir have all been damaged in the Dardanelles fighting.

"The British battleship Queen Elizabeth has been struck by three heavy shells.

"The hospital ship Canada has left for Malta with numerous injured."

BERLIN, March 15, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication by the Overseas Agency today are the following:

"Constantinople reports that eight British warships have been damaged and a great number of the Allies have been wounded in the fighting in the Dardanelles and taken to Malta. There are no enemy soldiers along the Dardanelles.

"The attacks on Smyrna, it is added, have failed. The bombardment ceased two days ago.

"According to the Copenhagen Politiken, a dispatch received from Athens reports the losses to the British fleet in the Dardanelles fighting as two torpedo boat destroyers and three mine sweepers sunk and four battleships disabled and 700 men of landing parties and 450 men of the ships' crews killed or wounded."

Reports from Milan to the Overseas News Agency says that Greece has protested to the British and French Governments against the use of Greek islands as points of support in the bombardment by the Allied fleet of the Dardanelles.

PARIS, March 15.—The Havas Agency publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent at Athens:

"News reaching here from Constantinople sets forth that the Young Turks Committee of Union and Progress are beginning to find their position difficult and are preparing for flight.

"The Germans, a great number of whom have sent their families to places of safety, continue their efforts to convince the Turks that the Dardanelles are impregnable, but the inhabitants, worried by omens, are showing much uneasiness. Every morning they mount the housetops and scan the waves of the Sea of Marmora and of the Bosporus to see if any hostile fleet is in sight.

"The Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, is undoubtedly out of commission. There is a rent in her armour eighteen yards long, which is said today to have been caused by a Turkish mine."

A previous telegram from the same correspondent read:

"From several rources news is reaching Athens that the agitation by the Mussulmans against the Young Turks and the Germans is increasing."

NO FRENCH SAILORS WOUNDED

But Hospital Ship Canada Has 60 Convalescents on Board.

PARIS, Sunday, March 14.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency telegraphs that the French hospital ship Canada has arrived to take on provisions and that she will depart immediately for the Dardanelles.

It is reported that there are sixty convalescents on board the Canada, but none suffering from gunshot wounds. In this connection the statement is made here that since the beginning of the fighting in the Dardanelles not a single French sailor has been struck.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that the aim of the Turkish gunners is improving.

SHELLING OF SMYRNA DEADLY,

While the Askold's Bombardment Made Vudla a Shambles.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.—An account of the operations of the Allied fleet in the Gulf of Smyrna is sent to The Daily Telegraph from Mitylene by a correspondent who cruised around the Gulf in a motorboat and obtained details of the bombardment of Smyrna from a Greek schoolmaster.

The schoolmaster was a refugee on an island from which an excellent panoramic view of the inner bay of Smyrna is obtainable, although the city is nearly sixteen miles distant.

"On Tuesday, the day I arrived here," the schoolmaster is quoted as saying, "one battleship lay a few miles off Smyrna, firing at the forts and the batteries on the two mountain peaks called the 'Twin Brothers,' which lie to the right of Smyrna. Two other battleships protected a fleet of mine-sweepers, while a French cruiser launched a seaplane which flew over the 'Twin Brothers' and reconnoitred above Smyrna for an hour, despite the gunfire of the Turks.

"Later two other battleships joined in the bombardment, the forts replying vigorously. On Wednesday the firing continued, the havoc being visible in the clouds of dust and stone raised on the land by the bursting shells.

"In the midst of the bombardment the Russian cruiser Askold threaded her way through the islands to a point off Vudla, where the Turks had a battery. At a five-mile range the Askold tried four shots as range-finders. The first shot fell beyond the battery, the second into the sea, the third to the right, and the fourth to the left of the battery.

"That gave the Russian gunners accurate data, and immediately the ship fired a whole broadside, all the shells falling squarely on the battery. These were followed by many others, which completely demolished the battery and left the little town a shambles."

MASSACRES BY TURKS.

Villagers and Greek Recruits Slain in Places Near Smyrna.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.—A telegram from Athens to the Central News says:

"Reports from Aivalik, Asia Minor, sixty-six miles northwest of Smyrna, say that the town has been terrorized by Mussulmans, who killed sixty inhabitants and forty Greek recruits."

The dispatch adds:

"It is reported that Mussulman soldiers massacred sixty Greek families in the village of Yemeri."

TURKEY EXPELS SERBS.

Montenegrins Also Ordered to Quit Constantinople.

COPENHAGEN, March 15, (via London, Tuesday, March 16.)—All the Serbs and Montenegrins have been ordered to leave Constantinople within twenty-four hours, according to dispatch printed in the Berliner Tageblatt.

MUST BELONG TO RUSSIA.

Only Solution of Constantinople Problem, Says Prince Trubethkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russky Viedomosti prints a signed article by Prince Eugene Trubethkey on "Constantinople and the Dardanelles," in which the Prince says:

"Our friends and our foes alike ought to know what is the point of view of the Russian Nation, as well as what is said by diplomacy, the one and only solution which accords with the state interests of Russia—namely, Constantinople and the strait must be Russian.

"Every other solution, whatever its nature, is impossible of acceptance by us, because every other would only make the position for us worse than it was before the war began.

"French newspapers some time ago talked of neutralizing the Dardanelles, but when they know the Russian views they will doubtless change their opinions. We have seen in the case of Belgium how neutrality is respected nowadays, and the Turk, at any rate, was several degrees stronger than a scrap of paper.

"The neutralization of the strait or the handing of it over to a minor power, for example Bulgaria, only means that Russia would be cut off from the sea on the outbreak of war and would probably have enemy warships at work all around the Black Sea coast line.

"This war is a war waged in common by all three allies. When it is over we must not inquire who has dealt Germany the heaviest blows or inflicted on her the last defeat, who has enable Belgium to be restored, or who has stood the main attack of the Turkish Army. Nor, on the other hand, must the Allies raise the question of who forced the Dardanelles.

"Let the present war restore the territorial integrity of France, let England be rewarded for her heroic efforts at the cost of Germany and Turkey, but let the vital interests of Russia also be secured.

"Nothing less than the independence of Russia is bound up with this question of the strait. Russia can and must guarantee the free passage of the Dardanelles to the mercantile marine of all the world, but she must have power by force of arms to prevent the warships of any other power from navigating the waters of the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. There is only one way whereby this may be secured and at the same time open the exit to the high seas for Russia, an object which Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, has declared has British sympathies.

"The strait must belong to Russia. No other solution is possible."

TRIED TO DRIVE JEWS OUT.

Russians Wanted Austrians to Take 1,500 Families.

The following dispatch from the Vienna Foreign Office, dated March 10, was issued yesterday by the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York:

"A Russian officer came up before the fortified position of our troops, north of Nadworna, Galicia, with a flag of truce and imparted the following:

"'By order of the Russian commander tomorrow forenoon about 1,500 families, which are today being assembled near Namiona and Tysmienicznay, will be sent out from the Russian line to Austro-Hungarian troops. As these Jewish families fear they will be shot by Austrian soldiers the Russian officer came with the flag of truce to give notice of this.'

"The following written answer was sent to the Commander by the officer with a flag of truce:

"'Under no circumstances will anybody be permitted to pass over to our lines from the enemy; therefore, anyone doing so will be fired at. I pray you to inform Jewish families in Namiona and Tysmienicznay of this; I also add that the enormous responsibility for this intended inhuman action to drive thousands of innocent inhabitants against our positions will fall exclusively on the commanders who gave this barbarous command, despising every such war use, and this all the more since there is no guarantee that these innocent ones will not serve as a shield for approaching Russian troops. I will take care to stigmatize this conduct before the whole world.'"

MISERY IN BUDAPEST.

Persons Who Are Employed Have Had Salaries Cut 50 to 75 Per Cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent, writing under date of March 8, says:

"The misery of the people here cannot be described. Those who are in employment receive only half their former salary in the best of cases, and in many others only a quarter is given. Now fancy living on a quarter of one's salary when prices have advanced from 100 to 900 per cent!

"What the end of all this will be can only be guessed, but no one dares give expression to it, though every one is awaiting great events to come with fervent expectations, for I can vouch that the people here will not be able to bear their suffering much longer.

"In the suburbs one can hear every day of rioting and of the attacking of bakers' and grocers' shops by frantic women, but one can have such things only from neighbors or in the cafés and never read anything about it in the papers, for the censor is very sensitive on the subject of rioting, or anything of this description, for fear of exciting into the foreign press and being colored into something of a more serious political nature."

BERLIN, March 15, (via London, March 16.)—Beginning March 28, Vienna will adopt Berlin bread card system, allowing 200 grams daily per person. Only four-sevenths of the weekly allowance called for by the cards may be of bread and three-sevenths of flour.

Prince of Ratibor Killed.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that Prince Alexander of Ratibor and Corvey, who was an officer in the German Dragoons, has been killed in the fighting in Galicia.

Gen. von der Marwitz Decorated.

BERLIN, March 15, via London, March 16.—The order "Pour le Mérite" has been conferred by Emperor William on General Georg von der Marwitz of the cavalry, commanding the Reserve Army Corps, for distinguished services on the west and east fronts.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Million-Dollar Cargo of Cotton for Rotterdam Leaves Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, March 15.—The following ships left this port today for the war zone:

The Mary, Danish, for Helsingborg, with a cargo of 6,229,912 pounds of cottonseed cake, valued at $85,500.

The Lucellum, British, for Dartmouth, with a cargo of 1,855,629 gallons of oil, valued at $56,069.

The Andrus, Greek, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of 22,000 bales of cotton, valued at $1,008,150.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Atland, Swedish, for Gothenburg, with a cargo of grain.

LOAF STILL DEAREST HERE.

Paris 15 1-2c., London 16c., New York 23 to 36c for Four Pounds.

LONDON, March 2, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The relative prices of a four-pound loaf of bread in Paris, London, and New York, according to an official Government statement made in the House of Commons, were as follows on Feb. 23:

Paris, 15½ cents; London, 16 cents; New York, 23 cents to 36 cents.

MRS. H. P. WHITNEY BACK.

Called from War Zone by Illness of Her Daughter.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who has established a field and ambulance hospital in France in connection with the American hospital in Paris, returned here yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic in response to a message from her husband stating that their eldest daughter Flora, who is nearly 15 years old, was ill at their country home, Westbury, L. I. When Mr. Whitney met his wife at Quarantine he told her that their daughter was much better.

On the deck of the Adriatic Mrs. Whitney said she was pleased to hear the news, on arrival at Quarantine, of the successes of the Allies. She added that there would be more news of the same character now, as they were getting ready for a hard drive.

Asked about her hospital in Paris, she said that everything was progressing satisfactorily. There were 150 wounded soldiers in the hospital when she left Paris and the number of beds was being increased steadily. She had spent a good deal of her time at Neuilly, she said, where there were twelve ambulances on duty day and night bringing the wounded from the field hospitals, thirty-five miles away. The American Hospital at Neuilly had 300 beds, which were kept full all the time.

Dr. Walton Martin, head of Mrs. Whitney's Hospital, also was a passenger on the Adriatic.

After dining in the city Mr. and Mrs. Whitney drove out to Westbury in an automobile.

NOTICE TO OUTGOING SHIPS.

Collector Malone Requests Them to Display Their Signals.

Following the incident of Saturday afternoon, when the Standard Oil tank John D. Archbold was stopped by a solid shot fired across her bows from the Mohawk for not hoisting her number while passing out of the harbor, Collector Malone issued the following notice yesterday:

Masters of vessels engaged in the foreign or coastwise trade, and whether obliged to enter the Custom House or not, are requested, in passing out to sea by way of the Narrows, to show their signal indicating their name, and to go as near as possible to the United States Coast guard ship Mohawk, stationed off Rosebank, Staten Island, in order that the Mohawk may know the name and character of each vessel which goes out. The Mohawk has been stationed at Rosebank by the Treasury Department in order to aid the Collector of the Port in the maintenance of neutrality.

The U. S. S. Dolphin is stationed for the same purpose off Whitestone, L. I. All vessels leaving port by way of the Sound are requested in like manner to display their signal letters and to sail as near as possible to the Dolphin, in order that she may ascertain the name and character of each.

The presence of the torpedo destroyers Drayton and Macdougal off Stapleton yesterday after their arrival from Guantanamo on Sunday revived rumors of the expected dash to sea of the German ships from Hoboken. The Collector repeated his previous statements that there had been no signs of any intention on the part of the German steamships to do anything but remain at their piers. The destroyers were in port ready to be called upon if any vessel neglected to obtain clearance papers before leaving or failed to hoist her number.

One of the destroyers steamed up to the Navy Yard late in the afternoon for coal and stores, leaving the other one on guard duty with the Mohawk.

BUENZ PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Hamburg-American Director Faces Court on Conspiracy Charge.

Dr. Carl Buenz, managing director for the Hamburg-American Line in this city, entered a plea of not guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court to the indictment charging him with falsifying manifests and clearance papers. It was charged that he and several other men had conspired to supply German raiding cruisers with food and coal on the steamships Lorenzo, Berwind, Frank and Somerstead.

A week was allowed in which Buenz may demur or change his plea.

SPANISH WARSHIPS ACTIVE.

Repairs Being Rushed on Cruiser Rio de la Plata.

PARIS, March 15.—The Havas Agency has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Madrid, who records a certain activity on the part of two Spanish warships.

The cruiser Rio de la Plata is undergoing repairs at top speed, and the cruiser Conde Venedito has been ordered to sea for target practice.

FRYE SAILOR IMPRESSED.

Charles Frank Said to be Detained Against His Will Aboard the Eitel.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 15.—Testimony has been forwarded to Washington that Charles Frank, a sailor of the crew of the American ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, is held aboard the warship here in German uniform against his will. Details as communicated to Government officials in a sworn statement by E. W. Johnson, another of the Frye's sailors, were revealed today by other members of the Frye's crew.

Although Frank had shipped as a Norwegian and had not proclaimed that he was a German, he was summoned before Commander Thierichens, according to the statement, and the next time he was seen he was in a German uniform. Johnson said Frank told him he did not want to fight for any of the belligerents.

The immigrants on the Eitel Friedrich were not removed today for transportation to Ellis Island as had been planned. Complications had arisen, it was said. The Spanish, Portuguese, French, Brazilian and other Consular agencies in this country are trying to solve the problem involving these passengers.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, formally notified the United States Government today that the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich was a warship, officially listed in the Imperial Navy.

This notification was deemed necessary to remove all doubts regarding the status of the vessel. In some quarters it had been suggested that the ship, being a converted cruiser, did not appear on the official lists of the German Navy, and under the laws of the United States its officers and crew might be tried for piracy on the high seas for destroying the American ship Frye.

The Ambassador's explanation is regarded as sufficient by the American Government, and the case will be dealt with in diplomatic channels.

EITEL WAS READY TO FIGHT.

Captain Said He Would Give Battle, Regardless of Refugees Aboard.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 15.—It developed today that Commander Thierichens plans to use his own machinists to repair the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and to obtain the supplies from the local shipyards. So far he has not complied with the request of Collector Hamilton for a statement of the time necessary to make the repairs.

The repair work has not begun, and that strengthens the belief that the German ship is to be interned, despite the insistence of the Comamnder that it is his intention to put to sea.

There came to light today another dramatic incident of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's dash to this port. Officers of the sunken ships, including Capt. Kiehne of the William P. Frye, knew that the German ship was in danger of destruction. They knew her wireless had intercepted exchanges between British warships, and one morning after such a message had been picked up, Capt. Monssion of the French liner Floride went to Commander Thierichens and said:

"Captain, should we encounter a British warship, what would you do about the women and children aboard?"

Commander Thierichens is reported to have replied that he would hoist a signal that his ship had women and children and officers of the ships of the Allies aboard.

"But supposing they won't believe you?" the French Captain suggested.

"The women and children and prisoners all have to be below and cannot be seen."

To that the German Commander replied that if attacked he would have to give battle.

Commander Thierichens entertained last night at a formal dinner on board the Eitel Friedrich Rear Admiral Beatty, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and his staff, following a call the German Commander had made on the American Admiral.

More Wives Than One

One wife is *some* proposition. But fancy a *dozen*—assorted styles and assorted tempers! It is said there is safety in numbers. But is there? You and your folks certainly ought to see this daring and diverting play POLYGAMY. If it doesn't please you down to the ground, the man at the box office will hand your money back as you pass out. Just show him your seat coupons.

Park Theatre Phone: Columbus 9590
Popular Priced Mats. Wed. and Sat.

DAY WITH WAR AID WORKERS

Belgian Task Planned Months Ahead —Gifts to Various Funds.

That the Commission for Relief in Belgium 71 Broadway, expects to continue its work for months was indicated yesterday by the announcement of several new steamers for relief service. The woman's section received yesterday a check for $1,050 from Mrs. W. K. Jewett, of California, making $4,600 received through her efforts. It was also announced that students of Stanford University had contributed more than $4,700 to the commission. Other donations included $100 from the citizens of Saratoga Springs and $97 from the Circle of Mercy of Kingston, N. Y.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,742.89 yesterday and now totals $977,936.64. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributors whose gifts amounted to $10 or more were:

Wm. H. Sage	$350	Wm. R. Westcott	$25
Sd. of Missions	227	Mrs. J. F. Schenck	10
Dr. W. C. Rives	200	R. S. Hungerford	25
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	200	Julia Ryle	25
R. C. Hawkins	100	Mrs. F. S. Hopkin	10
Sister M. Paul	100	Mrs. J. H. Hammond	10
A. Willis	100	Elizabeth Doukenfield	10
Mrs. James Roosevelt	50	Monroe Watchman	13
A Friend	10	Anna A. Ballr	10
Mrs. A. R. Wendell	25	H. W. M.	20
Mrs. E. I. Trowbridge	25	Agnes L. Brown	10
		Landon Barnette	10

For Sufferers In France.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, of 16 East 47th Street, for the relief of destitute women and children of France amounted to $107, making a total of $61,759.97. Among the donors were Mrs. F. Gray Griswold $50, and Charles H. Russell $50.

Polish Relief Gifts.

The American Polish Relief Committee of No. 14 East Forty-seventh Street, has received these new subscriptions:

Young Men's Polish Societies	$100	Mrs. C. R. Smith	50
C. M. Abbot	100	E. H. N.	10
J. H. P. Sailer	35		

French Soldiers Send Thanks.

Among letters received yesterday by the Lafayette Fund was one direct from the trenches in France, signed by three French soldiers, Charles Barbot, A. Faurier and E. Gorse of the "37th Colonials." The letter was written on note paper sent in Lafayette kits.

"We want you to know first of all," the letter says, "how grateful the French soldiers are for the wonderful things American friends have done and are doing for them. It fits men better for this trying service to know they are backed up by the kindness and sympathy of such true friends as we know you Americans are."

Food For Poor Artists.

Miss Malvina Hoffman, representing in this country the "Appui Aux Artistes" of Paris which supports ten cantines for feeding poor artists and their dependents, acknowledged yesterday the receipt of $3,000, part of the proceeds of the art sale held recently at the home of Mrs. Payne Whitney, under the auspices of the Committee of Mercy.

Table *and* Bed Linens
Direct From Belgium

Reg. Trade Mark

We have just received a good shipment of these famous Flemish Linens which have come out of the very heart of the war region—out of the very smoke of battle, but they are just as sweet and fresh and attractive as though nothing had happened in the land from which they come.

Napkins (per dozen)

Breakfast Size	$3.00, 3.25, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 8.75
Dinner Size	$4.00, 4.25, 6.25, 7.00, 8.50, 13.00

Table Cloths

2 x 2	yards	$2.75, 3.00, 3.75 and 4.50
2 x 2½	"	$3.25, 3.75, 4.75, 6.00, 6.75
2 x 3	"	$4.00, 4.50, 5.75, 7.00, 8.00
2¼ x 2¼	"	$4.75, 7.00

Pillow Cases and Sheets

22½ x 36 in. Pillow Cases	$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 pr.
25 x 36 " "	$1.50, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 pr.
27 x 36 " "	$1.75, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75 pr.
Single Bed Size Sheets	$5.50, 7.00, 7.50 pr.
Double Bed Size "	$6.75, 8.00, 9.00 pr.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

Chickering

Sings like a lovely voice

$1,200
Liberal Allowances for Pianos in Exchange.
Convenient Payment Terms.

THE GREAT DE PACHMANN runs his magical fingers over the keys of the Chickering Piano and declares it the nearest possible approach to the tone of nature—that it sings like a lovely voice. *Anyone* can play the wonderful new Chickering Player Pianos with approximate beautiful results.

Chickering Style "AR" Upright Player Piano, $800. Payable $20 a month.

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We know there are more economic facilities to be had by the manufacturer and wholesaler at the Degnon Terminal than at any other location in the Port of New York. Don't lay too much stress on your gross sales, but rather turn your attention to the net earnings; this of itself will compel you to investigate the Degnon Terminal.

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DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

PRISON REFORM BILLS.

Warden Osborne's Ideas Incorporated in Five Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Indeterminate sentence for all convicts except those guilty of murder in the first or second degree is provided in a bill which will be introduced tomorrow by Assemblyman Hamilton Fish of Putnam, at the request of Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing. In a letter to Mr. Fish, Warden Osborne says this change in the law is essential if there is to be any real prison reform.

There are four other Osborne bills which Mr. Fish will introduce. One of them provides that all convicts except those guilty of murder in the first or second degree shall be eligible to parole. Another provides that it shall not be discretionary, as now, but mandatory, with the Parole Board to parole a prisoner when the board shall determine that the ends of justice have been served by his imprisonment and that he will be able to maintain himself in freedom as a law-abiding person.

The abolition of the present Parole Board, which is composed of the State Superintendent of Prisons and three other persons, and the substitution of a board of five members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, is provided for in another bill.

SWEET CARRIES CAUCUS.

Republican Assemblymen Reach Agreement on Compensation Rider.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 16.—After nearly two hours of wrangling, Speaker Sweet early this morning swung a caucus of the Assembly Republicans into line, and by a vote of 42 to 8, obtained the ratification of an amendment to the workmen's compensation law, by which employers and injured employes may make settlements, subject to review by the Compensation Commission. This is the same proposition which the conference of Senate and Assembly committees voted down last Thursday. It will go to the conference committees today.

Assemblyman J. L. Sullivan of Chautauqua notified the caucus that he would not abide by the vote, but would carry the fight to the floor in the belief that the casualty companies are back of the bill. Under Speaker Sweet's plan the companies would be able to confer with employes over settlements. This cannot now be done.

The caucus plans to pass the amendment without reference to the Senate bill appropriating $425,000 for the Compensation Commission. The action of this morning, it is hoped, will break the Legislature deadlock over the "rider" to the Compensation bill.

COL. HAYWARD ON CRUTCHES

Service Board's Inquisitor Injures Ankle by a Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Colonel William Hayward, legal adviser to Gov. Whitman and counsel to the Thompson committee investigating the Public Service Commissions, came to the Capitol tonight on crutches. While in New York for the week-end Colonel Hayward sustained painful injuries to an ankle which may render it necessary for him to spend some time in bed. Colonel Hayward reports that he slipped and fell on a rug in the Union League Club. He said that his ankle was so badly swollen that it had been impossible thus far to determine the extent of the injury.

Contrary to expectation Gov. Whitman did not send to the Senate tonight the nomination of Colonel Hayward for Public Service Commissioner of the First District to succeed Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie.

DR. McKELWAY IS 70.

Many Friends Help Brooklyn Eagle Editor Celebrate Birthday.

Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, yesterday celebrated his seventieth birthday at his home, 21 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. The members of The Eagle staff sent him a huge birthday cake, which was surrounded by seventy candles and surmounted by the figure of an eagle bearing a quill in its beak.

During the day Dr. McKelway received many letters and telegrams of congratulation. He has recovered from an attack of bronchial trouble, which kept him confined to his home for some weeks.

DOROTHY RUSSELL IN CELL AS FORGER

Comic Opera Star's Daughter Charged with Writing Prescription for Drugs.

MOTHER ARRANGES BAIL

Says She Needed Morphine to Prepare Her for Operation—Mixed as to Marriages.

Policeman Fraferglione and Dr. Dudley D. Stetson of the Hotel Flanders, were called to a drug store at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway last night by a clerk to whom Arthur H. Taylor of the Court Hotel, Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, had presented a prescription, signed by Dr. Stetson, calling for a hypodermic syringe, three needles, and some morphine tablets. The prescription bore no number, which the new Harrison law requires a physician to put on each prescription calling for certain drugs, and the clerk's suspicion had been aroused.

"Mrs. E. J. O'Reilly gave it to me," said Taylor. "She's waiting for me at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway."

So the policeman and Dr. Stetson followed him and, at the corner found Mrs. Dorothy Russell O'Reilly, daughter of Lillian Russell. She greeted Taylor eagerly, and when she saw the policeman, exclaimed at once:

"This man is innocent. He had nothing to do with this except to run an errand for me. I am to blame."

She was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where she said she was 30 years old and lived at 245 West Fifty-first Street.

"Are you married?" asked Lieut. Sackett.

"I'm married. That is, I was married. But I'm divorced. No, I mean I am married now, but I am separated from my husband."

The fact that Miss Russell was married three times before her last matrimonial venture, taken with Edward O'Reilly, a young Pittsburgh lawyer, to whom she was married in Atlantic City last August, seemed to mix her up somewhat. She gave the police several telephone numbers, but they could not reach any of her friends, and she was locked up at last on a charge of forgery. According to the police, hers is the first arrest under the Harrison law. Taylor was locked up also as an accomplice.

Mrs. O'Reilly said that she had arranged to go to a hospital yesterday for an operation, but the illness of a friend had caused her to postpone this and she had needed the morphine to quiet her nerves.

Dr. Stetson said that she called on him on Sunday and that he gave her two prescriptions, one for some medicine and the other for the syringe and needles but not for any morphine.

He said he regarded his reason for giving her the needles good, but for professional reasons he would not disclose it. He had not intended her to use morphine, however, he said, and it was the order for the drug that she had forged. Otherwise, he admitted, the prescription was his own.

Later the physician said he had been treating Mrs. O'Reilly for two months, but he would not say for what ailment.

Magistrate Marsh, in the Men's Night Court at midnight, refused to admit Miss Russell to bail. When Harold Norris, representing the National Surety Company, appeared before the Magistrate and offered bail the Magistrate said, since the charge was forgery, permission for bail would have to be obtained from the District Attorney. He left in Lillian Russell's automobile, in which he had come.

A representative of a surety company later got permission from Magistrate Campbell, at his home after midnight, to bail the defendant, and she left the police station in a black auto bearing the monogram, "L. R. M." The surety man said he was acting for Mrs. Moore, mother of the accused.

B. DAVID KAPLAN DEAD.

Merchant Who Was an Authority on Woolens Was 51.

B. David Kaplan, regarded as one of the foremost authorities on woolens in this country and head of the firm of B. D. Kaplan & Co., 7 Vestry Street, died yesterday at his home, 16 East Ninety-sixth street, in his fifty-second year. He was a native of Russia and came to this country forty-four years ago. Mr. Kaplan had been in the woolen business thirty-eight years and was often consulted by the leading manufacturers of New England on matters vital to the industry.

He was a member of the Commonwealth Club of Worcester, Mass., and of the Merchants' Association of this city. Mr. Kaplan was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was actively interested in a number of charities and was one of the founders and an honorary director of Beth Israel Hospital. His widow, five sons, and three daughters, survive him.

L. W. VALENTINE WEDS.

Was Divorced in 1910 by John Muir's Daughter and Left Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 15.—Ludlow W. Valentine, formerly a member of the stock brokerage firm of John Muir & Co., New York, and husband of Mrs. Effie Muir Valentine, daughter of the head of the firm, who divorced him several years ago, announced today his marriage to Miss Bertha Masterson of Philadelphia.

In 1910, previous to the divorce proceedings, based on charges of desertion and non-support, Valentine sued his father-in-law for an accounting. This suit was settled out of court and Valentine ceased to be a partner in the firm. He has since resided in Philadelphia.

Miss Muir and Valentine, whom she met at a Summer resort, were married more than fifteen years ago. They had one son, Lawrence, now 14 years old, whose custody was awarded by the court to his mother. Mrs. Effie Muir Valentine and her son live at New Rochelle, N. Y.

CARRANZA RAISES YUCATAN BLOCKADE

Continued from Page 1.

important bearing on the political situation in Mexico.

Vasconcelos came direct from the camp of Gutierrez in the mountain town of Doctor Arroyo, in the southern panhandle of the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon. Vasconcelos has been sent here as a special envoy from General Gutierrez for the purpose of laying before the State Department the facts which caused the break between the Gutierrez Government and the Villa-Zapata elements, to explain why Gutierrez fled from the Mexican capital, to relate the story of Gutierrez's subsequent wanderings and explain the plans of Gutierrez for the future. Vasconcelos will call at the State Department tomorrow morning by appointment for this purpose.

Until Vasconcelos arrived in Washington the Wilson Administration was without any direct or reliable information as to the whereabouts or plans of Gutierrez. All it knew was that, after leaving Mexico City, Gutierrez and the members of his Cabinet, who accompanied him, had gone first to Pachuca, and then into the eastern part of San Luis Potosi State, beyond touch of communication. Here he became lost, with General Lucio Blanco, Minister of the Interior; General Robles, Minister of War, and José Vasconcelos, Secretary of Education, who accompanied Gutierrez, with 3,000 troops, on his flight from Mexico City.

Though he had dropped completely out of the Mexican situation for nearly three months, and had almost been forgotten by official Washington, General Gutierrez, according to the story brought to Washington today by Vasconcelos, is not only figuring in the Mexican political muddle, but hopes to play an important rôle in shaking off what he regards as the dictatorial systems brought about by Carranza, Villa, and Zapata as commanders of large military forces.

Claims Presidency Still.

General Gutierrez has not relinquished his claim to the Mexican provisional presidency. In fact he maintains not only that he is still legally the Provisional President, but also that he is the only one identified with the revolution who is legally vested with that title under the action of the Aguascalientes convention, which was composed of delegates representing all the military leaders of the revolution. Vasconcelos has brought to Washington a statement of the "Case of Gutierrez," and an analysis of the forces represented as remaining loyal to the Provisional Presidency of Gutierrez. This analysis makes it appear that there are generals with an aggregate of about 40,000 men, behind this movement.

The Gutierrez plan is to endeavor to persuade all the military chieftains in Mexico City to bring about the reassembling of the Aguascalientes Convention for the purpose of adopting a plan for the restoration of peace in Mexico other than through a military dictatorship. It is the idea of Gutierrez that all the factions engaged in the revolution should rally around a Government to be set up through a reassembling of the convention, this Government to safeguard the rights of all Mexicans against every one, and establish laws which shall be superior to every other power in Mexico.

"General Gutierrez," said Señor Vasconcelos to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "has not offered to surrender to Carranza as had been represented by Carranzista agents. General Gutierrez is now at the town of Doctor Arroyo in Nuevo Leon. He controls the southern part of Nuevo Leon, the southwestern part of Tamaulipas, most of San Luis Potosi except the capital, and the eastern part of Zacatecas.

"General Gutierrez has not relinquished his rights to the Provisional Presidency which came to him from the Aguascalientes Convention. You have not heard of the Gutierrez movement in this country through lack of communication and our inability to transmit the facts through Carranzista and Villista territory."

Fled from Villa's Wrath.

Señor Vasconcelos was asked to give the facts as to Provisional President Gutierrez's flight. He said:

"Gutierrez, as Provisional President, ordered the removal of General Francisco Villa as Commander of the Northern Division, and deposed with him Generals Tomas Urbina and Rodolfo Fierro. He also ordered the removal of Zapata from command of the forces which might be loyal to the convention and which were under Zapata's command. Gutierrez deposed Villa from command on Jan. 15. Angered at this decision, Villa ordered the imprisonment of Gutierrez and his Ministers—the same old Huerta story. This forced Gutierrez to abandon the capital with 3,000 loyal troops commanded by General José Robles, Minister of War, and accompanied by General Blanco, Minister of the Interior, and myself.

"General Aguirre Benavides, Sub-Secretary of War, was in San Luis Potosi with 20,000 troops loyal to Gutierrez and the Convention Government. General Gutierrez proposed joining them and went first to Pachuca, where he communicated with the Government of the United States and military authorities of the revolution, informing them that Villa had been deposed and that all the armed forces should take their orders from the Convention Government's President.

"Gutierrez failed to get into communication promptly with all the Convention Government's leaders, because Villa had control of the lines of military communication. From Pachuca the party of General Gutierrez started to San Luis Potosi to join the bulk of the Convention troops, under General Benavides. To get there safely we took the road through the Huasteca region, which is very mountainous. The Carranzistas attacked us after we had been marching two days. We had to change our route, because we did not want to fight. This was because Gutierrez was anxious to reach San Luis Potosi as quickly as possible.

Find Their Friends Beaten.

"In all of this we lost several weeks time, and when we reached the vicinity of San Luis Potosi we found that Villa had captured the city and the place had been evacuated by General Benavides, who with some of his troops had moved south. We sought to form a juncture with Benavides south of San Luis Potosi. But, meanwhile Benavides was attacked and defeated by Villa at San Felipe, in Guanajuato, on the railroad running from San Luis Potosi. But Benavides managed finally to join us with a remnant of 800 men, left out of the 10,000 that had marched out of San Luis Potosi with him. The rest had either been lost in battle or escaped in other directions, dividing into smaller groups, which are still, however, loyal to Gutierrez. These went into the States of Michoacan, Jalisco, and Zacatecas.

"With the new group formed by the juncture of Benavides's 800 men and the Robles guard of 3,000 men, and other troops, General Gutierrez moved northeast of San Luis Potosi in order to join the troops of General Matias Ramos, who had gone north from San Luis Potosi in the evacuation that preceded its capture by Villa. The Ramos troops were the original Gutierrez troops. Before joining these troops the Gutierrez party was augmented by the troops of Generals Carrera Torres and Saturno Cidillo. These two Generals, with their forces of about 20,000 men, pledged their allegiance to the Gutierrez Provisional Government.

"Making his headquarters first in northeastern San Luis Potosi and then at Doctor Arroyo, Gutierrez from this latter point has been directing his campaign against Villa, Zapata, and Carranza.

"I would like to add this fact: The so-called Provisional Government of Garza that was set up in Mexico City after General Gutierrez fled was a fiction. The Garza Government claimed to represent the convention. This is one of Villa's falsehoods. The convention in Aguascalientes that named Gutierrez as Provisional President never actually reassembled. The Aguascalientes Convention had first named Gutierrez as Provisional President for twenty days, but before it adjourned the convention decided that Gutierrez should continue as Provisional President until his appointment should be rectified, that is, until he or some one else was chosen as Provisional President. The convention was to reassemble in Mexico City."

Convention Officials Slain.

"When it was about to do so Villa and Zapata assassinated Garza Aragon, the Vice President, and David Berlanger, the Secretary of the Convention. These men were taken out by order of Villa and Zapata one night and shot by firing squads. Consequently members of the Convention who were to meet fled from Mexico City for their lives. The only members of the Convention remaining in Mexico City were the Villa Generals and delegates. The Zapata Generals and delegates had not at that time been admitted to membership in the Convention, but the fifteen or twenty Villa delegates joined together and accepted the credentials of the Zapata Generals, thus forming a new convention, which included not more than 15 per cent. of the members of the original Aguascalientes Convention. This new convention offered Gutierrez to rectify and ratify his appointment as Provisional President, but Gutierrez refused, stating to them that he acknowledged no authority in the new convention, but that he would keep the power of the Provisional Presidency in his own hands until he was able to guarantee the reassembling of the Aguascalientes Convention.

"This is still Gutierrez's purpose and it is his plan to work for the bringing together of the original convention. Gutierrez does not want to set up a new faction of his own in Mexico. He is fighting military rule represented by Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, and will return the power of the Provisional Presidency only to the rightful convention from which he derived that power."

Señor Vasconcelos was asked for details as to the scattered support of 40,000 troops which he claimed for Gutierrez. He said this support was furnished by Generals with detachments as follows:

General José Robles, 1,500 men; General Mateo Almanza, 2,000 men; General Carrera Torres, 15,000 men; General Saturno Cidillo, 5,000 men; General Hernando Alvarez, 1,000 men; General Matas Ramos, 1,500 men; General Davila Sanchez, 1,000 men; General Bueina, in Tepic, 2,000 men; General Medina, in Jalisco, 5,000 men; General Gertrudis Sanchez, in Michoacan, 8,000 men; General Teodoro Elizondo, in Michoacan, 1,000 men.

Señor Vasconcelos said that he had a difficult time escaping from Mexico to come on his mission from General Gutierrez to Washington. He said that he had to pass through Carranza territory, and four of his soldiers were killed as he was about to cross the border into the United States at a point between Laredo and Brownsville.

Asked how the Gutierrez Government was financed, Señor Vasconcelos said that when Gutierrez left Mexico City he took with him the funds then in the Treasury, amounting to about 10,000,000 pesos of convention money.

YEARS TO SUBDUE MEXICO.

Vice President Marshall Warns Against Armed Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall was in this city today on his way to San Francisco, where he will represent President Wilson at the formal dedication of the Panama Exposition. While here the Vice President talked of Mexican, international, and business situations. Of Mexico, he said:

"Wholesale bloodshed would follow intervention in Mexico, and when we conquered we would have another Philippine Islands on our hands—something we would have trouble letting loose of.

"Vera Cruz with its snipers taught us only in a small way what armed intervention in Mexico would mean. It would mean wholesale bloodshed. It would be years after we captured the cities before we could subdue the country. What would we do with the bloodthirsty Yaqui Indians? We might never subdue them.'

"While we were intervening how would the republics to the south of us look upon it? Might they not regard us with distrust—as an invader armed with a big club who might push on into their provinces if successful?"

SHOT IN A GANG FEUD.

Wounded Youth Refuses to Tell the Police Who Attacked Him.

Two policemen of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station were near Eleventh Avenue and Forty-sixth Street about 11 o'clock last night, when they heard a revolver shot. It was followed by four more in quick succession. As the policemen ran into Forty-fifth Street they saw a young man leaning against a lamppost in front of No. 554 and bleeding from a bullet wound in the stomach.

"They got me that time," the wounded man said feebly as he collapsed in the arms of one of the policemen.

Later the man said he was Michael Farley, a plumber's helper, 20 years old and that he lived at 429 West Forty-sixth Street. He refused to say who shot him. He was taken to Polyclinic Hospital. His wound may be mortal.

The police think the shooting may have been due to a feud of the Gopher gang.

BIG TARIFF SAVING IN SUGAR

Spreckels Says Reduction Gives Consumers $24,000,000 a Year.

Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, said yesterday that the reduced tariff has lowered the cost of sugar to the public and offered figures to prove it.

"Allowing for the difference in raw sugar values," said Mr. Spreckels, "the average price of refined sugar in 1914 was about 29.9 cents a hundred pounds less than in 1912, when refiners paid the Cubans the same price for raw material, and this advantage to the consumer is a reflection of, and can only be accounted for by, the reduction of 27.9 cents a hundred in the average duty. The tariff on Cuban sugars, which was reduced on March 1, 1914, from 1.348 cents a pound to 1.01 cents, is used as a basis of comparison because most of our raw sugars come from that country.

"On a consumption of, say, 4,000,000 tons this means a saving of something like $24,000,000 annually.

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Extraordinary Sale of Manufacturer's
Samples of Hair Ornaments
In Imitation Tortoise Shell
At $1.95 Each
Ordinarily Would Be $3.50 and Much Higher

Combs | Barrettes | Braid Pins

In this season's effects and styles, including
La Casque Combs, Mme. Sans Gene Combs and others
in demi and crystal finishes, closely studded with fine, selected rhinestones and sapphires, and black-and-white effects, in an amazing variety of design.
Main Floor

A Likely Group of
Men's Suits and Overcoats
Spring and Winter Weights
Today $16.50

This is a sequel to our recent Men's Clothing Sale—a readjustment of the higher grade groups left from the large buying of the past week.
It is all clothing of $25 to $35 grades—most of it at those prices in our stock.
Among the Suits are fine blue serges and other lighter weights that can be worn right up to July 1st.
The Overcoats are certain protection against uncertain Spring weather—some Winter weights, too.
Easter Clothing is piling in upon us—hence, these must go. Sizes 33 to 48, in both Suits and Overcoats.

GIMBEL Initiative Produces These Fine Spring Silk-Lined OVERCOATS At $15

They are a notable feature of our stocks of Spring Clothing, sold at a price impossible of duplication, quality considered, at other times.
Fine black Oxford and medium gray materials; full lining of guaranteed silk; a smart, handsome, new Chesterfield model.
Gauged by ordinary standards, they should bring $10 more. Fourth Floor

Discontinued Open Stock Patterns of Fine
Dinnerware Half Price and Less

2,300 pieces of dinnerware, open stock patterns that we have discontinued. Qualities consist of fine French china and the better grades of English porcelain.
The decorations include prints, encrustations and many floral and conventional border decorations. Quantities are liberal in each lot, but not more than enough to last one day at these savings.

Dinner Plates, 10c to 35c ea.
Bread and Butter Plates, 5c to 25c ea.
Teas and Saucers, 15c to 35c ea.
Casseroles, 50c to $3.75.
Fruit Saucers, 5c to 20c ea.
Meat Dishes, 30c to $3.50 ea.
Covered Dishes, 50c to $3 ea.
Breakfast Plates, 8c to 30c.

A $1.95 Group of Beautiful Cut Crystals
Compotes, Celery Trays, Bowls, Sugars and Creams, Handled Baskets, Flower Vases, etc.

There are many different items in this group and all are much under price at $1.95. Articles of real usefulness shown in the finest qualities of cut crystals; full of fire and brilliancy that come only from using the best blanks—designed and cut by master workmen.
Fifth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
STORE OPENS 9:00 A.M. | Macy's | STORE CLOSES 6:00 P.M.
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Charming Trimmed Millinery
Featuring New Styles for March

Representing all that is best in Style, Quality and Workmanship.

After careful comparison, we can truthfully say that our collection of Trimmed Hats—most of which are copies of Paris models—is unsurpassed in the City, quality for quality, at the prices we quote. We have made it possible for the woman who follows Fashion's dictates to purchase a new Hat of style and distinction every four weeks—and still keep her Millinery expenditure within reason.

Hundreds of lovely new Chapeaux are displayed in almost as many different styles.
Our prices for very high-grade Hats are:
$10.89, $12.89, $14.89, $18.89

Two charming models illustrated above

Smart Turban, $11.89
(Illustrated at left)
The shape is hand-made, copied from a Reboux model, trimmed with the new shaped Wings, in a very becoming style. May be had in Black and a number of desirable colors.

Chic Dress Hat, $10.89
(Illustrated at right)
Made of Crepe and the new glossy straw; trimmed with flowers and streamers. Copy of one of our best Paris models. Various color combinations—including Black and White.

In our Brown Salon we present a collection of over 400 Smart Tailored and Fashionable Dress Hats in a diversity of styles. Price range as follows:
$4.96, $5.94, $6.89, $8.89, $9.89

MILLINERY SALON, SECOND FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

B. Altman & Co.

A Display of
Men's Spring Hats

is now being made in the Department for Men's Wear, a special feature being American-made Derbies and Soft Hats in black and the new shades of tan.

Included in this display are English Derby Hats, in smart shapes manufactured expressly for B. Altman & Co. and marked in the regular stock at $5.00.

And English Silk Hats, in an entirely new model, at $10.00.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

His Highness The Dog

Dogs of the loftiest degree—dogs that ride in motor cars, coated and goggled—or just the faithful companion that bears you company on your cross country jaunt—Abercrombie & Fitch kennel goods are designed for the entire dog world.

This store purveys to His Majesty Matford Vic, Mr. George W. Quintard's champion, crowned King of All Breeds at the Westminster Kennel Club Show, and regarded as the most valuable dog in the world—whose picture heads this column.

It supplies every benching requisite, from a kennel coat for an exhibitor down to a stripping comb.

And it takes equal care of the dog whose pedigree has been neglected but who basks in the limelight of resplendent personality.

* *

As in all other departments of sport, this most complete stock of kennel goods in America has been brought together with the keenest regard for the preferences of men and women dog fanciers of national reputation.

A. & F. Carrying Handbags for Dogs

One of the most substantial and sensible carrying cases ever constructed.

Outside of black, waterproof duck, leather-bound at angles and with metal corners; with wire screen at one end and drop curtain which lies perfectly flat against case when closed.

Cannot be distinguished from traveling or luncheon case. Has lock and straps.

Price, $7 up.

English dog baskets, shipping crates and travel cases of every approved design.

Headquarters for All Dog Information

Experts who will advise you as to the care and equipment of your dog—city or country.

The proper dog foods; Clayton's Dog Medicines, the best in America, and Sherley's Dog Remedies, the best in England; and the great English puppy-raiser, "Lactol."

Muzzles which the dogs like and which conform to the regulations—for everything from a Peke to a mastiff.

Special collars and leads for Airedales and terriers.

Kennel Chains, from	$1.00
Conditioning Gloves	2.50
Wire Brushes, from	1.00
Nail Clippers, from	1.75
English Stripping Combs	.75
French Morocco Leads and collars for Toys	2.00

Fitted vanity and toilet cases for Pekes and Poms—leashes and collars for every breed.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

MANY CELEBRATIONS FOR IRELAND'S DAY

Gov. Whitman Expected to Review St. Patrick Parade with Cardinal Farley.

DANCING IN THE EVENING

Irish Societies to Gather at Dinners and Entertainments in Many Parts of the City.

Many entertainments will mark the observance of St. Patrick's Day in this city tomorrow. The principal event of the day will be a parade which will start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and will be reviewed by Gov. Whitman, if he can come here; Mayor Mitchel, Cardinal Farley, and many others prominent in Church and State.

The Grand Marshal will be Michael J. Brown and the organizations in the line will be:

Platoon of mounted policemen.
Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Louis D. Conley, commanding.
McIntyre's Irish Volunteer Band.
First Brigade, Irish Volunteers, Colonel Charles J. Crowley, commanding.
First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, Major Thomas Nolan, commanding.
St. Lucy's Cadets, Division 1, A. O. H., Jersey City, Colonel Patrick Proudford, commanding.
Young Irelanders of St. Francis de Sales Church, Rev. Patrick J. O'Donnell, commanding.
St. Paul's Cadets of Harlem, Patrick J. Brown, commanding.
First Regiment Uniformed Corps, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Gottfried J. Reebhausen, commanding.
Civic Escort, Catholic Benevolent Legion, C. C. Keenan, Marshal.
Grand Marshal and staff.
Thomas Kelly, Chief of Staff, and aids.
Special aids.
Bronx County Hibernians, Patrick Murphy, Marshal.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, John J. Kelly, Marshal.
Officers of the A. O. H., New York County.
Invited guests in carriages.
Catholic Protectory Band.
Catholic Protectory Cadets, Major William F. Shine, commanding.
First Battalion, New York County Hibernians, James Gahan, commanding.
Second Battalion of Hibernians, James W. Crawley, Marshal.
Corpus Christi Band.
Boy Scouts of Corpus Christi and Incarnation Churches.
Third Battalion of Hibernians, John J. Reilly, Marshal.
St. Anselm's Band.
St. Ambrose's and St. Anselm's Junior Holy Name Societies.
Fourth Battalion of Hibernians, Jeremiah O'Connor, Marshal.
Eccentric Firemen's Band.
Fifth Battalion of Hibernians, James Hebron, Marshal.
Paulist Father's Band.
Sixth Battalion of Hibernians, Capt. James McCoy, Marshal.
Cathedral Band.
Seventh Battalion of Hibernians, Daniel J. Gerherty, Marshal.
Railroad Men's Fife and Drum Crew.
Eighth Battalion of Hibernians, James F. Galligan, Marshall.
Immaculate Virgin Band.
The county organizations on foot and in carriages.

The parade will start at 2:30 P. M. The line of march will be as follows: Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue to 120th Street, to Mount Morris Park Avenue, to 124th Street, east to Fifth Avenue and then north to 126th Street, disbanding at the Harlem River Park, 126th Street and Second Avenue.

Various cadet and other organizations will be assigned to positions in the line depending upon the time of their appearance at the place of assembling. These will include a company of young girls in white dresses and wearing wide green sashes. The parade will be reviewed from a stand in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth Avenue, and among those who will have seats on the stand are Bishops Hayes and Cusack, Mgrs. Edwards, Lavelle, and Mooney; Supreme Court Justices Daniel F. Cohalan, Martin J. Keogh, and Leonard Giegerich; Public Service Commissioner William Temple Emmet, and Chief Judge Edwin F. O'Dwyer of the City Court.

Literary exercises and an entertainment with Irish prize dancing will be held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park in the evening.

The St. Patrick's Society of Queens will hold its annual dinner on Wednesday evening in the Hotel Knickerbocker. John Flemming will be toastmaster and these will speak: Mgr. M. G. Flannery of Brooklyn, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Chief Justice Russell of Special Sessions, Arthur J. W. Hilly, and Cabot Ward. The flag of Ireland will be flown over the Knickerbocker with a spotlight trained on it.

At the Waldorf-Astoria the St. Patrick Society of Brooklyn will dine tomorrow night. Edward J. Connolly, the President, will preside, and a record attendance is expected.

More than 500 guests will attend the dinner of the Friends of Ireland at the Hotel Biltmore tonight. The dinner will be the largest in the history of the society. Alfred J. Talley will preside and speeches will be made by Victor Herbert, J. I. C. Clarke, Brandon Tynan, John D. Moore, Arthur S. Somers, Jeremiah A. O'Leary and Joseph L. Egan.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will hold their dinner on the night of St. Patrick's Day in the Astor.

One of the St. Patrick Day events will be the celebration at night of the Cork Men's Society of Greater New York in Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. Irishmen from every town and hamlet in County Cork will gather to observe the day. There will be music by the Irish Volunteer band, led by Professor McIntyre, and Irish dances as well as the modern dances.

"A Panorama of Ireland," will be shown in the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street, tomorrow night by Professor McMorrow. The pamorama will be a feature of the entertainment of the County Leitrim Association, and 300 views will be thrown on the screen. These will include the old courts and the House of Parliament at Dublin, which, under the Home Rule Act, Ireland hopes soon to see in use again. After the pamoramic entertainment there will be dancing to the music of the Irish pipes and harps.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold a national festival entertainment and ball in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, tomorrow night. Irish dancing will be a feature of the evening.

I. W. W. PRISONER A SLEUTH.

Anarchists Tell Woods Police in Disguise Beat Campenella.

It became known yesterday that the man arrested by the police during an I. W. W. demonstration in Union Square last Saturday was a member of the anarchist squad of the Police Department.

The detective is charged with being a member of a gang of anarchists which beat Carlo Tresca, Franke Mandese, Valentine Campenella, Pietro Allegro, and others as they left the headquarters of the Bresci circle of anarchists in East 106th Street a week ago Sunday. After the beating Campenella was sent to the Reception Hospital with a fractured skull. It is said he is in a serious condition.

The police version of the affair given out after an investigation by the Second Branch Detective Bureau was that after the arrest of Carbone and Arbano for placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral the anarchists fell to quarreling among themselves and that the quarrel ended in a fight.

Carlo Tresca and the others who were beaten filed affidavits with Police Commissioner Woods in which they said that they identified their assailants as detectives who had attended meetings of the Bresci circle. Commissioner Woods received the affidavits but held that the police would not blackjack those whom they were sent to watch.

While the I. W. W. meeting was in progress on Saturday, Allegro picked out a man in the crowd wearing a blue cap and blue shirt. He said this man was one of his assailants. He went at once to police headquarters with the result that the man was arrested and was cross-examined later by Allegro in the presence of Chief Inspector Schmittberger and Inspector Morris. The detective insisted that he was at the Elks Club at the time of the alleged assault.

DEFENDS BUILDING BOARD.

L. R. Palmer Writes Mayor Criticising Wallstein Report.

Leslie R. Palmer of 68 William Street wrote a letter yesterday to Mayor Mitchel in which he said that he thought the attack made by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein on the Board of Examiners in his report was unjust and uncalled for.

"In several instances," he wrote, "I have had occasion to appeal to the Board of Examiners on matters pertaining to buildings that were being erected by me. In every instance my appeal was allowed, and in no case have I, or has any one connected with me, been approached, directly or indirectly, by any of the examiners, or any one claiming to represent any of them, for the purpose of obtaining contracts on these buildings or on any other buildings that I was erecting or about to erect.

"I have talked with other men who have been interested in erecting buildings, and no one with whom I have talked has ever heard of a case in which an examiner has attempted in any way to influence private contracts by his decisions as a member of the Board of Examiners."

BRIDE DIES ON OCEAN LINER.

Englishman's Romance Comes to a Tragic End on the Orduna.

The romance of his boyhood came to a tragic end when Henry Withington, an Englishman, who has held an important place for many years with an electric supply company in Chicago, arrived last night on the Cunard liner Orduna with the body of his bride, who died at sea on Friday of heart disease.

Mr. Withington went to Bristol, England, to be married some weeks ago. Mrs. Withington was 47 years old and Mr. Withington 54. After the wedding the couple made a short tour and then started on the Orduna from Liverpool on March 6 for New York. Mrs. Withington died twenty-one days after she was married. The bridegroom was prostrated with grief when he landed at the pier last night. The body of his bride will be sent back to Bristol on the Orduna next Saturday for burial in her family's vault.

TAX SEARCHER MISSING.

Walter D. Blake Disappeared After Cashing a Large Check.

Walter D. Blake, who lived with his wife and family in Tarrytown, N. Y., and was employed as a tax searcher by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in their branch office at Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, has been missing since March 5. On the day he disappeared he cashed a check for a large sum.

From the time he left the bank no trace of Mr. Blake has been obtained. He handled no money for the title company, and his own finances were in good shape.

MRS. ANGLE TO TAKE THE STAND TODAY

Clashes Between Counsel on Her Mental Condition Kept Her from Testifying Yesterday.

STATE RESTS ITS CASE

Doctor Says That Defendant's Nervous Condition on Night of Ballou's Death Made Her Irresponsible.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, March 15.—That Mrs. Helen M. Angle was suffering from a pronounced nervous depression is her defense for making different statements to the police on the night of June 23 last and for several days afterward as to her connection with the death of Waldo R. Ballou, for which she has been on trial before a jury in the Superior Court for two weeks.

The State rested its case today and Mrs. Angle was to have taken the stand, but there were so many clashes between counsel, based on the attempt of the defense to get in opinions of physicians on Mrs. Angle's physical and mental condition, that there was a long delay in the proceedings, and Mrs. Angle did not get a chance to tell her story. She will be one of the first witnesses called tomorrow morning.

The first witness called by the defense was Dr. J. Howard Staub, an expert connected with the Westport Sanitarium. He testified that Mrs. Angle was under his care from May 24 last until after the death of Mr. Ballou.

"What, in your opinion, was her condition, having in mind her mental condition, on the night of June 24 last?" Dr. Staub was asked.

"She was suffering from nervous depression, or nervous exhaustion," was the answer.

"What would be the effect on Mrs. Angle of any great excitement on the night of June 23?"

"With her poor mental balance any excitement would be likely to throw her off her mental equilibrium completely," Dr. Staub replied. He added that at the time Mrs. Angle could not give any connected statement of any kind.

When under cross-examination, and asked the question if Mrs. Angle was in such a mental state that she would tell untruthful stories, the doctor replied:

"In her condition, and under the mental stress of the accident, she might tell a rambling story, and at another time tell the story in a different way."

Judge W. H. Williams administered a sharp reprimand today to Judge Nicholas C. Downs, chief counsel for Mrs. Angle. It seems that both Drs. Staub and Frederick Shaviour had examined Mrs. Angle Sept. 27 and Dec. 1 of last year, and both signed a statement as to her condition on those days. Judge Downs tried in several ways to get these statements before the jury, but his efforts were blocked on each. Judge Downs was persistent, however, and finally the Judge informed the counsel that his remarks were highly improper. Then turning to the jury Judge Williams said:

"Gentlemen, you should not be influenced by the attempt on counsel to get the statements before you."

The State still had two or three witnesses to be examined when court opened.

Mrs. Klahre, police matron of Stamford, was recalled to the stand as soon as court opened, and Jacob B. Klein of counsel for the defense continued the cross-examination. Mr. Klein read from Mrs. Klahre's testimony before the Coroner, in which she said that the accused seemed to be laboring under a severe nervous strain, and declared she did not know what she was doing or saying. Mr. Klein asked the witness whether she so testified. The witness said she did.

Asked whether Mrs. Angle was ill while locked up, the witness said she was not prepared to say, but Mrs. Angle was attended by a physician and a nurse for several days.

T. A. Brennan, the undertaker who took charge of Mr. Ballou's body, was called to the stand by the State to explain the disappearance of Mr. Ballou's shoes. The witness said he burned them.

The defense called Samuel Murphy, janitor of the Rippowan Building in Stamford, in which Ballou received his injuries. The witness described blood "smears" he found in the main entrance after Ballou was found. The "smears" had been walked over, but the floor was not wet, as would be the case if it had been mopped, said the witness.

Ezra Hay, contractor, and treasurer of the lodge of Odd Fellows which met in the building, testified that he was in the hallway an hour after Ballou was found. He said he stepped into a pool of blood, but saw no signs of attempts to wipe up the blood stains. Footprints outlined in blood all led upstairs to Mrs. Angle's room. None went downstairs, he said.

MISS DOWD STILL IN STUPOR

Bank Employe Held to Await Story She Tells of Taxicab Ride.

Miss Maria Dowd, found unconscious in East Fifty-eighth Street, where she had jumped or fallen from a taxicab early Sunday morning while riding with Frederick W. Smith, assistant teller of the Security Bank branch, at Fifty-seventh street and Third Avenue, was still in Flower Hospital yesterday, and did not go to the Yorkville Court, where Smith was charged with intoxication. She was not able to make a statement.

"The condition of iss Dowd appears to result from some drug," said Dr. Francis T. Chase at the hospital. "She has no injury except a bruise on the forehead, where she struck the pavement, and her prolonged stupor could not result from intoxication."

Miss Dowd's aunt, with whom she lives at 169 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, corroborated Smith's story that he had taken Miss Dowd home and she could not get in because the aunt was away and the door locked. She said Miss Dowd was married and had separated from her husband. She had known Smith a year and thought he was unmarried.

After Magistrate Nolan had discharged Smith on the intoxication charge Detective Manning arrested him on the charge of felonious assault. Mrs. Smith, the prisoner's wife, got $1,000 cash bail for his release, pending the hearing this afternoon. Whether this charge will be pressed depends upon the statement the police expect to get from Miss Dowd.

An officer of the bank intimated last night that Smith had lost his job, though he was considered very competent and had been scheduled for promotion.

$1,000 Fine for Usurer.

Jacob Brodie, who conducted the Star Finance Company of 39 West Thirty-fourth Street, a loan concern, paid a $1,000 fine yesterday in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court after pleading guilty to two usury indictments. Brodie has promised to give up the loan business.

ROOT SCORNS TALK OF BOOM FOR 1916

"Nonsense," He Says of Report That He Is a Potential Candidate.

SEES THE ALBANY LEADERS

Confers with Governor About "Many Questions"—Whitman Confident of His Legislative Program.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15. — Ex-Senator Elihu Root today characterized as impossible reports that he was the candidate of William Barnes for the Republican Presidential nomination next year or that he was a potential candidate under any conditions.

"Impossible, absolutely impossible—sheer nonsense," was the only comment which Mr. Root would make.

Senator Root reached Albany at 11:30 o'clock this morning and went at once to the office of President pro-tem. Elon R. Brown of the Senate. Minority Leader Harold J. Hinman of the Assembly and Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo were seen hurrying through Capitol corridors to Senator Brown's room a few minutes later. Senator Root spent an hour with the leaders of the two houses, after which he had a talk with Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly. Then he joined Gov. Whitman in the Executive Chamber and went to the Executive Mansion for luncheon. He returned to New York at 4 o'clock.

It is generally understood that Senator Root will be chairman of the Constitutional Convention. While Senator Root's visit was ostensibly for the purpose of arranging the details of the opening of the convention, it is significant that he conferred with all the men who loom large in the legislative situation.

Gov. Whitman said that he and Senator Root talked over many questions without mentioning Presidential possibilities or changes in the legislative programme. In reply to questions, Gov. Whitman said he was confident "the legislative programme would go through."

"Whose programme?" he was asked.

"Mine," quickly replied the Governor.

This is taken to mean that the fiat concerning work to be done, issued to both branches of the Legislature on Saturday by Senator Brown, really was a message from the Executive Chamber. In his statement the leader of the Senate said that the Governor was in accord with his plans.

Senator Root drafted a bill which was introduced in both houses of the Legislature tonight, and advanced under a special message from the Governor, which arranges for the opening of the Constitutional Convention at noon of April 6 in the Assembly Chamber. The Assembly will take a recess for two days to allow the convention to organize, after which the convention will take a recess for two weeks to allow the Legislature to complete its work. This plan is taken to forecast the adjournment of the Legislature about April 23.

The measure also provides that the Secretary of State shall be the temporary chairman of the convention and shall swear in the delegates. The State Printing Board is instructed to ask for bids for printing the proceedings of the convention. These bids will be opened on April 3.

Senator Root said he would not return to Albany until two or three days before the convening of the convention. He has leased the Albany home of Col. William Gorham Rice, State Civil Service Commissioner, as a residence during the convention.

Exporters, Importers, Customhouse Brokers, Forwarding Agents, Commission Merchants, Railroads, Steamship lines, and others interested in

Renting Quarters South of Wall Street

are invited to communicate with us for particulars of an unusual proposition for solving *permanently* their problem of offices in lower Manhattan. Enterprises in the above lines of business will find several attractive features in the plan we have to offer.

Write, call or telephone

Wm. A. White & Sons

Telephone, 5700—John

62 Cedar Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Habit Stops Stomach Disorders

Are you one of those unfortunates who suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time you commit the least indiscretion of diet?

If you will form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so strengthened that you can face a rich, satisfying meal without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is most effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers.

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EFFICIENCY AT HOME

Real efficiency doesn't mean depriving yourself, but is the proper utilization of neglected opportunities. You are efficient in your business relations, why not carry the same work into your home. At a very small expense for seeds that vacant spot in back will raise all the vegetables your family can use during the summer, and you are being efficient.

Let us tell you about it.

Our Catalogue, "Everything for the Garden," 200 pages, 8 color plates and 1,000 illustrations, together with the Henderson Collection of six packets of flower and vegetable seeds in a coupon envelope good for 25c. on any order of $1.00 or over, mailed on receipt of 10c.

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New York

THE FINEST AND MOST MODERN OFFICE BUILDING IN THE MOST ACCESSIBLE PART OF MID-NEW YORK

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UNDERGROUND CONCOURSE
CONNECTING BUILDING WITH SUBWAY SYSTEM, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, HOTEL BILTMORE, and YALE CLUB.
NO MERCANTILE SHIPPING.
WILL BE OPEN APRIL FIRST.
Leases drawn from May First, 1915.

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GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

Spring Fashions Shown on Living Models

Greenhut's Style Promenade an Emphatic Success.

By request the promenade will be continued for another week, thus giving our patrons another opportunity to intimately view the new modes in SUITS, COATS, WRAPS AND GOWNS FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.

Music by the Theo. Bendix String Orchestra

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, Today, Tuesday, March 16. These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO. 26

N. Y. T., 3-16-15.

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon. Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

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Greenhut "Special" Trunk

Best Value in Town for . . . $5

These trunks are especially made to our own specifications; strong and substantial in every part; covered in painted duck; strong lock and hinges.

MAIN BUILDING

Women's $3 and $3.50 Fancy Top Lace Shoes *Today, at . . .* **1.95**

Beautiful styles for your choice—vamps are of Gunmetal calf and Patent Leather; latest heels, including the Spanish Cuban heel. Choice of long, medium or short vamps; light, flexible Goodyear-welted soles.

THE UPPERS ARE OF CLOTH, made on newest overgaiter pattern; blind eyelet effect, with leather lace stay up the front. Most desirable shades of fawn, sand, gray, taupe and brown. Sizes 2½ to 7, B to E widths, in each color.

MAIN BUILDING

Millinery at $5

No Two Hats Alike in This Sale

Copies of hats designed in Paris, also Paris hats Americanized, and original creations of our own.

The most remarkable collection of trimmed hats ever offered in a special sale at this famous low price of ours.

None can be duplicated elsewhere for less than $10.

Other hats at low prices, ranging up to $35.

New showing of Mourning Hats at $5 to $20.

MAIN BUILDING

Today's Sale Sensation

Men's $10 Balmacaans Spring Overcoats and Raincoats $5

All of these Coats are made of imported materials, and come in overplaid and neat mixtures.

Every coat bears the label showing that it has been "Priestley" rainproofed.

CHOICE OF TWENTY SMART STYLES.

Every chest measure from 32 to 44.

MAIN BUILDING

Boys' Spring Suits & Reefers *In a Sale Today at . . . . .* $1.95

It's not too early to be thinking of your boy's Easter suit.

Boys' Norfolk and Patch Pocket Suits—strong and serviceable Cheviots, Cassimeres and mixed tweeds; light and dark grays, browns and plain blues; sizes 7 to 17 years..... $1.95

Fine Double-Breasted Reefers—tans, grays, browns, fancy mixtures, etc.; sizes 2½ to 8 years..... $1.95

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

***Don't Fail to See Greenhut's Unique Exhibit of* Space-Saving Sleeping Devices**

This Couch at $10.75

A showing of the greatest possible interest to all who live in New York apartments, where space is often at a premium.

By actual count, we have on show more than 225 devices of this character, and there are expert demonstrators to show you their advantages.

You will find here bed couches from $2.95 up to the highest price. Today we shall feature:

"Defiance" Couch at $10.75

As a couch it is 26 in. wide and 6 ft. 2 in. long; opened it becomes a full-sized bed. The mattress is filled with a superior grade of cotton and covered with an extra grade of green denim.

A lever at the side controls the extension frame. The mattress is laid over in place as shown in the illustration. It is framed in and laced to a continuous bar which hinges on the frame and greatly facilitates the movement.

The upper surface of the couch is not used to sleep on.

Handsomely finished in aluminum bronze.

$1.75 Brass Costumers—well made and lacquered with acid-proof lacquer; bright or satin finish; today at..... $1.25

50-lb. Roll Edge Mattress—made by Ostermoor & Co., today at..... $9.50

$4.75 Telescope Couch—has Romelink spring and mattress; couch can be separated to make two separate cots; today at..... $2.60

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Rich Cut Glass Water Sets *Today, Only, at* $3.98

Each set consists of a 3-pint jug, with brilliant buzz and Venetian fan cutting; 6 table tumblers and a footed reflector,

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates..... $2.59

Flower Centres—10 inches in diameter; combination floral and chair bottom cuttings..... $9.98

Also these Special Cut Glass Pieces on sale today:

Fruit Bowls—combination floral and chair bottom cutting; at..... $2.95

Sugar and Cream Sets—at..... $2.89

Bowls—7-inch..... $1.39

Water Bottles—at..... $1.95

Ice Tubs—(large size); at..... $2.89

Fern Dishes—complete with fern and footed reflector; at..... $2.79

Ice Cream Trays—at..... $3.95

Porcelain Dinner and Tea Sets *At Very Special Prices*

100-Piece Porcelain Dinner Sets—100-piece Porcelain Dinner Sets—choice of 3 neat border designs; set includes soup tureen and 3 large meat platters (as illustrated); today at.. $10.75

56-Piece Porcelain Tea Sets—neat spray design; choice of 2 decorations; complete for 12 persons; today at..... $3.95

100-Piece Porcelain Dinner Sets—choice of 3 spray decorations; set complete for 12 persons; set includes soup tureen, sugar and creamer; 3 large platters, etc., today at..... $6.95

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE S.H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Hercules WATER

IT LIFTS THE LOAD

A natural Hungarian aperient — mild and certain in action. Imported for a very discriminating American clientele. Never gripes, never fails.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH

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59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

For Tomorrow — St. Patrick's Day—Irish and American

Flags

We have in our Upholstery Dept., on the Third Floor, a flag for every purpose. Prices run—for Irish flags—from **5c** to **$8.50.**

American flags, **5c** to **$13.50.**

All popular sizes in stock at prices to fit every pocketbook.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

How One Skeptic "Got Religion" In Our Merchant Tailoring Sale for

Easter

Last year, during our Merchant Tailoring Sale for Easter, a young fellow dropped in to see us.

He was well-groomed and well set up, but he seemed to be suffering from a villainous temper—and CERTAINLY he hailed from Missouri.

"I've been reading your ad," he said—and there was a certain grimness in his way of saying it—*"You are offering a made-to-measure suit that* **fits,** *that is entirely* **smart,** *that is* **well-made,** *of* **fine cloth***—all for* **$14.80**

"Frankly, I don't believe you can do it, but I am going to put it squarely up to you to do it. That's what your guarantee of truth in advertising is for, I take it."

"Agreed!" said the salesclerk. *"This way, sir. Our Tailor will take your measure in a minute."*

THAT was a year ago. Yesterday the same gentleman from Missouri came in—well-groomed as ever, but temper much improved—CONVERTED, in fact.

"Just dropped in," he explained, *"to find out when your Easter Merchant Tailoring Sale commences this year."*

This Easter Event, then, is from March 15 to 27. (*And Easter Sunday is April 4.*) There's a little Booklet with pen and ink sketches that tells you about it in a few crisp sentences.

If you are a skeptic—if you don't believe a REALLY GOOD suit can be made to YOUR measure for **$14.80**—within 10 days' time—why just *ask* us.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

Now!—A March Sale of Household

Linens

If our Linen Buyer had not secured these linens himself in the European linen markets in the Spring of 1914:—

If we had not been fortunate enough to receive most of our linen shipments before the stirring days of August, 1914:—

We should not now be able to sell these linens for so little.

For all the linen centers of Europe have either ceased or much curtailed their linen industries — from Russia, who grew the flax, to Belgium and Belfast, who wove the linens.

But these **Household Linens** have no taint of war in them. They are the beautiful tablecloths and napkins, the spotless sheets and pillow cases, bedspreads, towels and towelings that the careful housewife sets such store by.

The linens are right, the prices—MORE than right; there could be no better time nor pleasanter way to fill the linen closet—than HERE and NOW.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

SUBWAY FIRE LIKE FIRST FATAL BLAZE

Punctures Found at Times Square in Same Cable That Caused 53d St. Accident.

DRILL POINT ALSO STAINED

But Negro Working Near Blowout Denies His Machine Caused Short Circuit.

The fire in the Times Square station of the Subway early yesterday morning, of which there was an account in a late edition of THE TIMES, was similar in many respects to the fatal fire that occurred in the Subway at Fifty-third Street on Jan. 6. Both fires began in the insulation of the same power cable by which Interborough Rapid Transit trains have been run since the Subway was opened. In each case drillers employed by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, the contractors for the new subway excavations in Times Square, were drilling near the cable just before the fire started.

Close to where the drillers had been at work the cable was found punctured after each fire, and this fact in the case of the earlier blaze led the Interborough Company to charge that the short circuit that resulted in the fire was caused when a driller drove his drill point into the cable. The charge was denied by the Holbrook Company, and the dispute will probably be settled in court. The same course will be followed in the case of yesterday's accident, it is said. A drill found in the Times Square excavation on the point of which were traces of lead and copper, the materials of which the "armor" of the cable is composed, will be an important exhibit when the new issue between the Interborough and the Holbrook Company comes up for settlement.

McCall Examines Workmen

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission and representatives of the companies concerned went to Times Square at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and stayed there almost all day. Testimony was taken from seven witnesses, and the inquiry was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when a formal investigation will be begun in the commission's offices at 154 Nassau Street.

No one was hurt in the fire yesterday morning, and this was due, in the opinion of many, to the fact that the fire started early in the morning, when the Subway trains ran at long intervals. For several blocks below and above the Times Square station the Subway was filled with dense smoke in which no one could have lived long. All Subway trains between Fourteenth and Ninety-sixth Streets were stalled for more than two hours. When the tunnel began to fill with smoke the trains were in stations and the passengers escaped easily.

The greatest inconvenience and damage from the fire were experienced outside of the Subway. Because of their nearness to the blaze, the current had to be cut off in electric cables belonging to the New York Railways Company, the New York Edison Company, the New York Telephone Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, with the result that surface car, light, telephone, and telegraph service was affected seriously. The cars of the Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, and Broadway lines were held up for two hours, and the telephone service was interrupted all day. It was discontinued for a time in the districts served by the Murray Hill, Bryant, and Columbus exchanges, but later, while workmen were making repairs, calls were handled in these districts through distant exchanges. The service was said to be normal last night.

Flames Spread to Wood Pavement.

The fire from the burning insulation of the cable spread rapidly to the boards that cover Seventh Avenue at Times Square, and large holes were burned in the wooden pavement. In other places the firemen tore up the boards to get at the blaze, and the result was that traffic through Times Square west and north of the Times Building was impeded yesterday. By last night most of the damage had been repaired.

C. S. Vaughn of 251 South Eighth Avenue, Mount Vernon, a negro drill runner employed by the Holbrook Company, told those who conducted the inquiry into the accident yesterday that shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning he went into the Seventh Avenue excavation where it extends under the north end of the Times Building to break the cement over the roof of the tube. He had just begun to drill with a "bull point," he said, when L. L. Smith, his foreman, came by and noticed a hole in the Subway roof near where Vaughn was standing. Smith told him, he said, not to drill any more until the hole was covered up, and went away to get a board for the purpose. Vaugh said that he stopped drilling and was waiting for Smith to return when he heard a spluttering sound and then what he described as an explosion.

The negro said he saw blue flames breaking through a cable within a few feet of him and that, a minute later, the excavation began to fill with smoke. He dropped his drill and ran, he said, not knowing what had happened. After the negro's flight the flames ran fifteen feet north along the insulation of the cable and spread to the boarding over Seventh Avenue.

Cable's Insulation Punctured.

Two punctures in the coating of the cable that might have been made by a point were found near where Vaughn was working, but the negro denied that his drill had been within three feet of the punctures. Other witnesses testified that the holes were not noticed on Friday or Saturday, and that no work was done in the excavation on Sunday until after dark.

The drill believed by many to have been used by Vaughn was found at the bottom of the excavation by Patrick O'Pray, a master mechanic employed by the Holbrook Corporation. He was coming out of the excavation with it when three men stopped him and told him to give it to them. He refused and the men appealed to the police, saying that the drill should be kept as evidence. Several policemen, O'Pray, and the men were wrangling when Mr. Clark, the engineer of the Holbrook Corporation, obtained the drill after making his identity known. According to Mr. Clark, the three men who had intercepted O'Pray disappeared after the wrangle and their identity was not learned.

Mr. Clark admitted yesterday that he could not explain the traces of lead and copper found on the point of the drill. He referred to them as "mysterious," saying that he was inclined to believe Vaughn's story, but that the stains on the drill had not been accounted for by the negro. It had not been proved, he said, that the drill found by O'Pray was the one used by Vaughn.

A. M. Anderson, an Inspector for the Travelers Insurance Company, which has insured the Holbrook Corporation, testified that at 1:35 o'clock yesterday morning, an hour and a half before the fire started, he was making a tour through the Subway near Times Square and smelled burning rubber. He was at Forty-fourth Street, he said, trying to trace the source of the odor when the fire was discovered.

Another possible direction that the investigation might take was suggested when workmen in the excavation reported yesterday that a steel beam that had been swung on Friday near where the fire started had fallen to the roof of the Subway. Some were inclined to think yesterday that the ropes supporting this beam broke, and that the beam, in falling, struck the cable and caused the short circuit; but others were of the opinion that the supports of the beam were burned away by the fire.

NEW WARDEN FOR ATLANTA.

Frederick Zerbst, Deputy at Leavenworth, Succeeds Moyer.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Frederick Zerbst, deputy warden at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, has been made warden of the penitentiary at Atlanta, succeeding Warden Moyer. The appointment will be effective April 1.

Attorney General Gregory said today there was no political significance in the removal of Moyer or the appointment of Zerbst.

LEAVENWORTH, March 15.—Last year when Thomas W. Morgan was appointed warden here Zerbst was named his assistant. Zerbst is forty-five years of age.

SMALLPOX AT HAVANA.

Stricken New Yorker in Quarantine with Fellow-Voyagers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 15.—Nearly all the passengers of the steamship Morro Castle were quarantined on their arrival today from Progresso owing to a case of smallpox. William M. Simpson, a New York traveling man, contracted the disease in Progreso. The vessel carries ninety-three passengers.

SUNDAY SCOURGES JERSEY LAWMAKERS

Talks in State House About Grafting Politicians and Ward Heelers.

GOV. FIELDER IN AUDIENCE

Evangelist Gets Enthusiastic Reception from Legislators, Who Give Him Floral Horseshoe.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—"Stand up, you God-forsaken, hog-jowled, peanut-brained ward heelers and grafting politicians, and see how a man can be a man," cried the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, the famous baseball evangelist, while making an address in the Assembly chamber at the State House this afternoon to the members of the Legislature.

Sunday was greeted by a crowd great in numbers and in enthusiasm. Gov. Fielder was present, as were practically all of the members of the two houses and State officials. In addition, there were hundreds of persons who had been invited by the legislators and hundreds of others who gained admittance after the preacher had begun his talk. At the end a handsome floral horseshoe was given to him by the legislators.

Sunday was at his best and spoke from the text "Be thou strong and show thyself a man." Before he began his address H. A. Rodeheaver, his chorister, led the legislators in singing "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." Some of the striking exclamations Sunday used today were:

"Be a man. If you want to please God, don't be a mutt, a false alarm, a four-flusher, or excess baggage."

"Be a man; not a rack to hang clothes on."

"It is not always the big fellows who do things. Think of Julius Caesar, sawed-off, red-headed, freckle-faced, but he could go like a six-cylinder."

"All some men are good for is to stand around and let the censustaker count one more when he comes along; they're not worth 5 cents a bunch."

"What God needs and what the country needs are men who are solid mahogany all the way through; there's too much veneer these days."

"The whisky barrel is more dangerous than the gun barrel."

"Many a long life has been cut short by a long tom."

"Don't swallow a potato bug, then take paris green to kill the bug. Get right at the start."

"Success is the worst thing in the world for some men. They get the big head and get chesty."

"Don't look for an easy chair and a cushion if you want to hang your mug in God's Hall of Fame."

Describing the slaying of Goliath by David, he said:

"He soaked him in the coco between the lamps and he went to the mat."

CAPT. HENRY KING DEAD.

Managing Editor of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat for 18 Years.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Capt. Henry King, who recently retired as managing editor of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, died here this afternoon, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nelson J. Hawley. Capt. King had been seriously ill for three weeks and after he had been unable to go to The Globe-Democrat office for several days he sent in his resignation, retiring Feb. 26, after more than fifty years of active newspaper work. Death was due to a complication of diseases, chief of which was bronchitis.

Capt. Henry King's first notable assignment was to cover the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858. From that date until his retirement he was in daily newspaper work, save for the four years he spent in the Union army during the civil war. He retired from the army with the rank of Captain.

He was born in Salem, Ohio, May 11, 1842, and married in 1861 Miss Maria L. Lane, who died several years ago. After leaving the army he returned to newspaper work in Quincy, where he was editor of The Whig. Later he went to Topeka, Kan., and with Joseph K. Hudson founded The Topeka Capital.

In 1883 he joined the staff of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat as an editorial writer. When Joseph C. McCullagh, managing editor, died in December, 1896, Capt. King was appointed his successor as managing editor, in charge of both the news department and of the editorial page.

Capt. King was a stalwart Republican and a close friend of former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon.

NO NEW WATER HEAD YET.

Commissioner Williams Denies That He Means to Resign.

There was a rumor about the City Hall yesterday that Water Commissioner William Williams intended to resign. The Mayor denied it and then sent for the Commissioner so that he also could deny it in the presence of newspapermen. When the Commissioner reached the Mayor's office he said:

"I'll resign when the Mayor wants me to, and I am in close enough touch with the Mayor to believe that I will know it first."

"I don't want you to resign," said the Mayor.

"Thank you," replied the Commissioner.

"Somebody has started an epidemic of resignations," the Mayor explained, "and I want to scotch it right away."

DESKS *at big discounts*

Quartered Oak and Mahogany

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.

BRANCH: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

Founded 1856

Young men's Spring suits with the touch of refinement and exclusiveness which marks distinctive designing.

Tolerably close fitting coats, soft rolling broad lapels and patch pockets. Waistcoats with soft rolling collar, and trousers of moderate width.

Variety of patterns affording a broad choice.

Shepherd checks, Glenurquhart plaids, Cluster stripes, Cambridge, Oxford, Blue-gray and fancy mixtures.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

Subway Station at Door

THERE are twenty-five acres of floor space in this new Sunshine Bakery—equal to four hundred city lots. The outer walls are made of white, glistening tile — the Sunshine Bakery is as clean and sanitary outside as it is inside. On the roof is the largest electric sign in the world.

In this Wonder Bakery we make 350 styles of biscuits for you. Each of them we make the best of its kind. That we succeed is shown by the need of this — our tenth bakery — the biggest in the world.

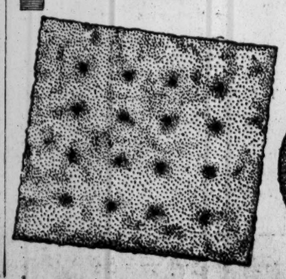
Sunshine Biscuits

All the best grocers in New York can now supply you. Ask yours.

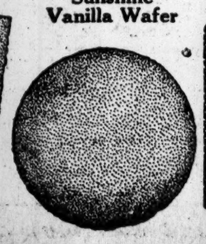
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits NEW YORK

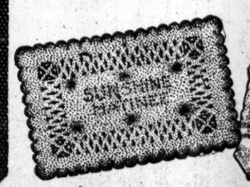
Sunshine Graham



Sunshine Vanilla Wafer



Sunshine Matinee Biscuit



Takhoma Biscuit (The Sunshine Soda)

Arnold Constable & Co.

Commencing Yesterday, We Resumed Our Series of

Special Removal Clearance Sales

Of Spring and Summer Merchandise, selecting for presentation in each department such articles as are most suited to the present season, at reductions in prices sufficiently liberal to insure unusual advantages to purchasers and to effect a positive disposal.

Men's Special Shirts

Best of all mercerized fabrics—Patterns are perfect reproductions of the most expensive silk shirtings

TWO-TONE SATIN STRIPES in pencil lines.....
SATIN ROMAN STRIPES on white grounds.....
SATIN STRIPES in Pastel shadings.....
GROUP STRIPES that are distinctly different.....
NEAT SATIN STRIPES in solid or multi-colorings..

Value $2.50 **1.45** **3 for 4.00**

Soft cuffs and linen neckbands. All sizes.

Clearance of Fine California Wool Blankets

Medium Weight—Double Bed Size

These are strictly high-grade Blankets, made especially for our Wholesale Department from extra fine white wool, and finished with colored borders. *Regularly sold at $9.00 pair.*

Will be closed out at 6.25 3 prs. at 5.90 pr. 6 prs. at 5.60 pr.

Rubberless "Waterberry" Raincoats

TRADE MARK.

In All Sizes for Women and Misses.

Smart Spring models in navy, tan and black; made from Priestley's Cravenette silky fabric; light weight; ideal for tourist wear. *Regularly $15.00.*

Sale Price 9.50

Owned exclusively by Arnold, Constable & Co.

200 Women's and Misses' Rain and Utility Coats

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

RAINCOATS of imported gabardine and fancy covert, Priestley's own make; high-class models in practical shades. *Reg. Value $23.00.* **11.50**

RAINPROOF TOURIST COATS of Donegal tweed, "Slip-On" models, in desirable mixtures. Ideal for travelling. *Reg. value $20.00* **15.50**

RAINPROOF UTILITY COATS—Four distinctive new models of finest imported covert (Cravenette) in tan and olive tones. Full satin lined. *Reg. Value $45.00.* **24.50**

TWEED CAPES of showerproof Donegal tweed; 7/8 length. Copy of a Tyrolean model. *Reg. Value $20.00.* **12.75**

Women's and Children's Spring Hosiery and Underwear

Specially fine grades from our wholesale department.

Women's Hosiery

	Formerly pair	NOW Pair	3 pairs	6 pairs
SILK LISLE THREAD—Medium weight; black or white; double heels and toes.	35c	29c	80c	1.50
BLACK COTTON—Medium weight; lavender top.....	35c	29c	80c	1.50
IMPORTED COTTON—Medium weight; black or white	50c	35c	95c	1.85
IMPORTED PLAIN LISLE THREAD—Medium weight; black only.....	50c	35c	95c	1.85
BLACK SILK LISLE—Medium weight; lustrous....	50c	35c	95c	1.85
FIBRE SILK—Finest quality; medium weight; black, white or tan.....	50c	35c	95c	1.85
PURE THREAD SILK or SILK AND FIBRE MIXED—Long cotton tops and double soles; light weight; black only.....	50c	35c	95c	1.85
BLACK PURE THREAD SILK—Medium weight; either plain cotton or fancy silk tops.....	$1.00	68c	1.95	3.85
Children's Hose — Sizes 6 to 9½				
BLACK COTTON—Linen spliced heels, toes and knees; strong and durable.	30c	23c	65c	1.25
SILK LISLE—Fine ribbed, medium weight; black or white.....	30c	23c	65c	1.25
MEDIUM WEIGHT COTTON—Double heels and toes; fine ribbed; black or white.	½ Doz. $1.20	By ½ doz. only.		75c

Men's Fine Furnishings

At Prices to Close.

Shirts

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Very special grades of strictly fine quality satin striped silk shirtings from the neat pencil stripes of black and colors to the high colored novelties. *Value $5.00, $5.50.* **Now 3.45**

SILK MIXED SHIRTS—Finest qualities only. All-over jacquarded grounds with neat and fancy stripes of the new Spring shadings. *Value $3.50.* **Now 1.95**

SPECIAL FLANNEL SHIRTS with the new convertible sailor collar. Regular collar attached or with linen neckbands and a separate pique collar. Neat stripes. *Value $3.00, $3.50.* **Now 1.95**

WHITE TENNIS SHIRTS—Plain mat cheviot with collar on, pockets and long sleeves with single button cuffs. *Value $1.50.* **Now 95c**

Men's Sleeping Garments

MERCERIZED MADRAS PAJAMAS—Imported and domestic materials. Rich fancy designs. *Value $2.95, $3.50.* **Now 1.95**

MERCERIZED MADRAS PAJAMAS—Crepe and plain weaves, medium weight. Fancy colors. Silk trimmed. *Value $1.95, $2.50.* **Now 1.45**

SPECIAL PAJAMAS—From our various better grades; plain and fancy designs. Silk trimmed. *Value $1.45.* **Now 95c**

Final Clearance Misses' Suits

Discontinued styles in various materials and colorings, suitable for Spring wear. 16-year sizes. *Formerly $32.50 to $40.00.*

To Close 14.50 and 19.50

Reductions in the Carpet Department

Averaging 1/3 Off.

English Wiltons

High grade in every respect and a satisfactory assortment of choice patterns. *Formerly $3.75 and $4.00 yard.*

Now 2.00 to 2.75

Bigelow Wiltons

Of superior quality and thoroughly desirable patterns. *Formerly $3.00 and $3.25 yard.*

Now 2.00 to 2.75

Bigelow and English Axminster and Brussels

In best grades and a variety of attractive patterns suitable for Spring furnishings. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.25 yard.*

Now 1.10 to 1.35

Art Rugs

Best Scotch and domestic weaves in plain colors and small all-over figured effects. Heavy and durable.

9x12. *Formerly $28.50.* **Now 21.00 and 22.75**

12x15. *Formerly $48.50.* **Now 35.00**

"Made-Up" Rugs

From our own workrooms, in high-grade Wilton, Axminster and Brussels carpetings.

33⅓ Per Cent. Under Value.

Size 4.6x 6.0.....	6.00
Size 6.0x 7.6.....	9.00
Size 6.9x 8.5.....	10.00
Size 6.0x11.3.....	15.00
Size 8.3x11.0.....	17.50
Size 9.0x12.0.....	20.00
Size 9.9x13.0.....	27.00
Size 10.6x12.0.....	32.50

Broadway & 19th Street

INVESTMENT vs. DIVESTMENT

Many have invested in so-called securities to find that they were divested of their savings. No investor in our Guaranteed Mortgages has ever lost a dollar. Buy our

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

REPUBLICAN CLUB TICKET.

Nominations Made for the Election on April 26.

At a meeting of the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, last night, the following nominations for election at the next meeting on April 26 were posted:—

President, James R. Sheffield; First Vice President, George C. Austin; Second Vice President, William M. Calder; Third Vice President, Lewis W. Stoteshury; Corresponding Secretary, William S. Denison; Recording Secretary, Henry W. Goddard; Treasurer, James L. Wandling.

Members of Executive Committee to serve until April, 1920: Robert W. Bonynge, Charles O. Maas, William S. Bennett, Charles S. Bernheimer and Edward W. Harris.

Members of Committee on Finance, William Selsinger, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Marcus M. Marks, Louis Stern, and Robert C. Morris.

Members of Committee on Membership, to serve until April, 1918, Louis H. Rowe, Thomas W. Moore, and Robert V. Bernard.

Members of Committee on Library and Publications, Oscar W. Ehrhorn, Charles E. Heydt, and Henry W. Jessup.

A report of the State Committee, recommending the appointment of Justices of the Supreme Court, instead of their election, was approved.

"I've Got 'Em Fooled Now!"
"If I just wanted *whiskey*, I'd ask for whiskey, but what I want is *Carstairs*. When I pour it myself from the non-refillable bottle I *get* Carstairs. Why don't you?"

Carstairs 1788 Rye 1915
IN THE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE—a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." Pure; mellow; aged in wood.
Stewart Distilling Co. Philadelphia New York Baltimore

Resinol Soap

gives natural beauty to skin and hair

There can be no comparison between a *naturally* beautiful complexion and one the defects of which are *covered up*. Resinol Soap helps you to have the right kind of skin.

It is a delightfully pure soap, perfectly suited to everyday use in the toilet and bath. Yet to it are added gentle *Resinol* balsams. These stimulate the pores to healthy activity, allay irritations, and prevent or overcome the complexion defects which are so often caused by neglect, improper treatment, or the use of artificial aids to beauty.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
Added to your Diet will add years to your Life.
A CONCENTRATED FOOD!
PURE TASTY WHOLESOME
Full Measure Tins
POMPEIAN COMPANY
GENOA, ITALY BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN CO.
Increased sales for over forty years tell their own story.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

WINS FIGHT TO SAVE BRONXVILLE'S NAME

Miss Dusenberry Rallies Artists to Preserve Traditions of the First Settler.

COURT BALKS INSURGENTS

Owners of the Inn Wanted Voters Today to Approve Gramatan as Town's Title.

When the voters of Bronxville, N. Y., go to the polls today to settle one of the bitterest political fights in the history of Westchester County they will do so knowing that at least one of the biggest issues that has made enemies of next door neighbors for weeks and weeks has been settled for them twenty-four hours in advance. In other words, Bronxville is Bronxville, and no amount of ballot stuffing today can possibly made it Gramatan or anything else.

That much was made certain in the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday shortly before the sunlight began to quit the studios of Bronxville's artist colony and the 6:05 o'clock train from New York unloaded most of Bronxville's leading politicians within walking and motoring distance of their homes. So the atmosphere was a good deal cleared when the town turned out after dinner to hear the final words of the Citizens' ticket candidates at a "come-one-come-all" mass meeting in the village hall.

Old Settlers in Revolt.

The struggle in Bronxville is a revolt on the part of the older residents against the so-called Lawrence régime. Everybody in Bronxville is either a Lawrence or an anti-Lawrence man, depending on whether he approves of the Lawrence Park Realty Company, which owns the Gramatan Inn and most of the stores and apartment houses and things about the place. The story of their grievances goes away back to the day when W. V. Lawrence put Bronxville on the suburban real estate map with his hotel and other enterprises.

The older residents had no objection to that, but they were upset when it was discovered some time ago that Mr. Lawrence's hotel and his arcade building across the way cut off a large slice of Sagamore Road near the station. A year ago they proved this in court, but the realty company did not remove the encroachments, and the anti-Lawrence faction has been winning new members ever since.

They think it is time Bronxville, besides saving its name, took steps to elect a new set of public officials, and so there is a strong opposition ticket in the field. The anti-Lawrence faction has nominated Allan R. Campbell, a lawyer, of 23 Broad Street, for Village President, and Daniel McCurdy and John Utz for Trustees, to run against the so-called Lawrence candidates on the Citizens' ticket, headed by Charles Ruston, Jr., for President, and Alfred Williamson and A. Dudley Britton for Trustees. The rival candidates meet daily in the smoker commuting to and from New York, but they do not speak.

The anti-Lawrence candidates are running on the Republican ticket, under the ballot box and eagle; the pro-Lawrence men under the emblem of the dove. But neither emblem signifies the state of affairs in Bronxville—not by a little bit. The use of the Republican emblem, the antis explained, was forced on them by the primary law. Candidate Campbell himself was a Democrat, but for fear some of the loyal Democrats in the anti-Lawrence camp might hesitate about putting the cross under the eagle and ballot box a third ticket was named at the last minute with all the anti-Lawrence candidates on it.

Court Saves Town's Name.

As it was largely the pro-Lawrence contingent that was backing the fight for a change in the name of Bronxville, the decision of the court was hailed as a great victory for the opposition last night. The only way the village could legally tack up a Gramatan sign on the station platform was by voting for it at today's election, and to that end a petition was circulated among property owners until twenty-seven were found who thought Gramatan would be ever so much better. The principal advocate, so far as could be learned, was Luther Garret, a real estate owner, who is said to have complained that prospective purchasers of his suburban lots at Cedar Knoll were inclined to shy at the name of Bronxville because it suggested the Bronx Zoo and other dangerous places.

But these arguments did not appeal to the old residents, among them Miss Amy Dusenberry, who lives in the same house in the White Plains Road where her ancestors settled 100 years ago. Miss Dusenberry is one of those who reverence the name of old Jonas Bronck, the first white man to dicker with the Indians and to settle in the region north of the Harlem River, and while she admits there's something unharmonious about the sound of Bronxville the name she says is good enough for her.

Miss Dusenberry did a lot of quiet campaigning, and yesterday she said she had seventy-two full-fledged property owners pledged to maintain the traditions of Jonas Bronck. Among them were Will Low, the artist; William T. Smedley, the portrait painter; Edward Lefevre, the writer, and William Howe, whose specialty is painting cows.

Meanwhile some of the townsmen discovered that three of the 27 names signed to the Gramatan petition were not those of bona fide voters and property owners. The law requires 25. The matter was taken before Justice Mills in the Supreme Court at White Plains and he ruled that with only 24 names the question could not go before the voters.

GUARD TERRE HAUTE JURY.

Court Takes Special Precautions to Protect Its Members.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—"Denny Shea wants to steal all the votes for himself," Mayor Donn L. Roberts said to Charles Miller, according to Miller's testimony at the Terre Haute election fraud trial here today. Miller said Roberts, when he made the statement, was urging him to serve as election inspector in a precinct other than the one in which Miller lived. Shea is Sheriff of Vigo County and one of the twenty-eight men on trial.

He testified that Roberts and Judge Eli H. Redman, another defendant, told him a man had a legal right to claim a voting residence wherever he desired. Miller said he had served on the Registration Board in the precinct on Roberts' request. He identified a number of affidavits which United States District Attorney Frank C. Dailey said were made out in the Vigo County jail. He said these were placed on the book by Art Gillis, Progressive clerk on the Registration Board, and a defendant.

Miller said he sent word to several inspectors that they "were going too strong" in registering so many negroes from their saloons. It was brought out that there were only about twelve legal negro voters in the precinct but more than 200 registered.

The witness testified that Thomas Smith, City Judge and another defendant, often told the board that a man to whom Miller objected "was all right" and the man was permitted to register.

Joseph Ganno, who had pleaded guilty, and who was one of the registration and election repeaters, testified that Sheriff Dennis Shea, one of the twenty-eight men on trial, paid him a dollar for voting in Shea's precinct.

Several of the witnesses today were negroes, who told of their success as repeaters both during the registration and on election day. Jess Scott, for whom an absentee affidavit had been prepared on registration day, testified that he was in jail in Terre Haute on that day.

The twelve jurors are being guarded as carefully as was the jury which served in the dynamiting conspiracy trial in the same court two years ago. Newspapers, before they are given the jurors, are gone over carefully and all mention of the election case is clipped. Even the mail is censored before it is given to the jurors.

GIRL FIGHTS BURGLAR.

Clings to His Knees After He Knocks Her Down.

Miss Verina N. Lynn, a stenographer, late last night fought with two burglars when she returned to the apartment she shares with Mr. and Mrs. John Farley at 203 West Ninety-first Street.

She was knocked down and bruised and one of her eyes blackened before she gave up. Early this morning Patrolman Wash of the West 100th Street Station found a young man who answered Miss Lynn's description of one of her assailants walking on Broadway. Miss Lynn identified him as one of the burglars.

Miss Lynn returned from a theatre about 11 o'clock last night and found the door of her apartment open. She ran to her bedroom, where she saw a man rifling the dresser. He turned and struck her as she stood in the doorway. She screamed, and a second man ran from the dining room, knocking her down. As she struggled to her feet she caught him around the knees and held on until she was beaten off and fainted.

MAYOR DENOUNCES THE BUILDING BILL

Calls the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Measure Iniquitous Attack on Home Rule.

SCHEME OF SPECULATORS

Says Group of Real Estate Men Who Would Be Glad to See the Laws Broken Down Is Behind It.

Though he avoided taking direct issue with Gov. Whitman's assertion that a direct tax of $18,000,000 will have to be levied by the State for the next fiscal year, Mayor Mitchel said last night that there was reason to hope that the direct tax would be very low, particularly if a was is found for raising the $4,000,000 for canal construction other than by direct tax. This he said in a talk last night at the City Club, which he said he regarded as an "unofficial arm of the City Government.

Mayor Mitchel said that the people of New York City should support the State Government by electing the best class of citizens to the Legislature.

"No one can say," he said, "that the city does not do its share toward supporting the State financially. This was forcibly brought to our attention by the possibility of our having to pay a large direct State tax with the city budget at $199,000,000. It will not be possible to reduce that budget in 1916, but I can state confidently that it can be held to that figure, if no additional burden is added to the expense of the City Government by State legislation, raising salaries, or increasing employes.

"I am glad to see by the most recent set of figures compiled on the question of a State tax—those compiled by Controller Prendergast—that the necessity of so large a direct State tax does not exist, and that the direct tax can be cut down, as we now believe, to a very reasonable amount, particularly if some way can be found to drop out that item of $4,000,000 for canal construction. Since there is a prospect that this can be done, there is reason to hope that the direct State tax will be very small, indeed."

Pleads for Home Rule.

Mayor Mitchel said he favored writing into the State Constitution a very clear distinction between the function of the city as an agent of the State Government and the function of the city as a city. He said he would favor giving the city a broad grant of power, including the right of the city, if it deemed proper, to take charge of public utilities and to make its own definition of a public utility. Further than that, he said he would have the State Constitution forbid the Legislature to add to the financial burdens of the city by raising salaries, increasing employes or creating new bureaus.

He argued that the city should have complete power to make and change its own charter and said that he favored the Ohio plan under which a city at the same election determined whether it would have a new charter and elected the commission to draft it, if the vote was for a new charter.

"I am in favor of this plan with one difference," he said. "In Ohio every amendment to the framework or administrative processes of the city government must go through the same process of submission to a general vote. I would suggest that the Constitutional Convention divide the law for the city into two parts—the fundamental law, which could be changed only by a vote of the people of the city, and an administrative code, which could be altered by the city legislative body so that changes in administrative processes, changes in bureaus or the consolidation of local branches could be effected without the need of a referendum."

Mayor Mitchel said he stood with President McAneny in favor of retaining the Board of Aldermen, although with changes in its make-up. He said there would be reason to expect a great improvement in City Government if the officials of the city who had experience in running the city could make the laws in the light of their experience, instead of the laws being made by a body 150 miles away, composed in part of men who were completely out of touch with the needs of the city.

Attacks the Building Bill.

"Never," he said, "has the sentiment in this city been so strongly in favor of home rule. Yet at this very time comes the most iniquitous attempt I know of to violate the principles of home rule. I refer to this Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, which is intended to destroy the central government of the city and to break down the Tenement House Department, the Fire Prevention Bureau, the Health Department and the Water Supply Department. It is meant to distribute the functions of these departments to the boroughs with the purpose of making easy the violation of laws now in force regarding buildings.

"The two legislators whose names are given to the bill have useful records as far as I know, and I do not mean to attack their own good faith, but I am speaking of the sinister influences which placed the bill in their hands. It was drafted by a Tammany district leader and is being pushed by speculative real estate interests.

"It abolishes the departments which I have named and places their duties partly in the hands of boards composed of men drawn from the very business interests which those departments are now intended to regulate. It creates a self-constituted, self-perpetuating, irresponsible board, such as the one upon which the Commissioner of Accounts reported to me only yesterday. The record of such boards to date is not calculated to give confidence in them to the people of the city.

"The better class of men in the real estate business are as responsible as any, and I am referring only to a group of real estate speculators who would be glad to see these laws broken down. That group is behind this bill.

"It has announced that this bill is the only kind that it will accept for the simplification of building inspection. If by simplification is meant absence of inspection or less enforcement of the law then I understand why this is the only solution of the inspection problem which they will accept."

Argues for Centralization.

Mayor Mitchel asked his hearers to review his administration of a year and three months and then to review the administrations of Gaynor and McClellan, and to compare them with the administrations of Borough Presidents such as Haffen, Ahearn, and others of that kind. After this comparison, he asked them to decide whether they wished to intrust the safety of lives, property and health of the people with the central city administration or with the several boroughs.

"Representatives of the City of New York in the Legislature have recently introduced bills to reduce the functions of the Mayor and to distribute them among other officials," he continued. "Up to now there has been enacted none of these mandatory, interfering, disruptive bills, but the danger is threatening, and it is the duty of you members of the City Club and of all citizens who have the interests of the city at heart to do all that is in your power to defeat these efforts to break down and weaken the City Government."

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen also argued warmly against any abridgment of the power of the City Executive. He said it would be a "cardinal error" for the State Legislature to pass the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill.

Robert S. Binkerd argued in favor of home rule and said that the old doctrine that the city had no powers except those which were specifically granted by the Legislature placed the City Government in the shadow of the days of King John.

AID FOR UNEMPLOYED GIRLS.

Mrs. Liebman and Mrs. Lehman Active in Raising Funds in Society.

Mrs. Arthur Lehman and Mrs. Walter Liebman of the Emergency Relief Committee for Unemployed Jewish Girls have been very active in getting subscriptions for the fund. Mrs. Liebman has held weekly meetings at her home for the purpose of interesting the younger society women in the work and has been most successful. The following are some of the contributions to the fund:

L. F. Rothschild	$20	Eli Joseph	$20
A Friend	15	Mrs. M. I. Schamberg	5
Mrs. C. M. Blume	10	L. A. Ansbacher	5
Mrs. S. Bernheimer	10	Mrs. Sidney New	5
Mrs. H. Bloomingdale	75	Mrs. Bernhard Tim	5
Philip Berolzheimer	65	Samuel Haas	5
Sol Friedman	50	Mrs. Leopold Bache	5
Mrs. Nelson Adel	25	Mrs. E. Guinsburg	17
Clarence Hausman	25	Mrs. I. Lehman	200
Joseph Stern	25	Mrs. Alfred Hess	50
Mrs. L. Lowenstein	10	Mrs. Murray Guggenheim	25
Emil Levi	10	S. A. Fatman	25
Mrs. E. M. Berolzheimer	10	G. B. Bernheim	25
Mrs. A. A. Cohen	10	Henry Calma	10
Mrs. B. Rosenwald	10	I. N. Heidelberg	25
Alex. Hoffman	10	Mrs. F. Goodhart	100
D. Erstein	10	Mrs. Flora Ehrman	25
Julius Heineman	20		

Contributions should be sent to Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, Hotel Netherland.

Marshal McCarthy Retains Deputies

Thomas D. McCarthy, the new United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, filed yesterday a bond for $40,000 in order to qualify for his duties. He then reappointed all the Deputy Marshals who served under his predecessor, and they were sworn in anew by Commissioner Houghton. Until the accounts of Marshal Henkel have been passed at Washington, Marshal McCarthy will be without any Government funds on which to draw for witness fees and traveling expenses.

CLUB HONORS ROOSEVELT.

Admiral Peary, at Explorers' Luncheon, Predicts Nicaragua Canal.

At an informal luncheon given by the Explorers' Club to Colonel Roosevelt yesterday Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, President of the club, in paying tribute to the Colonel as the man who made the Panama Canal possible, prophesied that some of those present would see the Panama Canal a sea-level canal, and some would see two great canals cross the Isthmus, the one at Panama and another at Nicaragua.

Peary expressed himself as strongly in favor of recent efforts to secure for the United States the right of way for a ship canal across Nicaragua.

Among those present were Marshall H. Sayville, Herschel C. Parker, Frank M. Chapman, Henry Collins Walsh, Stansbury Hagar, Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, Henry Brevoort Kane, Louis M. Ogden, Anthony Fiala, Frederick Monsen, Roy C. Andrews, Caspar Whitney, Carl E. Akeley, Colin MacKenzie, W. R. Abercrombie, David T. Abercrombie, R. M. Anderson, Sydney H. Ball, Henry Biederbick, John Henry Cuntz, E. W. Deming, George Bird Grinnell, George C. Heye, John C. Hines, E. O. Hovey, B. T. B. Hyde, Herbert R. Lang, F. A. Lucas, Carl Lumholtz, Donald B. MacMillan, Jackson M. Mills, William Edward Manning, Albert Operti, Frederick Palmer, R. L. Shainwald, Jr., H. J. Spinden, R. B. Aldercrofft, Jr., Arthur M. Aten, Robert D. Blackman, William A. Campbell, Henry W. Cannon, O. S. Chessman, Erastus Milo Cravath, Lenox G. Curtis, Phanor J. Eder, and F. T. Howard.

Ryan Gets Further Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Allen A. Ryan of New York, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, who on Friday declined to answer questions before the Senate committee investigating influences brought to bear in connection with the ship purchase legislation, and was excused until tomorrow to consult counsel, telegraphed Chairman Walsh of the committee today that he should like to be permitted to postpone his appearance until Friday. When the committee met this morning the hearing of Mr. Ryan was postponed until Monday next.

Heineman's Second Trial Begins.

William Heineman, formerly a Washington Street poultry dealer, was put on trial for a second time yesterday for killing Robert Dooley, a 17-year-old boy, on Jan. 1, 1910. Manslaughter is the charge. Heineman was convicted in October, 1910, and was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing, but the Court of Appeals reversed the conviction after he had served eleven months. Heineman's defense was that Dooley and four others attacked him and that he shot Dooley in self-defense.

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COOK QUITS, ORDERED BACK, IN THAW CASE

Continued from Page 1.

argument for Thaw's return to New Hampshire:

1. That the right of extradition is founded upon the Constitution of the United States, which states in substance that a person can only be extradited for the commission of a crime.

2. That although the law of this State as laid down in the case of People vs. Cross, 135 N. Y., 536, makes it possible for this State to indict a person for a crime other than that for which he has been extradited, the case in question in no way conflicts with this law, as Thaw, by his acquittal, is shown not to have committed a crime in this State and no indictment for any other crime has been found against him.

3. That the dicta in the decisions referred to in this memorandum clearly emphasize that extradition is founded primarily on the proposition that a fugitive from justice has committed a crime for which the asylum State desires to punish him.

4. That extradition should not be used for sinister purpose, because it is based on the fundamental principle of good faith between States.

Before opening his argument Mr. Kennedy filed with the court a petition signed by Dr. Raymond Kieb, Superintendent of Matteawan, in which the former habeas corpus proceedings were reviewed and the sworn statement was made by the Superintendent that Thaw is at present insane and a menace to the safety and welfare of the community. Dr. Kieb related that he was Superintendent of Matteawan from June 1, 1913, to the present time, and had been an Assistant Superintendent before that.

Hints at Forcible Abduction.

Thaw, said Mr. Kennedy, was within the jurisdiction of the State of New York, and, therefore, subject to an order of the Supreme Court of the State such as the Dowling commitment of Feb. 1, 1908, on which he was sent to Matteawan to remain there until he became sane.

"We tried him on the charge of conspiracy," said Mr. Kennedy, "and he is now in the jurisdiction of New York State. I ask you who now has the right to prevent Dr. Kieb from taking him in charge and removing him to Matteawan? Your Honor, even if we had forcibly abducted him from New Hampshire we would have had the right to take him to the asylum from which he escaped.

"Mr. Thaw is in New York. The medical Superintendent of Matteawan is here. How Mr. Thaw came into the jurisdiction of New York is immaterial. Even if we had abducted him it would have made no difference to Dr. Kieb. The fact is that Thaw is here and the Dowling commitment is still in effect."

Mr. Kennedy attacked the cases cited by Thaw's lawyers as having no bearing on the issue and as not constituting a precedent.

John B. Stanchfield answered Mr. Kennedy's first question with some heat.

"If anybody attempted to take Mr. Thaw from your Honor's jurisdiction you could punish him for contempt of court," he said. "There is no answer to our contention, although I can see the law as Mr. Kennedy sees it. I am not asking you to draw a fine line. My plea is that common decency compels the court to say that the State would not be justified in sending Mr. Thaw to Matteawan.

"There is this much to say about the remarkable affidavit of Dr. Kieb, who hasn't seen Thaw since August, 1913. You saw Thaw on the stand and heard the testimony on which the jury discharged him. Did you think there was anything to cause that jury or your Honor to believe that he was a menace to the community?

"Here is Dr. Kieb, apparently acting under the lash of his master. Does he bring into consideration that a commission, appointed by the Federal courts of New Hampshire and headed by one of the ablest lawyers in the country, adjudicated this man sane months after Dr. Kieb saw him?"

Mr. Kennedy asserted again that the State had tried Thaw and done everything it could to preserve good faith. The arguments were closed by Mr. O'Brien, who held that the verdict of the jury in freeing Thaw of conspiracy was proof that the action in bringing him here for conspiracy was a pure subterfuge.

State Opposes Jury Trial.

Deputy Attorney General Kennedy, who took full charge of the case after Mr. Cook announced his withdrawal, said that the State most certainly would oppose a jury trial on the sanity question for Thaw if habeas corpus proceedings were resorted to. There had been some misunderstanding in connection with the State's position.

"Of course, if Thaw is given a trial on habeas corpus writ," he said, "the question of his sanity will be gone into thoroughly, and many witnesses called. But we will hold, as we have heretofore, that Thaw is not entitled to have that question submitted to a jury. We hold that it is not within the discretion of the Justice before whom proceedings are brought to grant a jury trial in cases such as Thaw's."

It was evident the State had little hope of preventing habeas corpus proceedings in this county if the motion now before the court was against him.

DENIES COOK WILL RETIRE.

Attorney General Says Deputy Will Remain in Thaw Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury tonight denied a report that Deputy Attorney General Cook would withdraw from the Thaw case.

"Deputy Attorney General Cook will continue to represent the State in the Thaw proceedings," read a statement issued from the Attorney General's office. "Mr. Cook has not been recalled, nor has he withdrawn from the case."

Mr. Cook represented the State in proceedings before the Court of Claims, and his friends say that he prefers this work to that in the Thaw case.

Unless the Attorney General changes his mind, the attitude of the State will be in opposition to a jury trial of the question of Thaw's sanity.

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HEALTH BOARD FIRM ON STANDEE ORDERS

Threatens Penalty Unless 86th Street Line Puts on More Cars Tomorrow.

ADDS A RICHMOND LINE

B. R. T. Counsel Indicates That Orders Will Be Obeyed and 59th St. Line Will Add Cars.

Health Commissioner Goldwater yesterday told Arthur G. Peacock, counsel for the New York Railways Company, that he would give the company only until tomorrow to increase the service on the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line, and he would then enforce the order of the Board of Health rigorously. That would mean that he would consider any car of the Eighty-sixth Street line which had more than half as many people standing as sitting down a separate violation of the order, and would exact a penalty of $250 for each car, or he would summon before Special Sessions Court the motorman and conductor of an overcrowded car and an official of the company and seek to have them fined $500 or sent to prison.

The Commissioner made his announcement at a special meeting of the Board of Health, which was called to receive the protests of the New York Railways Company and the B. R. T. against the orders of the board concerning the Eighty-sixth Street and Graham Avenue cars. The Third Avenue Railway Company has agreed to obey the order of the Health Commissioner with regard to Fifty-ninth Street by running three extra cars in the rush hours, and in so doing Frederick W. Whitridge, the President, asked the board to withdraw its order, "as otherwise in case anything happens to us," he said, "we may be annoyed by litigation by irresponsible subordinates."

The Health Board also issued yesterday an order against the carriage of more than half as many standees as seated passengers directed to the Staten Island Midland Railway Company with regard to its Richmond line.

When the hearing before the board began, Mr. Peacock, for the New York Railways Company, questioned the contention of the Board of Health concerning the amount of menace to health that overcrowding caused. If it were not a danger to health, he argued, the board had no jurisdiction.

Commissioner Goldwater replied that when the board had issued an order, it was presumed to be reasonable until it was proved otherwise, and the burden of proof concerning the amount of danger rested with the company protesting.

"This board," he said, "has declared overcrowding to be a menace to health, and has had that fact entered on its minutes. You dispute our right to issue that order. We are prepared to prove our case, and, if necessary, will go to court about it."

Mr. Peacock asked that he might be shown the samples of germs collected from the overcrowded cars, on which the commission was basing its case. The Commissioner would not admit that he had any right to see these samples, but said that he might do so. He was quite certain, he said, that the board was acting within its rights as laid down by the charter.

Mr. Peacock represented to the board that the New York Railways Company was running on its Eighty-sixth Street line sufficient cars to give seats to all the passengers that presented themselves in a fifteen-minute period, even if individual cars might be crowded. In the rush hours they were running on a forty-five-second headway, he said.

This did not satisfy Dr. Goldwater. He asserted that there must be sufficient room provided in the cars so that persons entering or leaving should not be forced to climb over one another, and when standing for a prolonged length of time should not be forced to breathe from another person's mouth. He was prepared to give the company as much police aid as it needed to get the people to use the cars as they should be used, but a sufficient number of cars must be provided to keep the numbers in each within the limits.

When it came to the turn of the B. R. T., A. Marsh, of counsel for the company, suggested that the Commissioner state how many cars should be run on Graham Avenue. That the Commissioner refused to do on the ground that all he was required to do was to say the cars must not be overcrowded, and it was the company's business to decide how overcrowding should be prevented.

Mr. Marsh said that as passengers were kept off the Graham Avenue cars they crowded on to the Flushing Avenue and Flushing-Knickerbocker Avenue cars, which used in part the same route. This led the Commissioner to retort that he would have to get after these other lines, too.

Mr. Marsh intimated that the B. R. T. would accept the Health Board's order and the hearing was closed, with the reaffirmation of the order by the board.

CHILD LABOR DISCUSSED.

National Committee Trustees Still at Work for Federal Law.

"North Carolina has the least effective child labor law of all the industrial States, and it was one of her Senators who blocked the way to a Federal law in the Senate that has just adjourned." This statement was made last evening at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Child Labor Committee at the home of Dr. Felix Adler by A. J. McKelway, Southern Secretary of the committee, whose headquarters have been in Washington ever since the Palmer-Owen Child Labor bill was introduced in Congress a year ago. "Under the antiquated rules of the Senate, when the bill was reached on the calendar, one objection was sufficient to prevent consideration, and Senator Overman objected," Dr. McKelway continued.

Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the committee, reported on the general work of the Committee. We need the power of the Federal Government to drive child labor from its worst strongholds and as soon as the new Congress meets we shall begin a fresh campaign for a Federal law," he said.

Felix Adler is Chairman of the committee and the Board of Trustees includes Jane Addams, Howell Cheney, Homer Folks, Edward T. Devine, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Adolph Lewisohn, and Charles P. Neill.

CARS CRUSHED BROKER.

Edward E. Bernheimer Injured in Lower Broadway.

In crossing Broadway in front of Trinity Church yesterday morning Edward E. Bernheimer of Jerome J. Danzig & Co., a member of the New York Stock Exchange, stepped back when he saw a northbound car bearing down on him and found himself in danger from a southbound car. It was too late to cross the southbound tracks and he turned back to the space between the two tracks.

Both cars were of the new stepless type, and before the two motormen could bring them to a stop Mr. Bernheimer had been caught and severely crushed between the cars. After he had been extricated by a policeman and the car crews he was taken to the Volunteer Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from severe bruises. He was removed from the hospital to his home at 88 Central Park West, where he was said yesterday to be in no danger. This is the third accident of the kind in lower Broadway recently.

Flack Sentenced to Death.

William Flack, 22 years old, was sentenced to die in the electric chair yesterday by Judge Crain in General Sessions for the murder of Giuseppe Marino, at 634 East Thirteenth Street on April 9, 1914. Flack said he killed Marino in order to rob him. Later Louisa Macaluso told the District Attorney that she did the shooting. The girl later changed her story and said that Angelo Leggio was in love with her and was jealous of Marino and that he instigated the crime. Leggio is under indictment for murder.

TELLS OF THE FEATS OF BLIND GENIUSES

Almost Every Calling Is Open to the Sightless if Trained, Miss Holt Says.

FINGER TIPS THEIR EYES

Wrong to Limit Work of Those Who Can't See, Sight-Saving Conference Hears.

Almost every profession open to seeing persons is open also to the blind, according to Miss Winifred Holt, Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, who told "what we can do for the blind" at the Association's Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, last night. The lecture, which was largely attended, was the last of the series of sight-saving talks arranged by the New York Association for the Blind, the American Medical Association, the Illuminating Engineering Society and the Board of Education.

Miss Holt pointed out that three out of every four blind persons lost their sight after the school age, so that their habits, tastes and ambitions had already been formed. "The placing of eyes on the finger tips of the blind," she said, was a very difficult process, but it was the only solution of the problem.

"It is a mistake to class all the blind as manual laborers, basketmakers or broommaker," Miss Holt asserted.

"What kind of a basketmaker would Pulitzer have been? His blindness did not interfere with his being one of the most able financiers and newspaper men of his period. What kind of a broommaker would Fawcett, the blind Postmaster of England, have made? It was thanks to that blind man, that the parcel post was started in England more than a score of years before we took it up in America. That blind man was said to have kept an eye on everything while he was in office, to have revolutionized the financial state of India, to have been instrumental in saving the public parks and playgrounds for the people. When he died six memorials were raised to his name by a grateful public whom he had served. Yet this blind man frequently stated that he would have been helpless without the guiding hand and help of his friends. He also said that blindness was not a calamity, but an inconvenience.

"It is probably in the power of every one here to make that true for some now discouraged and incompetent blind man. Not for a moment is it true that every blind man can be competent, any more than every seeing man can be. We will always have our seeing and our blind laborers at humble tasks. We will always have also the brilliant seeing and the brilliant blind man. Helen Keller, who helped us open the Lighthouse, believes and has said 'to be blind is to see the bright side of life.'

"There have been successful blind machinists, electricians, actors, chemists and statesmen. We had two blind chemists who employed many assistants and had many pupils in this country. Senator Gore is well known to you all. An electric battery invented by a blind man was used for many years in the lighthouses of England."

The chief problem, Miss Holt said, was whether the personality was strong enough to adjust itself to blindness and to "see with that inner eye which no calamity can darken."

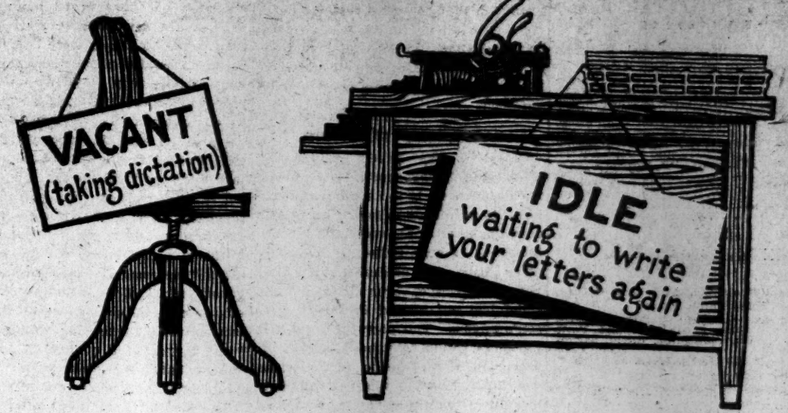
GANG SLAYER'S GUILTY PLEA

Admits Manslaughter and Is Said to Have Informed on Others.

Arthur Bieler, a gangster, who, with Owen Madden and Thomas McArdle, was indicted for murder in the first degree in connection with the death of William Moore, alias Patsy Doyle, in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue on Nov. 28, pleaded guilty to first degree manslaughter yesterday. He is said to have made a full confession to Assistant District Attorney Edwards.

According to information obtained by Assistant District Attorney Deuel, a member of Madden's gang, named Romello, was accused of insulting a woman friend of Doyle. Doyle stabbed Romello and was indicted for felonious assault, but the witnesses against him did not appear. The gang decided to deal with Doyle in their own way and the murder followed.

Following Bieler's confession and his plea of guilty to manslaughter, McArdle's trial for murder in the first degree began yesterday before Judge Crain in General Sessions.



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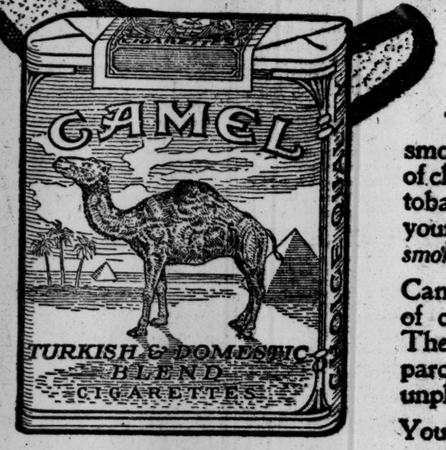

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

In the Cash Register case there was only one set of facts, but there have been two decisions. The reversal of the criminal conviction, therefore, must be upon the law and not upon the facts. It is not only these specific defendants whose liberty and reputations are endangered by such a state of affairs. All business men are anxious to learn the lines of legality and have a right to complain when Judges differ about the quality of acts done in trade, although Judges have much better opportunities for making up their minds without the distractions and temptations of business life. The doubt arises usually not from the proof of the acts, but from the application of the law to the facts. Each fresh decision does something to make the law clearer. Now we have the declaration that there can be no such thing as a reasonable conspiracy. That is likely to be a companion to the discovery that there may be a reasonable restraint of trade, or rather that if the restraint of trade is reasonable it is not within the law. Hereafter, if a conspiracy is shown it cannot be defended on the ground that it is reasonable, but it may be defended unless it is shown affirmatively that it exists at any given time.

In this case it was not proved that the conspiracy existed at the time of the indictment. At the time of the unfair competition it existed on both sides, the court explicitly saying that the defendants' business had been "pirated" as well as that it had competed in the same manner. Evidence was allowed of conspiracy against victims that were not in existence at the time of the indictment, and evidence was not given of conspiracy within the statute of limitations. The lower court was right in ruling accordingly in six cases, but was wrong in not holding similarly in twenty other cases, that is in all. In other words, there was little to choose between the trade morality of the defendants and of those whom it had driven out of existence. Fair or unfair, the methods of both were similar. The difference between them was that the defendants had the advantage of basic patents, because they were the pioneers in the industry, and because of the "very great capacity" in the management of its affairs. The defendants prospered for these reasons "without reference to any unfair treatment of "their competitors." What was prosecuted substantially was prosperity and capacity, rather than any moral lapse below the standard of the trade.

The two other counts were of actual monopoly in the trade rather than of unfair methods of establishing the monopoly. The upper court rules that the indictment was defective in form, being insufficient in its charges, and in not alleging an offense against the United States. The court said: "Doing business, no matter how large, "is not monopoly." There are larger businesses than the Cash Register Company, but there are few, if any, doing a larger proportion of the trade concerned. If these defendants are not monopolists, either in fact or in method, there are few who need worry about going to jail for monopoly. The trouble is that the law has too many teeth to be enforced literally. That is the trouble with all statutes altering the course of trade by edict. Trade cannot be altered in that way without a revolution, and revolutions are not made by statute. When economic revolution alters trade, then statutes may embody the results of the revolution. But the common law, the people's customs, rule, not the lawmakers. The decisions under the Sherman anti-trust law are more popular than the law itself, for the simple reason that the literal application of the statute would have ruined the country as surely as the policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission was ruining the railways. The country could not endure so much virtue as was preached by those who thought that the law was concerned with cheapness and restriction of profits rather than with the regulation of conduct according to the standard of the times. There are many words in the decision, but the upshot is that the cash register business, with all its faults, was as good as the customs of the trade required, or as its immediate competitors were. Statutes cannot require more and be enforced.

CARRANZA'S BLOCKADE.

CARRANZA has wisely raised his blockade of Progreso. His docile mood, however, is too sudden and unusual to permit us to hope that he has seen the error of his ways and has determined to stop imitating NAPOLEON after Tilsit. The blockade would have been ineffective, even if the First Chief had not heeded President WILSON's advice. The poor little gunboat Zaragosa would have been meekly inactive in the presence of American warships. Yucatan was not willing to lose lucrative trade at the command of a leader of so dubious authority, and American farmers need the cargoes of sisal.

The action of our Government in regard to this latest freak of CARRANZA has been unusually prompt and emphatic. Before the news of the lifting of the blockade reached Washington a second, and presumably more peremptory, note had been sent. So that while the perplexities in the whole Mexican situation have been somewhat relieved by the recent incidents at the capital, we have assurance also that our Government is prepared to act swiftly whenever there is just cause for action, as in this foolish attempt to place an embargo on the exportation of the hemp used for wheat binders.

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The measures taken by England to put a stop to trade between Germany and neutral countries are in effect a blockade. The Order in Council declares that ships going to or from Germany will be stopped. If all ships are to be stopped, that is equivalent to a blockade. Yet the Order in Council does not call it a blockade. It is open to neutrals to say that, as this is not in form such a blockade as international law recognizes as binding, they cannot be called upon to respect it.

That objection may be made. But it is to be noted that the chief practical point in which this embargo differs from a blockade is in the treatment of neutral ships stopped by British cruisers. They are not to be seized and confiscated, as would be the case were a blockade regularly declared, but are to be sent to a British port, where their cargoes will be discharged, and, if not contraband, will be either paid for by Great Britain or restored to the owners on terms fixed by the prize courts.

It would appear, therefore, that England has refrained from declaring and establishing a regular blockade in order that she may be free to treat neutral ships with greater consideration and inflict less hardship on neutral trade. It is a blockade modified in favor of neutrals and their commerce. That fact is likely to influence the tone and character of such protests as may be made.

COMING OUT FOR SUFFRAGE.

If as a male person you feel obliged to come out for woman suffrage, it is best not to balance reasons. That is to pretend you are also a judicial-minded person or that you have arrived at your opinion by a process of thought. Though you may hope to deceive yourself, you will fool hardly anybody else, least of all the woman, who is very apt to detect the emotional principle and scorn the argument. The New York World has made that mistake. It accepts the thing without embracing it. "In the steady sweep of democracy," it says, "the "time will come when the present "opposition to woman suffrage will "seem as short-sighted and senseless "as the former opposition to man-"hood suffrage now seems."

Therefore it is inevitable. That alone is reason enough for accepting almost anything. But The World accepts suffrage for other reasons. One is that a few women, representing perhaps 10 per cent. of the sex, already have too much power over government without the sense of responsibility which it believes to inhere in the ballot. They "have main-"tained at times a reign of terror "over legislative bodies, in consequence "of which half the country is now "bedeviled by some form or another "of harem government," and legislators no better than they ought to be are "forever making ridiculous con-"cessions to women agitators, on the "theory that official sympathy with "such moral yearnings is a shrewd "method of diverting public suspi-"cion."

To advocate enfranchising all women in order to escape the bedevilment of harem government imposed by 10 per cent. of the sex upon male legislators anxious to divert suspicion from themselves is to take a view of modern democracy that is novel and pessimistic. It involves such assumptions, moreover, as that legislators would have less to fear from women if they could vote and that a very large majority of the sex would exercise the right to vote in an unbedeviling manner. That is to suppose, no doubt, that a woman ceases to be contrary when she gets what she thinks she wants. Alas! there is no certitude as to what she really does want, for The World's own canvass shows that most women fail on opportunity to express themselves for or against suffrage, and are, therefore, presumably not interested.

Most of the reasons urged in favor of woman suffrage, The World thinks, are fantastic or unreal, at least as much so as those urged against it. Women are not purer or more noble than men, and if they were that would be no reason for giving them the ballot. An oligarchy of virtue would be only one degree less oppressive than an oligarchy of vice. Women are not as wise as men in general affairs, and, if there is any difference, entertain lower political ideals. They will not purify politics. To enfranchise them will perhaps at first confuse and disorganize government without reforming it, and yet it will produce a more "representative and responsible government." That is another reason, offered only to be amended by the assertion that "votes for women will "not improve the quality of govern-"ment, but it will make women more "intelligent and more responsible."

The inevitable, in this matter especially, ought to be more handsomely accepted. The World's support of the cause will doubtless be coldly received, as it deserves to be.

PERVERSE FASHIONS.

Man so easily adjusts himself to immediate conditions and there is so much sheer perversity in events that fluctuations are always unexpected and untimely. That is true of fluctuations in all manner of things, especially wheat, shares, railroad earnings, and the quantity of material required to make a fashionable skirt. It is possible at times to say that a maximum or minimum has been touched, and so to determine the direction in which the next change will occur, but the time itself is then uncertain, for there is also an inertia in things. It was long ago apparent that the skirt had found its irreducible proportions. Any change at all would have to be toward greater fullness.

Indeed, when walking in it up and down steps became hazardous and sometimes fatal, one might have been reasonably certain that the diminishing tendency had gone already too far, that the reaction would be violent, and that the beginning of change was imminent. But even so probable an event as that was strangely retarded. The skirt, instead of growing wider, appeared with a slit, and manufacturers of fabrics continued to complain of ruin. Now, suddenly, unexpectedly, and at an awkward time the change comes. The world being all upset by war, and everybody, on that account, feeling poor and frugal, fashion decrees that a skirt shall be wide again.

THE DISARMAMENT DELUSION.

Any effort to secure perpetual peace throughout the world deserves commendation. The desire for peace is not peculiar to any one country or any particular class, set, or sect. The members of the American League to Limit Armaments have no monopoly of it. The American people are devoted to commerce, the arts and industries, they cherish no ill-will for any of their neighbors, they do not want war, and may be relied upon to do all in their power, with honor, to avoid it. As to whether or not the best way to avoid all war in the future is to neglect all preparation for defense in case of attack there can be no doubt of the opinion of the majority. It is the will of the people of the United States that their army shall be placed on the footing provided for by law, that the navy shall be made equal to that of any other nation except Great Britain.

The League to Limit Armaments, in its recently published statement, expresses the opinion that our army and navy, "if they were efficiently and "economically managed, * * * would "serve all our purposes." This is precisely the idea of the influential men, in and out of the Government, who have been urging no more than efficient and economical management. With efficient management the regiments would be full, there would be an ample supply of arms and ammunition always on hand to meet any sudden emergency, all our warships would be properly manned, and there would be no scarcity of officers.

This kind of efficiency would not be militarism, it would not prepare us to take part in a world war; but it would enable us effectually to resist sudden assault long enough for war measures to be put in force. Disarmament to the extent of neglecting coast defenses or failing to keep the navy well supplied with warships of the latest and most effective type is not to be thought of while a terrible war, which was wholly unexpected a year ago, is devastating Europe. To talk of preventing war by failing to provide ourselves with means of protection in case of unlooked-for peril seems as foolish as to expect to ward off freezing weather by neglecting to provide ourselves with warm clothing, or to prevent rain by suppressing umbrellas and overshoes. We sympathize with the league's wholesome abhorrence of war, but sometimes in the past it has been a necessary evil, and it may be again. We cannot make over humanity by oratory and sets of resolutions.

The members of the league mean well, and when they demand absolute efficiency "in such forces as we must "maintain as long as we must main-"tain them" they are wholly commendable. But in this demand they are on precisely the same footing as the majority of American citizens who regard permanent disarmament as an agreeable dream, but are aware of the need of keeping awake. There is no demand in this country for a large standing army or a navy out of keeping with our obvious needs. There is no war spirit. But it is generally admitted, as the league's statement says, that "war still remains the ac-"cepted mode of settling international "disputes," though it might be said more truthfully "an accepted mode," for we have managed to settle many grave international disputes peacefully, and hope to settle others so in the future. In the circumstances, to take measures to disarm the nations seems as futile as to announce the advent of the millennium. We are all hoping that the era of world brotherhood will dawn some day, but only a few of us are using our influence to prevent the much-needed strengthening of our means of national defense. The well-meaning peace advocates must bear their share of the blame for the failure of the last Congress to act upon Mr. GARRISON's modest suggestions for the improvement of the army. They demand "efficiency," and admit the need of an army, but they refuse to look facts, presented without exaggeration or prejudice, squarely in the face.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Beachey's Death Explained. Though LINCOLN BEACHEY met his frequently prophesied death while engaged in the sort of flying that has no very obvious relation to what may be called the practical side or part of aerial navigation, the performance of such feats as the one that ended in the last of his many accidents does serve a better purpose in addition to the incidental one of giving thrills to crowds of morbid spectators. Each of these feats illustrates the possibilities of the aeroplane and trains the aviator in meeting those accidental disturbances of equilibrium which he is likely at any moment to encounter even while making his way through the air in the most cautious and least sensational way.

BEACHEY, like the other men who are more or less successful in imitating his loops and plunges and spirals, was far safer in the air than are those who can do only straightaway flying and lose all control of their machines as soon as they are overturned or begin to fall rapidly. It must be remembered that he was killed not because he had attempted to do something which he had done many times before, but because he made the attempt with a monoplane, instead of with the structurally stronger biplane with which he was more familiar.

That was his fatal mistake. He subjected his machine, when he suddenly changed its vertical downward course to one approximately horizontal, to a strain which its widely extended and weakly braced wings could not resist, and when they crumpled under the shock there was no further opportunity for the exercise of his wonderful skill. The strain, however, was one that could have been calculated beforehand, and had BEACHEY been as good an engineer as he was aviator he would have known on just what margin of safety he was flying and he would have refrained from exceeding or even approaching it.

The lesson of his death, therefore, is not the one that will be most often drawn from it—that "fancy" flying should stop—but rather that such flying should be attempted only with machines known to be strong enough to withstand the greater stresses which flying of that kind produces. In BEACHEY's death American aviation has sustained a heavy loss. He had intelligence as well as courage, and he stood in the very front rank of his dangerous profession.

Rose Bushes Cheap and Costly. As not a few roses are grown within the limits of Greater New York, and they are to be found in the garden of practically every commuter, there will be a lot of local interest in the controversy which has been started by the writer in THE SUNDAY TIMES who called attention to the fact that rose bushes can be bought for 15 and even 10 cents apiece. This showed, he said, that the cultivation of the queenly flowers need not involve much expense for anybody with a little land on which to grow them. His statement, however, was taken by one of our readers as implying criticism of the nurserymen who charge much higher prices for their roses, and he hastened to protest against the implication and to proclaim that the more expensive plants are worth enough more than the cheap ones to make the purchase of the latter poor economy.

Now, whether one should pay much or little for his rose bushes depends a good deal on what one wants and on the size of his purse. Bought with knowledge and discretion, and handled with some knowledge of gardening, a good many of the cheap plants will produce, in two years or so, flowers satisfactory as to both quantity and quality for the amateur whose yearn is not for the best of the newer varieties. They will not content—they will even be scorned by—the grower whose taste is more advanced, and they will not take any prizes at the shows, but for others they will give a large return on a small investment.

For people who can afford to be more discriminating, the costlier plants are certainly the better worth buying. Their higher prices are justified by their size and condition on arrival, and merely because some rose bushes can be bought for 10 or 15 cents apiece, nobody should suspect the growers who charge ten or twenty times as much of being robbers. They supply a different market and usually give full value for money received.

A more edifying controversy, perhaps, would be as to the relative merit, from the aesthetic point of view, of roses "double" and roses "single." As a rule any sort of a "double" flower is a poor, characterless thing, but the case of the rose is exceptional and only the botanist sees it in its familiar form as the monstrosity and degenerate it certainly is.

Incurables Were Not Considered. There is nothing surprising in the news that devices for evading the provisions of both the Harrison and the Boylan laws, restricting the sales of narcotic drugs, have already been discovered. Deprivation of these substances, for those long habituated to their use, results in sufferings comparable only to those of the mediaeval torture chamber, and they will be endured only when all the potentialities of money and ingenuity have been exhausted. As neither the Federal nor the State statute by any means does that, it was inevitable that under them the illicit trade would change its form rather than cease.

Probably the legislators would have been wiser as well as more considerate if, instead of trying to stop all distribution of these drugs except for strictly medical purposes, they had taken into account the existence of a class that as the result of past indulgence now cannot live without them, and had made some provision for meeting their desperate needs. No effort to prevent additions to this class could have been excessive, and no penalty for it too heavy. Both of the new laws are fairly well framed for this purpose, though even in this respect, as has so often happened before, the baleful influence of the nostrum manufacturers was able to bring about needless and injurious exceptions in favor of their worthless wares.

The Chinese, confronted by the same situation in an even graver form, permitted the continued use of opium to those so long enslaved by it that cure was hopeless and withdrawal meant intolerable agonies. That was a "compromise with evil" of the kind to which our moralists are so strongly opposed, but it was at once merciful and practical, and it probably made easier and more rapid the elimination of the national curse.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.

Prof. Fleck Denies That It Is Not Widely Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American, allow me to take issue with Mr. Ivan Narodny in his letter entitled "Music in America," which appeared in last Sunday's issue of your paper. That music is still a luxury in this country, as Mr. Narodny says, no one cares to deny; but that music is not appreciated in this country I most emphatically deny.

Let us look the matter straight in the face and study the history of art. Years ago music depended upon the old royal foster fathers of art. These princes took art under their sheltering wings and regarded it as a monopoly of their order. Literary men, painters, sculptors, and musicians, all looked out for a munificent encourager, who when found esteemed them as ministers to his own personal and peculiar glory. Thus, both parties were satisfied, and art, elevated above the influence of fickle and uneducated taste, flourished to an extraordinary degree. When, however, an artistic public began to shape itself among the mass of the people, the royal and noble patron found himself no longer a necessity. He had nursed art through its babyhood, and, the child being able to run alone, he was not so much wanted. Nowadays he comes in with the rest of us to the banquet of art and takes his ticket at the door on the usual terms. Sometimes he is outbidden by Smith or Jones for a picture; the chances of a book being dedicated to him are certainly not greater than those enjoyed by others who are princes of great men in the writer's own world.

In this country there have been two great conservators of music, American women and the Jews. In almost every town or city over this broad land you will find choral and instrumental organizations devoted to the study of the works of the great composers, and in nearly all cases these clubs are founded, supported, and governed by women. Nowhere can you find a more cultivated and refined audience, one more aristocratic and exacting in its demands, than at a Boston Symphony concert. Go, also, to the affairs of the Flonzaleys and other chamber music organizations. Here you find the true nobility of democratic America, quickened by culture and a rare order of intelligence to a lofty plane of artistic responsiveness and appreciation. These audiences are distinctly American in appearance, atmosphere, and culture. Indeed, aside from professional musicians, the Bohemians, Poles, Hungarians, Russians, Lithuanians, and Scandinavians are noticeable for their absence or scarcity in numbers. Every one who has had public experience in musical affairs knows that the Italians have little or no use for music outside of Italian opera; the Germans take almost no interest in music aside from their singing societies; an Irish audience cannot be brought together unless it is to laugh and cry over their songs; the Russians harp eternally upon Tschaikowsky, Borodine, a few other writers, and their national songs and pieces—in fact, all these nations in their love and appreciation seldom rise higher than their folk-songs and national music.

If musical appreciation is bounded by geographical limits in the form of national folk-songs, then, too, Mr. Narodny will find the Americans quite as responsive and deeply affected by music as any other nation. Let an orchestra strike up "Dixie," "Suwanee River," "My Old Kentucky Home," or any other of the old melodies, and it instantly meets with a hearty and cordial response on the part of the audience. Indeed, even the hard-headed financier grows mellow under the influence of these lovable old songs. Finally, let me add, in no other country in the world is good music in the broad sense of the word, whether it be German, Russian, French, Italian, or from any other nation, accorded a heartier reception or warmer appreciation than right here in America. HENRY T. FLECK.

Hunter College, March 11, 1915.

Enough Supreme Court Judges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the election of two additional Supreme Court Judges for the Ninth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland. The bill has been prepared by some one who has not given sufficient consideration to the conditions and has drawn a wrong conclusion as to the necessity for the additional Judges. There is no necessity for them, and I am able to find but very few lawyers who believe that there is. On the contrary, it is the general belief among the bar in this judicial district that the bill is ill-advised, and I believe that if the Judges in this district were asked, their opinion would be the same.

Two additional Judges will make seven for this district, and with the present amount of work one-half of them would be idle a great part of the time. The conditions do not warrant the passage of the bill in question. The additional expenses, including the salaries of the Judges, their secretaries and stenographers, would amount in the aggregate to at least $60,000 a year, and would be an unnecessary and unjustifiable burden upon the taxpayers of this district.

Besides, the indications are that owing to the operation of the workmen's compensation law there will be a very large decrease in litigation.

Further, Peekskill and White Plains will probably soon be incorporated as cities, with their local city courts, which will relieve the Supreme Court considerably. The White Plains Charter is before the Legislature and the Peekskill Charter is substantially completed. C. C.

Peekskill, March 12, 1915.

Washington's Headquarters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York City bought the historic house at 160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue for no other reason than the fact that it was the Headquarters of Washington. The last name of the house was Earle Cliff, and no one more than General Earle desired that it should be acquired by the city and be known by its only really historic name—Washington's Headquarters in New York City.

The cheap jests about "the many places where Washington slept" cannot change history. The fact that the Revolutionary War was waged in many States, and that each State may cherish the official headquarters of Washington or his Generals, does not alter the fact that New York City has only one Washington's Headquarters.

When the pilgrimages to Mount Vernon are stopped, it may then be time to think of checking the American love for every spot officially—or otherwise—occupied by Washington. MRS. T. H. BOORMAN, Regent Fort Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

New York, March 12, 1915.

THIS EMERGENCY OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Should Be Met by Loans Distributed Through Organizations Among Jobless Workmen by Those Who Can Provide the Money.

By RALPH M. EASLEY,
Chairman Executive Council, the National Civic Federation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unemployment situation in New York today is a condition and not a theory, and it is a sad condition and one that must be promptly met. I am not an expert on the subject, but, after looking over the various proposals, it seems to me that there is only one thing to do in this emergency—for emergency it is and not a chronic condition—and that is to dig down deep into our respective pockets and contribute our dollars to those organizations which are equipped unostentatiously to help first the women and children, and then the suffering men. The trade unions, which can handle the union side of the question and also probably can go further, and the charity and church organizations, which can reach the non-union workers and the non-organizable, can distribute the funds by loaning the money, rather than doling it out in charity, thus retaining the self-respect of the unemployed who are helped.

The Socialists admit that they have nothing to propose which will furnish a job or a loaf of bread to any of the starving people of New York. The only help they propose is the calling of mass meetings all over the country, not for the purpose of finding work or bread for the unemployed, but to utilize the opportunity to exploit their proposals to take over all the factories, mines, mills, farms, &c., and operate them democratically. That is something which they can hardly expect to accomplish before Spring.

The Industrial Workers of the World, who are jealous of the Socialist movement, are also making proposals and these are to be given also to the public through mass meetings, big and little. They, however, have an advantage over the Socialists in not waiting until the people starve before they give them their remedy, which is, of course, the same in both cases—mental pabulum. Mr. Ettor, the leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, as reported, admits: "The I. W. W. frankly confesses to the unemployed that it cannot itself offer an immediate remedy for their ills." Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Amos Pinchot, John Haynes Holmes, and Mrs. J. B. Warbasse are urging and threatening all kinds of parades of the unemployed, the former telling the workers to say to the employers: "If you do not give us that work that we require, we are going to find ways and means of getting the work." In other words, they are going to go out and just take it. That is one way to get work, to be sure, if it works, but probably it will be found to be much better as a rhetorical proposition than as a practical one.

The sociologists also have ideas, but those ideas, so far as I can discover, have no relation to the present emergency. One of their proposals, which they are advocating as if it were a brand-new idea, is the organization by the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments of a co-operating chain of employment agencies under the control of the Department of Labor. One fact that militates against the importance of this suggestion is that, so far as New York is concerned, this has already been done. The Federal Government has organized eighteen zones throughout the country, one of them being in New York City; the State of New York is establishing, under a law passed a year ago, employment agencies throughout the State, one of them being in New York City; and the City of New York has established a municipal employment bureau in the City of New York. The Department of Labor in Washington has brought into official relation with itself the 57,000 Postmasters of the country. These men, in the capacity of employment agents, report to the head bureau, which acts as a clearing house, the names of those in their neighborhood who want work and of those who need workers. This certainly speaks well for the comprehensiveness of the plan.

The trouble with the employment agency theory is that this institution does not create work, unless it be for political officials to manage the agency, plus a little office machinery. But in a time like this employers are not having trouble to find all the workers they need. In fact, almost all employers have a waiting list of their own employés whom they have had to let go during the depression, and if there were an employment bureau on every corner it would cut very little figure in the present situation.

Another suggestion that is being made is for the establishment of an unemployment insurance system, based upon foreign experience. Even if this were a practical solution of the problem and all the political forces that control the forty-eight Legislatures of the country were in favor of it, it could not be brought into operation in time to help the situation. But the students of that problem are far from being agreed upon the effectiveness of such a system. If the much vaunted English plan were transplanted to this country bodily, it would mean only that in certain industries the workers, while out of employment, would receive from the State at most less than 25 cents a day for fifteen weeks only, and such a scheme is furthermore hedged about by so much red tape and so many unpleasant personal restrictions that much discussion and much investigation would be needed before the wage earners of this country would accept it as an effective means for meeting emergencies, and it is only in emergencies that unemployment is a serious matter. When "the wheels go round" there is no unemployment except of the unemployable.

Therefore, I contend that the Socialists and sociologists have nothing tangible to offer to meet the needs of today, which are bread or a job. The jobs are rapidly increasing in number. Only yesterday I saw the figures in one industry where there are 8,000 employés. Three weeks ago 800 of these men were being carried by the union. Today there are fewer than fifty of these employés being so carried, and they are the older men. An example has been set them by the Brewers' Association, which is giving every employé five days' work instead of six days, running the plant the six days. The building trade unions are meeting with the contractors to get them to take on the men in relays, thus following the example set by the brewers. Through the Mayor's Committee, the employers, I am told, are pretty generally adding on to their number of employés here and there where they can, and they are also thus following the example of the brewers. All the municipal work which, under the law, can be forced at this time, we are assured will be started, but this still leaves a very large number of people who must suffer during the next three months.

So I repeat that this is an emergency which can only be met as we meet other great emergencies, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, or cyclones, or as we are doing now for the starving people of Belgium.

RALPH M. EASLEY.

New York, March 13, 1915.

EAGER TO FIGHT.

Germans in This Country Would Return Home if They Could.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your correspondents, in answering letters of Germans published in your paper, appear to be much surprised that we Germans, who think so much of our Fatherland, do not go back there to fight.

I wish to assure you and your various correspondents that I, and with me thousands of Germans in this country, regret exceedingly our inability to fight against the enemies of our Fatherland, there being not the remotest possibility at present to get transportation to Germany.

If one of your esteemed correspondents, instead of giving as a "call-down" for not aiding our Fatherland, would come forward with some feasible plan as to how to get there without running the sure risk of being taken off the steamer and interned in one of the famous French or English concentration camps until the end of the war, I, for one, would thank him from the bottom of my heart and gladly pay him a handsome commission besides. H. NOWA.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 12, 1915.

Election Frauds in Denver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent editorial article entitled "Two Suffrage Incidents" you refer to the "resignation" of Representative Shafroth as a result of the election frauds in Denver. While it is not at all material to the substance of your article, nevertheless it is inaccurate to refer to the "resignation" of Representative Shafroth. No man can "resign" an office to which he was not elected. The facts in the case are that because of the election frauds in Denver, the writer contested the election of Representative Shafroth. After all the testimony had been taken in the contest, in accordance with the rules of the House and after an expert employed by the committee had reported that 6,000 fraudulent ballots were in the boxes, Mr. Shafroth announced on the floor of the House that he would no longer contend for the seat, whereupon the committee unanimously reported that the contestant was the duly elected Representative and that the contestee was not, and thereupon the contestant was, by a unanimous vote of the House, declared the duly elected Representative, and awarded the seat. I write this simply in the interest of accuracy.

ROBERT W. BONYNGE.

New York, March 12, 1915.

BEFORE DAWN.

Long 'ere each day's bright unveiling
Bids purple-winged shadows to fly,
And the stars cling, faint and paling,
Above in the wintry sky,

Long 'ere the gold flames of dawning
Illumine the clustering roofs,
And the hum of a new day's Morning
Grows loud with the clatter of hoofs,

The dark hides a figure that hurries
From door to door, up the street;
Through many a dream-web he scurries—
A whistle—a patter of feet!

Symbolic, his ill-clad shadow—
A herald's, his message hurled!
I thrill at it's thud 'neath my window—
'Tis news of the whole, wide World!

LOUISE VON WETTER.

DISLOYALTY.

My friend has left me at the cross-roads, where
My steps were puzzled. Now I pass alone
To strange, sad deeps, untraveled and unknown.
So dark the way he would not venture there!

LURANA SHELDON.

TRADE BOARD BEGINS TODAY

Justice Covington, Father of Commission, Will Swear Members In.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The second great Governmental agency created by Congress since the Administration of President Wilson began will come into being at noon tomorrow, when Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, William J. Harris of Georgia, William H. Parry of Washington, and George Rublee of New Hampshire are sworn in as members of the Federal Trade Commission, with far-reaching powers of supervision over American business enterprises.

As was the case with the Federal Reserve Board, there will be only the simplest ceremonies in connection with the organization of the Trade Commission. The members will take the oath in Mr. Davies's present office as Commissioner of Corporations. Chief Justice J. Harry Covington of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will administer the oath, completing the work he began as a member of Congress when he introduced the bill creating the commission. Later in the week the Commissioners will be received by President Wilson.

All of the Commissioners were in Washington today engaged in preliminary conferences. Mr. Davies, whose appointment holds for seven years and who undoubtedly will be the first Chairman of the commission, said the first formal meeting would immediately follow the induction of the members into office. From that time on the commission will be in daily session, setting its machinery in motion.

With the exception of Mr. Rublee, all the Commissioners have been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Hurley will hold office six years, Mr. Harris five years, and Mr. Parry four years. Mr. Rublee's nomination failed of confirmation, but he takes office under a recess appointment subject to confirmation by the new Senate.

FLAG FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

American Eagle on a White Square—Exposition Trip the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Vice President of the United States is to have an official flag. Whenever he visits an American warship his flag will flutter from the masthead. The flag will be a snow-white square of bunting, on the field of which will be a blue bird representing the eagle in the coat-of-arms of the United States. The President's flag consists of the coat-of-arms of the nation on a blue field.

This is the first time that there has been prescribed for the Vice President a distinctive flag to be displayed on naval vessels while he is on board. The President, the Secretaries and the Assistant Secretaries of the Departments of War and the Navy all have distinctive flags. The Admirals, Vice Admirals, and Rear Admirals have distinctive flags.

It remained for Secretary Daniels to provide the Vice President with a flag. His action grows out of the fact that Mr. Marshall is going to San Francisco to represent President Wilson at the exposition; he is to be received on board the cruiser Colorado, the flagship of Admiral Howard, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. Hence the new flag, which will be a permanent institution of honor to the Vice President.

FRAGONARDS MOVED TO NEW FRICK HOME

Paintings to be Set in Drawing Room Designed for Them by Sir Charles Allom.

NEVER SO WELL DISPLAYED

Ample Room for Margins—Students of French Art Must Now Come to America.

J. Pierpont Morgan's famous Fragonard room, which has been at the Metropolitan Museum, has passed away. Yesterday the paintings were carried to the home of their new owner, H. C. Frick, where an entirely new setting is to be made for them.

The drawing room, where the Fragonard panels are to be set up, had been completed, but as soon as Mr. Frick acquired the Fragonard works he ordered the room entirely remodeled, so as to give the paintings an appropriate setting. This work is being done under the direction of Sir Charles Allom, who is now in this country.

Joseph Duveen was at the Museum yesterday superintending the removal work. Speaking of the new setting in the Frick house, Mr. Duveen said:

"The pictures are worthy of a much bigger and better room than they have hitherto occupied. As a matter of fact, they have always been unavoidably crowded. Mr. Frick has the needed space, and though his drawing room was completed, he will have it remodeled to make a special setting for the panels. Everything will be perfectly in keeping in the drawing room as in the other parts of the house. Mr. Frick's rooms and galleries form the most dignified and refined background for works of art in America. He believes in quiet settings, with but little ornament that has not an architectural reason for existence."

Speaking of the artistic value of the Fragonard room, Mr. Duveen said:

"I consider it one of the greatest, if not the greatest collective works of art in the world. Aside from the historic and incidental interest in the pictures I am sure there is no other single painting by this master comparable to any one of the five principal panels of the set. I really think he regarded them as the crowning work of his life."

Mr. Duveen said it had been the idea of his firm in acquiring the Fragonard Room to dispose of the paintings separately. "We had many applications from the important collectors of the world, and many of them were keenly disappointed," he said, "that not one of them could be acquired for Europe. As the student has been compelled to come to America to become acquainted with the finest Oriental porcelains and some other branches of art, so the student of French art must now come here to study the best work of the greatest French artist of the eighteenth century. He will not have known Fragonard at his best until he has seen the wonderful panels in Mr. Frick's drawing room.

"These panels will be seen there to much greater advantage than in the museum or in Mr. Morgan's house in London. Parts that were turned under to fit them to the restricted space in their former settings can now be uncovered and a proper margin allowed for each painting."

ART NOTES.

Exhibition of Dancers in Bronze and Marble—Enamels on View.

At the Macbeth Galleries is an exhibition of dancers done in bronze and marble and plaster. There is, of course, no novelty in this subject as one with plastic possibilities. Greek and Egyptian knew it centuries ago. Nevertheless the present revival of dancing as an amusement and occupation lends zest to the artist's version of its difficulties and charms. Very few who undertake to model a dancer in the act of dancing appreciate both the difficulty and the charm. In the present exhibition the latter is well to the fore. The familiar "Snow Dance," by Chester Beach, has beauty; so has Jo Davison's single figure, and Janet Scudder suggests the sensitiveness of joyous movement. The little plebeian children clumsily swinging round, by Abastenia Eberle, contribute the sense of unsophisticated glee, and Isidore Konti's group of girls and a boy is also without sophistication. Lilian Baer has grasped the notion of a dancer's intoxication. The beautiful Pavlowa in her Gavotte is interpreted by Miss Hoffman with delicate firmness and a fine appreciation of the part played by spaces in a sculptor's design. Paul Noquet's figure is keenly studied, and the movement at the waist is understood. Robert Aitken has two graceful figures. Of course, a large number of dancing figures are never as effective as two or three or one. Each is at work in his separate star with his own rhythm, and the impression made on the observer by so many rhythms let loose in space is ever so little confusing. But the exhibition shows how many artists are interested in the subject and grapple with it, undeterred by the exacting demands it makes upon their technical resources.

In the Folsom Galleries.

At the Folsom Galleries, Howard L. Hildebrandt is showing pictures and portraits. His portrait of D. Putnam Brinley suggests a higher degree of competency than is revealed in the rest of the work. It is seen with zest for character and handled with ease; a really fine accomplishment. Something of the same free touch is seen in the little recumbent nude, but most of the other pictures hint a mind easily fatigued by the effort to retain an impression.

Enamels and Picture Frames.

At the Little Gallery are found enamels and picture frames, both legitimate fields of art activity and both offering perfectly fresh and new opportunities for the modern artist. Little Italian looking blue frames with sgraffito come from Herman Dudley Murphy and give great pleasure for a small price. It is an encouraging symptom when an artist spends thought and knowledge on his work and then parts with it in a liberal spirit. The enamels are handsome, but it is a poor moment in which to congratulate ourselves on our accomplishment in that direction. All the youngsters in the public and private schools are having their eyes educated this month by visits to the museum to see the glories that might possibly depart. Frank Gardner Hale does interesting work in enamel, but he thinks of it either in terms of jewelry or in terms of painting, whereas no one should think about it as anything but enamel. Miss Copeland of Boston has caught the spirit of the material in her rough silver caskets with their flickering flames of color over which ashes have been thrown. Her greens seem rather light and thin for her other colors in certain of her combinations, but she has one design of a white bird flying that is very satisfying. Mr. Williams does elaborate and brilliant things with peacocks, keeping a decorative feeling in his work but crowding his design. Nothing in the world is quite so difficult as to be an artist in enamel except to be an artist in any other material known to art.

Drawing Teachers Needed.

The New York City authorities report that more than one hundred and thirty high school art studios are now in operation. This is an increase of ten in a single year. To fill the vacancies in the buildings recently erected New York is actively seeking additional art teachers. A special examination for these instructors is to be held May 10 and 11, at the Board of Education Building, New York City. The ten highest candidates upon the eligible list will be immediately appointed.

To inform candidates in regard to this examination an elaborate circular has been issued by the Board of Education. This gives details in regard to salaries, allowances made for previous experience, and test papers from previous examinations. In the matter of salaries, art teachers in the New York City high schools are rated as high school teachers in the other departments. Both men and women are paid on the same salary schedule, which advances to a maximum of $2,650.

The circular of information may be obtained by addressing James P. Haney, Director of Art in High Schools, 500 Park Avenue.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER IN TEMPORARY TOMB

Armed Men Guard Her Body in Archbold Mausoleum in Sleepy Hollow.

ONLY THE FAMILY ATTENDS

Capitalist Expresses Gratitude for "Many Acts of Kindliness" by "Friendly Strangers."

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 15.—The body of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller was taken from the Rockefeller home at Pocantico Hills today and placed in the mausoleum of John D. Archbold in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery here. An armed guard watched the place today and tonight two men are on duty. They will be kept on guard until the body shall be disposed of finally. Mr. Rockefeller owns a plot in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, but he may buy a plot here.

The removal of Mrs. Rockefeller's body was decided on suddenly. Mr. Rockefeller had wished to keep the body in his home for several days, but today was bright and pleasant, while the forecast was for unsettled weather tomorrow, and, after a conference with his son, he decided on immediate action.

An automobile was sent to New York for the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and, on his arrival here, Mrs. Rockefeller's body was taken down stairs, where it was viewed for the last time by her family and then carried to the hearse. Only Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Rockefeller, Sr.; their daughter, Madeline, Harold F. McCormick and his son, Fowler McCormick, with the servants, made up the funeral party.

Mr. Rockefeller and the others followed the hearse in automobiles, and the servants in a three-seated buckboard. There was no one at the cemetery, and Mr. Rockefeller had the seclusion he desired. Flowers had been banked inside the vault, and, after a short committal service by Dr. Woelfkin, the body was placed in a crypt.

Dr. Woelfkin's service consisted only of a short prayer and the recitation of a poem, "The Christian's Good Night," by Sarah Dondney. After the service Mr. Rockefeller said:

"Everybody has been so beautiful to us these last few days. Coming north on the train from Florida we were all so impressed with the human sympathy of people of both low and high degree; station masters, railroad brakemen, strangers generally, came up and talked to us in the most affectionate and sympathetic way. Our friends have been very lovely in their acts of thoughtfulness; but nothing has appealed to us more deeply than these many evidences of kindliness on the part of friendly strangers."

KING'S NEPHEW MARRIES.

Count Bernadotte of Sweden Weds Daughter of Baron De Geer.

STOCKHOLM, (via London,) March 16.—Count Carl Bernadotte, son of Prince Bernadotte, eldest brother of King Gustave, was married today to the daughter of Baron De Geer, Colonel of the King's Horse Guard.

King Gustave and Queen Victoria, the members of the Royal Family and of the Court, and Ira N. Morris, the American Minister, and Mrs. Morris attended the ceremony.

MISS WEHRHANE TO WED.

Engaged to H. G. Lord, Jr., Son of Columbia University Professor.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wehrhane of Broad Acres, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Wehrhane, to Herbert Gardiner Lord, Jr., son of Prof. Herbert G. Lord of Columbia University and Mrs. Lord.

Miss Wehrhane made her début in society this Winter. Mr. Lord is a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1911. His sisters are the Misses Molly G. and Lucy Lord, and he has a younger brother, Thomas C. Lord. He resides with his parents at 623 West 113th Street.

The wedding is to take place on Saturday, May 15.

Miss Charlotte S. Baker Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Baker announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Sanford Baker, to Carl August Miller, son of August Miller of Peekskill, N. Y. Mr. Miller was graduated from the University of New York, class of '11. No date has been set for the wedding.

NEWHOUSE—NOLAN

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar B. Newhouse have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel Newhouse, to Michael McCormack Nolan of Birmingham, Ala. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

A DANCE FOR MISS HOWARD.

Mrs. Henry W. J. Bucknall Entertains for Her Niece—The Guests.

Mrs. Henry W. J. Bucknall gave a small dance last night at her residence, 305 West Seventy-fifth Street, for her niece, Miss Dorothy Legg Howard, the daughter of Mrs. Legg Howard. The guests, who numbered between 75 and 100, were the young set, and they were received by Mrs. Bucknall and Miss Howard. A buffet supper was served at midnight.

Among those present were the Misses Caramai Carroll, Vera Cravath, Cordelia Hepburn, Amy Bradish Johnson, Gertrude Mall, Margaret C. Overton, Dorothy Hollister, Rita Boker, Christina Nichols, Helene Underwood, Eleanor and Margaret Marshall, Margaret Tresor, Elizabeth Clarkson, and Penelope Sears, also John Marsh, Robert L. Livingston, Elliot Cobb, Wallace Chauncey, Lauren Carroll, Robert Ingersoll Brown, James Adams, Harold Herrick, Francis Watrous, Charles and Brenton Welling, Wilson White, and Wadsworth Howard.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Tuesday Knitting Society will give a dance tonight at the Vanderbilt, the proceeds to be devoted to the unemployed women of New York.

The annual sale of "The Children of Loving Service" will be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Friday afternoon, from 2 until 6 o'clock.

William Thaw, 3d, has chartered the houseboat Osiris, and with a party of guests is on a two weeks' cruise in the Florida Keys. His mother, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Miss Julia Edey, Hugh Inman, and Brinton Buckwalter are among the party.

Mrs. John H. Lefferts will open her house, 308 Lexington Avenue, on Friday, March 26, from 3 until 7 o'clock for a sale of hats for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

Mrs. James Speyer will give a reception and tea from 4 to 6 this afternoon, at which Alfred Noyes will be the guest of honor, for members of the Authors' League, at her residence, 1,058 Fifth Avenue.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Florence Stemler and Emery Howe Sykes is to take place tomorrow morning in St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I. The Rev. E. A. Dodd will officiate.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 13th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 10.84 cents per pound.—Advt.

MR. COPELAND'S RECITAL.

A Boston Pianist Who Is a Specialist in Debussy.

George Copeland, pianist, of Boston, who gave a recital here a few weeks ago, gave another in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Copeland is said to be especially devoted to the music of Debussy and to play it with especial skill and authority. He gave evidence of this in his concert yesterday. His program included six of Debussy's pianoforte pieces—"La Soirée dans Grenade," "Poissons d'Or," "La Terrasse des Audiences du Clair de Lune," "Danse de Puck," "Berceuse Héroique," and "L'Isle Joyeuse." His playing of them was in some ways the best that he offered. It showed a sympathy with their delicate and poetic qualities, an extreme facility in the special technical demands they make upon the performer—for there is obviously a "Debussy technique" as there is a technique for others. There seemed to be a fuller merging of the performer's spirit in that of the composer than in the other pieces he played, a more successful recapturing of the elusive and sometimes wayward quality of the music.

Mr. Copeland had to repeat the brilliant and amusing "Danse de Puck." The "Berceuse Héroique" is the composer's homage to King Albert of Belgium and his soldiers, and is presumably, therefore, one of Debussy's latest utterances; it is also hardly one of his most successful. There is a snatch of a trumpet call, a snatch of the Belgian national air to suggest the purpose of the music. Otherwise its appropriateness is not evident.

Mr. Copeland gave a beautifully finished and reposeful performance of a sarabande and two passepieds from one of Bach's suites for the clavier, and earned gratitude for thus presenting Bach's music as Bach wrote it. His playing of the adagio from one of Mozart's sonatas had grace and the peculiar kind of "sensibility" needed. His interpretation of Chopin had somewhat less of the individual flavor of the music; and Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" are conceived in a somewhat larger mold, and need a more rhythmic power than was evident in his playing.

OPERA ACADEMY FOR PARIS.

Henry Russell Tells of Plans to Found an International Institution.

Henry Russell, former manager of the Boston Opera Company, returned last night from Paris on the White Star liner Adriatic where he went five weeks ago in connection with the formation of the International Academy of Opera in the Théâtre de Champs Elysée. In an interview with a reporter for THE TIMES on the ship Mr. Russell said that the object of the new institution was to find work for the 500 or more French, Polish and Belgian musicians and others engaged in grand opera who had been thrown out of work by the war.

The ultimate aim was to found an international opera house and academy, where students, singers, and composers of all nations will be given an opportunity to distinguish themselves.

"This will do away with the systematic robbing of American students which has been going on in Europe for the last twenty-five years," Mr. Russell said, "and enable those who have real talent to advance on the operatic stage because they will be able through the academy to get recognition from the managers and lucrative positions.

"The Prince of Monaco and the Princess Murat are at the head of the committee in Paris," he went on to say, "and others on the list are Otto Kahn, the Duchess de Rohan, Duchess de Grammont, Prince Orloff, Baroness Henri de Rothschild, Countess de Bearn and many well-known people. Lord Grimthorpe is the Honorary Treasurer, and Rene Lare is the Secretary."

Jean de Reszke has been appointed director of the Academy and I shall be the director of the opera. The theatre on the Champs Elysée was built two years ago at a cost of $1,200,000, and is one of the best-equipped opera houses in the world, with seats for 2,000 people.

"In addition to teaching the Academy will provide for the maintenance of students and arrange for public appearances, and publish operas by new composers. Otto Kahn is the first member of the Metropolitan Opera Board to accept a seat on the committee."

FETE IN AID OF THE BLIND.

Benefit for New York Association to be Held at the Astor April 8.

A fete will be given at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, April 6, in aid of the New York Association for the Blind. Patrons of the function include President Woodrow Wilson, ex-President Taft, Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Charles Hughes, Gov. and Mrs. Whitman, and Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel.

The committee of honor comprises Miss Emily Howland Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Winifred Holt, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Miss Louise Lee Schuyler, Capt. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg and Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Ward.

Major General Charles F. Roe will act as Grand Marshal and the following are among the floor committee: Charles S. Butler, Chairman; W. Herbert Adams, Charles K. Clinton, Felix Doubleday, Peter Butler Olney, Jr., E. Gilbert Schermerhorn, Arthur Rodman Townsend, Capt. Charles H. Wilson and George Gray Zabriskie.

An entertainment and bazaar for the benefit of the Classes for Blind Children of the Public School of the city, will be given at the New York Training School for Teachers, at 119th Street and Seventh Avenue, on Friday evening. The pupils of the Classes for the Blind will give the entire performance, which will include a playlet, "The Enchanted Garden," the love scene from "Miles Standish," and several musical numbers and dances. Articles made by the children will be for sale and the admission will be 25 cents.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—Sir Walter Armstrong, C. W. Asbury, J. C. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bell, A. E. Boothe, J. H. Burton, P. A. Carroll, A. C. Cook, Sir Trevor Dawson, Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, W. L. Elder, R. J. Fisher, J. H. Forster, Capt. Granville Fortescue, Mrs. Fortescue, Dr. Donald Gordon, J. R. Harper, J. H. Hunter, W. D. Judkins, G. W. Kennedy, E. S. Lloyd, Dr. Walton Marton, Colonel T. W. Moore, U. S. A.; C. E. Paynter, William A. Prime, Henry Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Smith, Miss Mary C. Smith, Miss Edith L. Smith, J. W. Taft, S. K. Taylor, Curtis Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van der Steen, Thomas W. Ward, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

ORDURA, (Liverpool.)—J. R. Boyln, Miss R. C. Bramwell, N. Clarke, G. H. Cavanagh, T. Y. Cunnington, Miss Fanny Fraser, W. Hoult, H. McClelland, Alfred Oxley, Winston Reid, Mrs. M. Smyth-Pigott, D. R. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Tully, Miss M. Wilson, Thomas Kately, E. G. Lawrence, and T. A. Rickard.

Some of those booked to sail today for Marseilles on the Madonna are:

Harold F. McCormick, George K. Whitter, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Blount, Miss F. Blount, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Amodeo.

A Sale for Belgian Lace Workers.

There will be a sale this afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Salomon, 1,020 Fifth Avenue, of Belgian laces which the Comtesse L. de Hemptinne has brought to this country, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the lace workers in Belgium.

Among those who will assist at the sale are Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Hamilton F. Benjamin, Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mrs. William A. Prime, Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Grace E. Schoonmaker, Mrs. F. Stuyvesant Pillot and the Misses Olga Wiborg, Angelica S. Brown, Harriet Post, Civilise Alexandre, Leonie Burrill and Susan F. Dresser.

WALTER CRANE DIES; ARTIST AND AUTHOR

Famous Illustrator of Children's Books Expires in London in His 70th Year.

HIS WORKS WON MEDALS

"Chariots of the Hours" and "The Renascence of Venus" Among His Best-Known Paintings.

LONDON, March 15.—Walter Crane, the artist, lecturer, and author, died today at his home, 13 Holland Street, Kensington West, in his seventieth year. He becae a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors in 1902, a Commendatore of the Order of the Royal Crown of Italy in 1903, and a Cavaliere of the Order of Saints Maurizio and Lazaro of Italy in 1911.

Mr. Crane was born in Liverpool and was the second son of the late Thomas Crane, the artist, of Chester, and was educated privately, being mostly self-taught. He was apprenticed to W. J. Linton and at the age of 16, in 1862, exhibited at the Royal Academy. In 1863 his first illustrated book, "The New Forest," was published, and he then commenced painting steadily and exhibited at the Dudley Gallery from 1866 until 1882, and for a time was a member of the Dudley Committee. In 1882 he became a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Oil and Water Color, from which he resigned in 1886.

Mr. Crane was an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors in 1889, and in the same year received the silver medal in Paris for his painting, "The Diver." In 1895 he received the silver medal of the Society of Arts for his lecture, "Applied Arts and Their Relation to Common Life," and in the same year Munich awarded him a gold medal for his picture, "Chariots of the Hours."

Mr. Crane received the gold medal for mural tile design and the bronze medal for works in the Fine Arts Class of Pilkington's Exhibit in Paris in 1900. He was a Past Master of the Art Workers' Guild; the president at the time of his death of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, and Examiner in Design to the Board of Education of the London County Council, which post he obtained in a national competition; an Honorary member of the Dresden and Munich Academies of Fine Arts; a Member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, and received the gold medal and grand prize at the Milan International Exhibition in 1906.

From 1893 until 1896 Mr. Crane was Director of Design of the Manchester Municipal School of Arts, Honorary Art Director of Reading College in 1898; Principal of the Royal College of Art at South Kensington from 1898 until 1900, and in 1904 was awarded the Albert Gold Medal by the Society of Arts.

Mr. Crane's genius was versatile and is found in examples of illustrating, painting, decorating, friezes and panel work. Perhaps his "toy-books" are among the best known of his illustrations. "The Waddling Frog," "Old Mother Hubbard," "The Yellow Dwarf," "Goody Two Shoes," and "Grimm's Household Stories," the illustrated translation of "Grimm's Fairy Tales" were some of his best known toy-books and at one time were to be found in every home in England and in many in this country where they were children.

His illustrations for the works of Shakespeare include "The Tempest," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and a number of others.

The best known of his paintings are his own portrait painted by invitation and hung in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, Italy; the "Renascence of Venus" now in the Tate Gallery; the "Fate of Persephone," in the National Gallery; "Promethens Unbound," "The Walkyrie's Ride," "La Belle Dame sans Merci," "A Masque of the Four Seasons," "Britannia's Vision," "The Fountain of Youth," "The Winds of the World," and many others.

There are a number of friezes, frescoes and other mural decorations done by Mr. Crane scattered through England, and his frieze for the galleries of the British Art Section of the St. Louis Exhibition attracted much attention over here.

He was a member of the Arts Club and is survived by his widow, who was a Miss Mary Francese Andrews and whom he married in 1871 and by a son and two daughters.

"THE BLUE BIRD" RETURNS.

Maeterlinck's Fairy Play Creditably Given at the Manhattan.

Maeterlinck's fantasy, "The Blue Bird," was presented in the Manhattan Opera House last night, the first performance of a brief engagement that will be the last New York will see of the fairy tale play until it is revived at some future time. In the four and a half years that have elapsed since the imaginative drama was first acted here as the most successful of the New Theatre's offerings, it has been presented with success in most of the larger cities of the country, and now the large organization is about to be disbanded.

The present performance is a creditable one, though it would be unfair to say it equaled the excellence of the New Theatre presentation. Only two of the original cast remain in their rôles—Gwendolyn Valentine, who still dances sinuously as Water, and Ethel Brandon, who continues as Mummy Tyl. Thomas K. Corless is the Cat, the feline character Cecil Yapp made memorable, while W. H. Denny is the Dog, a part created by the lamented Jacob Wendell, Jr. Jack Davis and Harriet Mendel are Tyltyl and Mytyl, the children whose search for the blue bird of happiness takes them to many strange lands.

John Bunny in a Musical Play.

Ever since the movies made John Bunny's face one of the best-known in the world it has been evident that an entertainment exploiting the comedian in the flesh would be something of an exploit, from the standpoint of avoirdupois at least. Hence "Bunny in Funnyland," a musical play, has been touring the provinces for some time, and last night came to the Bronx Opera House for a week's engagement. The entertainment is in reality a vaudeville show in which a group of juvenile players have an important part. They give a minstrel show and appear in others of the eight scenes. The most amusing feature is a reproduction of a scene in a movie studio with Mr. Bunny playing himself, a rôle familiar to some millions of cinema enthusiasts.

Production of "The Atonement."

The Catholic Oratorio Society will produce S. Coleridge-Taylor's "The Atonement" on Friday night, March 26, under the direction of Arthur Mees of the St. Cecilia Society of Boston. The society was founded by Cardinal Farley in 1904 under the direction of Mme. Kronold, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Auxiliary Bishop Thomas J. Cusack is its President. Frank Croxton, John Finnegan, and Miss Louise E. Wagner are the soloists, and this will be the first public production of "The Atonement."

Geraldine Farrar Sings in "Tosca."

Puccini's "Tosca" was the offering last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. Geraldine Farrar sang the title rôle and Luca Botta was Mario Cavaradossi. Antonio Scotti was Scarpia and Guilio Rossi, Robert Leonhardt, Angelo Bada, Bernard Bégué, Vincenzio Reschiglian, and Sophie Braslau were in the other rôles. Arturo Toscanini conducted.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD ST. PAUL'S, B'way and Fulton St. TODAY AT 12 O'CLOCK. "BY THE WATERS OF BABYLON" Cantata HERMANN GOETZ, Composer.

ANOTHER BRIEUX PLAY.

"L'Engrenage," a Comedy of Politics, Given by French Players.

"L'Engrenage," a three-act comedy, written by Eugène Brieux more than 20 years ago, was presented at the Century Lyceum last evening as this week's program of the French Drama Society. It is the fifth Brieux play to be given in New York since this season began.

"L'Engrenage" is an ironic study in political corruption. Its story is that of M. Rémoussin, a provincial manufacturer, honest, ingenuous, well-intentioned, who, much against his inclination, consents to stand for election to the Chamber of Deputies. He even assents at last to the petty malpractices of the campaign on the argument that once elected he need follow only the dictates of his own conscience. But, in office, he yields gradually to the many pressures and finally accepts what is tantamount to a bribe. He has been caught in the machine.

Troubled and ashamed, on the eve of an expected exposure, he resigns his office, returns the money, and gives out for publication a full confession. And at the end, he finds himself hooted and reviled, while his colleague, who was corrupt but contented, is frantically cheered, as, at the curtain's fall, he can be heard haranguing the people. M. Benedict gives a pleasant performance as Rémoussin.

For reasons not entirely clear arrangements have been made for a speaker for the suffrage cause to enter the play each evening, using the local French stage as a platform. Last evening it was Miss Alice Carpenter who spoke, her remarks—in English—playing an amusingly incongruous part in the second act finale. It is not known how much good this did the cause—the audience was a meagre one—but it was decidedly bad for the play.

MOLLY McINTYRE AT PALACE

She Enters Vaudeville Handicapped by an Indifferent Playlet.

Molly McIntyre, the bonny actress who made so many friends during the long stay of "Kitty McKay" at the Comedy last year, ventured into vaudeville yesterday afternoon, when she appeared at the Palace Theatre in a one-act play called "That Little Devil." As a Sis Hopkins with a Scotch accent, she toiled faithfully to redeem a tedious and awkward playlet of unconfessed authorship.

More than half the laughter of the afternoon was awarded to Ben Ryan and Harriette Lee, two agile and erratic entertainers, who knew a lot of the nonsense vaudeville audiences relish. They are highly amusing, particularly Miss Lee, who has thought of several antics that Eva Tanguay somehow overlooked.

Joseph Santley was welcomed back to the Palace after a long cross-country tour and was warmly applauded for his songs and dances with Ruth Randall and Josephine Kernell.

REV. BROTHER ANTHONY DIES

President Emeritus of Manhattan College Was in His 75th Year.

The Rev. Brother Anthony, President emeritus of Manhattan College, died last night at St. Vincent's Hospital, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., his family name being William W. Byrnes, and he entered the Order of the Christian Brothers in 1858. Brother Anthony spent the first twelve years of his teaching career in the brothers' schools in Montreal and Quebec, and many of the leading men of Canada, among them Chief Justice Fitzgerald, were his pupils.

He was transferred to Manhattan College in 1870, as Professor of English, and five years later was appointed President of the college. During the next ten years he became widely known in this city and in 1885 was called to France. On his return he was appointed President of St. Joseph's College at Buffalo, and two years later was called to this city and became Director of De La Salle Institute on Fifty-ninth Street.

In 1890 Brother Anthony again was appointed President of Manhattan College, and in 1898 retired on account of failing health, although he subsequently directed La Salle Academy at Troy, N. Y., La Salle Academy at Providence, R. I., and St. Mary's Academy in New York. The last years of his life were spent between Manhattan College and De La Salle Institute in this city.

Brother Anthony will be buried from St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday at 10 A. M.

Ex-State Senator Joseph Ackroyd.

UTICA, N. Y., March 15.—Joseph Ackroyd, former State Grand Master I. O. O. F., died suddenly at his home here tonight, while reading a newspaper. He was elected Senator in Oneida County in 1906 and served one term. Mr. Ackroyd was born in Little Falls on Nov. 23, 1847. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY H. SESSIONS, inventor of the vestibule anti-telescoping device used on most railroad passenger cars, the air brake for street cars, and several other railroad devices, is dead at his home in Chicago. He was born in Madrid, N. Y., in 1847. Mr. Sessions was Vice President of the Standard Coupler Company of New York.

CHARLES W. DODD, 68 years old, Warden of the Union County jail at Elizabeth, N. J., died from heart disease on a train near Westfield yesterday afternoon. Overexertion caused by running brought on the attack. Mr. Dodd had been Warden of the county jail for twenty-two years, and was former Chief of Police of Plainfield. He is survived by a widow, two daughters, and a son, William Dodd, of Plainfield.

CHARLES E. CLARK, 69 years old, a former member of the firm of Pardee & Clark, merchants, of Dover, N. J., and organizer of the Dover Trust Company, died at his home in Elizabeth yesterday. Mr. Clark served several years as a member of the City Council of Dover.

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY, President of the Bradley & Hubbard Company, manufacturers of gas and electrical fixtures, died yesterday at his home in Meriden, Conn., in his eighty-fifth year. He had been connected with various financial institutions, and was active in philanthropies of that city. His widow and son survive him.

Mrs. MARIA HILL DURAND, widow of Charles W. Durand, died yesterday morning at her home, 441 Park Avenue. She was a daughter of the late Hamilton Hill of London, England.

Col. FRANK I. RUTLEDGE, a retired officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard, died on Saturday at his home in Pittsburgh, Penn., in his sixty-third year. He received his commission as a Lieutenant Colonel during the Spanish-American War, and in 1899 was made a Colonel.

JOSEPH TRAVELLI TRACEY, an instructor in the private and public schools of this State for more than forty years, died on Saturday at his home in Roslindale, Mass., in his seventy-second year.

A. DELAFIELD WHITING, a salesman for the No More Dust Company of Jersey City, died on Saturday at the home of his sister, Mrs. T. W. Corwin, at 146 Second Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year. He was a native of Rochester, N. Y., and is survived by a brother and two sisters.

Herr VON WEBNER, formerly the Bavarian Minister of Education, died in London on Sunday.

ADOLPH TAUSSIG, a clerk in the Post Office for the last twenty years, died on Sunday at his home, 245 West 113th Street, in his sixtieth year. His widow, three daughters, and a son survive him.

RUDOLPH EINBIGLER, an inventor of electrical appliances, died on Sunday at his home, 316 West 113th Street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Brazil and educated in Germany. His widow, a son, and daughter survive him.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON of Dallas, Texas, President of the Texas Harvester Company, a branch of the International Harvester Company, died yesterday at the Biltmore of nephritis. He had been ill since September.

WILLIAM FURBY, one of the oldest residents of Hackensack, died there yesterday, aged 87 years. For fifty years Mr. Furby kept an undertaking establishment, retiring fifteen years ago. He was born in England.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

SUE E. N. BREITUNG FOR DACIA PROFITS

Novelly & Co., Brokers, Transferred Option on Ship for 40 Per Cent. Share in Gain.

PROMISED $10,000 ADVANCE

Asserted They Have Received Only a Total of $900 Under Their Contract with Defendant.

Full particulars of the sale of the freight steamer Dacia by the Hamburg-American Line to Edward N. Breitung probably will be told if a suit begun yesterday in the Supreme Court against Mr. Breitung comes to trial. The plaintiffs are Egon von Novelly and Sidney Hoey, comprising the ship brokerage firm of E. V. Novelly & Co. of 18 Broadway. The only paper in the suit filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday was the summons. The complaint will not be ready to file until the end of the week.

None of the persons directly connected with the suit would discuss it, but a man familiar with the matter told the plaintiffs' side of the story last night with the proviso that his name should not appear. He said the plaintiffs procured an option on the Dacia, but were unable to finance its purchase. They approached a number of bankers and wealthy men, but the best terms they could get was an even division of the profits of the venture, the object being to send the vessel across the ocean on the risky business of carrying non-contraband goods to the nations engaged in the war.

Why one of these offers was not accepted does not appear, but for some reason they were not considered favorably. Then Mr. Breitung was approached. He agreed to finance the entire project and allow Novelly & Co. a 40 per cent. interest in the venture if they would procure a cargo for the vessel. Arrangements for a cargo of cotton to be delivered at Rotterdam were made at the rate of $8 a hundred. The cargo, valued at $750,000, was loaded into the hold of the vessel. Then the other parts of the agreement were ratified between the plaintiffs and Mr. Breitung.

These were that when the vessel had procured American registry Mr. Breitung was to pay Novelly & Co. $500, and an additional $10,000 when the vessel cleared from Galveston. The $500 was paid, and about $400 more, but that was all, according to the plaintiff's side of the case. Mr. Breitung paid the $165,000 for the vessel and received a check for $190,000 for freight on the cargo, leaving him, after certain incidental expenses were paid, a clear profit of about $20,000. Even if the Dacia, captured by a French cruiser and now interned at Brest, never comes back into possession of Mr. Breitung, the latter will still be a gainer by the transaction.

Mr. Novelly is an Austrian, and it was said that the Hamburg-American Line sold him the Dacia at a very low price because it was considered certain that the vessel would not be used to aid the nations fighting against Germany. When Mr. Breitung was asked if he had bought the Dacia, shortly after the sale of the ship became public, he denied it. The attorney representing the plaintiffs is Ralph J. M. Bullowa.

BEACHEY GUARDED CROWD.

Headed to Sea When Falling, as He Had Said He Would.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Lincoln Beachey, who, in his new Taube type monoplane, fell to his death at the Panama-Pacific Exposition yesterday before a holiday crowd of 50,000, was extremely grave as he took his seat in the machine and, according to his mechanicians, seemed to have a premonition of trouble, but was determined to please the crowd. Beachey said several days ago that if he should find himself falling he would head his machine out to sea, so as not to fall on the Exposition crowd. He kept his word, his fall into the bay being about fifty yards from shore.

Miss Ethel Shoemaker, Beachey's fiancée, was not told of his death until today. She had believed him to be only injured.

Beachey's aged mother, Mrs. Amy Beachey, collapsed when told of her son's death. Beachey lived with his mother in a cottage in the Sunset district south of Golden Gate Park. Each day when he was to fly the mother would post herself at a nearby corner and await his return. She was waiting yesterday, when two hours after the tragedy a friend arrived to break the news.

DATYON, Ohio, March 15.—William C. Beachey, father of Lincoln Beachey, has not been told of his son's death. Mr. Beachey is a ward of the National Military Home here, but is on a furlough, visiting friends at Lebanon. The parent is totally blind and is in such a physical condition that friends today feared to break the news to him.

It was J. Robinson Hall, Director General of the Moisant international aviators, whose representations in 1913 caused Lincoln Beachey to re-enter aviation. Mr. Hall, in urging Beachey to return to flying without the circus elements, persuaded the flyer to enter THE NEW YORK TIMES Aerial Derby, which flew around Manhattan Island in October, 1913. But Beachey did not compete; three days before the race his aeroplane had accidentally killed a young girl in Hammondsport.

"This marks the end of circus stunts in the aeroplane field," said Mr. Hall yesterday. "Beachey was a fatalist. Many times he expressed himself to me as feeling that he would die with his boots on.

"Beachey, under my direction, was to have entered the coast-to-coast race in July from the San Francisco Exposition. He was confident that he could fly from the Exposition grounds to New York and back within the allotted three months."

MAKES VAUDEVILLE DEBUT.

Beatrice Herford Gives Her Monologues at the Colonial Theatre.

Beatrice Herford gave some of the delightful monologues with which her name is associated for the first time in vaudeville yesterday afternoon in the Colonial Theatre. Miss Herford appeared between the acts of a popular black-face comedian, whose middle name is not Subtle, and a team of young men whose high hats shone more brilliantly than their wit, but in spite of the fact that the audience took keen delight in the offerings of their favorites, they greeted the newcomer with much enthusiasm.

Miss Herford gave her characterization of a woman in a restaurant as her first number, following this with her employment bureau sketch. The applause that followed warranted her giving her realistic impersonation of a clerk in a ten-cent store as an encore.

"Jane," a playlet by Evelyn Blanchard and Adele Stedman, in which Lillian Albertson made her reappearance on the stage, had some moments of interest, but these were lost sight of in the reaching out for the happy ending. The effort was so great that even the long arm of coincidence cracked under the strain. In the rôle of a young mother who places her baby in a foundling hospital to keep it from its dissolute father and becomes a nurse there to watch over the child, Miss Albertson acted with considerable feeling.

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EASTER BOOKS
Fine editions of English poets, devotional books. New fiction. Bibles and Prayer Books.
681 Fifth Avenue

FILES SUIT AGAINST MAYO.

Miss Wahlers Wants Former Employer to Share Child's Maintenance

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—Miss Susie Wahlers today began an action against her former employer, Virginius Mayo, by which she seeks to compel him to pay half the cost of maintenance of her two-year-old daughter. The suit was brought under a century-old statute.

Miss Wahlers authorized the statement tonight that in addition she intends to bring suit against Mayo for $20,000 damages, alleging assault. This complaint will be served within a few days, she stated.

Miss Wahlers personally attended to the swearing out of the complaint against Mayo in the suit for maintenance. She visited her lawyer, Robert Woodruff, and made oath to the complaint. Woodruff took the writ to Justice of the Peace Benjamin Land, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Mayo. Deputy Sheriff "Gus" Uhl took the paper to Mayo's factory and brought the manufacturer to the Justice's office.

Mayo's lawyer, "Ben" Slade, asked that the case be continued till Saturday morning, and the court granted the motion. Woodruff then asked that the case be sent to Probate Court for trial next month. The merely a hearing. If probable cause is found, Mayo will be bound over to the Provate Court for trial next month. The Connecticut law allows either principal in such a suit to call for a jury trial. It is probable that Miss Wahlers will demand that a jury determine the amount to be paid for maintenance. There is nothing in the law to prevent the jury from settling upon a sum covering half the child's expenses till she reaches her majority. The statute forbids the principals from settling the suit without the consent of the Selectmen of the town.

Mayo gave $1,000 bail for his appearance Saturday, surety being provided by his lawyer. His defense, it is known, will be a denial of responsibility. His lawyer will point out that Miss Wahlers asserted to Dr. Sanford, who attended her, that the father was a traveling man named Brown, and will assert that a statement made under such circumstances has much of the force of an ante-mortem statement.

Ex-Congressman James P. Pigott, a classmate of ex-President Taft, was today engaged as counsel by Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo of Scranton, who declares that Virginius Mayo is her husband and that he deserted her twenty years ago. Judge Pigott said tonight that he was waiting for further details from Scranton before filing a suit.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 15.—Ex-Judge J. W. Carpenter, counsel for Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, and his assistant, Frederick E. Scott, are investigating the divorce laws of New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, preparatory to bringing suit against Virginius Mayo, it being the opinion of local lawyers that Mrs. Mayo can proceed in either State.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

EMMONS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Reed Emmons, 219 West 81st St., a daughter, born at 8:30 A. M. March 15.

RAUDNITZ.—March 14, 16 West 82d St., to Mr. and Mrs. Earle H. Raudnitz, a daughter.

Married.

BARTON—WILDEY.—On March 15, at Congregational Church, Stafford Springs, Conn., Mr. Philip Bennig Barton, son of Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Guy Barton, to Miss Mary Wildey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wildey.

Died.

AHERN.—On Sunday, March 14, 1915, Michael J., beloved husband of the late Mary T. Ahern, (nee Clifford.) Funeral from late residence, 520 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., with solemn requiem mass at St. Joseph's R. C. Church. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

AHRENSBEUMER.—On Sunday, March 14, 1915, Ernest Ahrensbeumer, youngest son of the late Frederick W. and Anna M. Ahrensbeumer, at his residence, 180 Alexander Av. Mass of requiem at St. Jerome's Church, 138th St. and Alexander Av., on Wednesday, March 17, at half past 10.

ANTHONY.—Brother Anthony, President Emeritus of Manhattan College, died Monday, March 15, at De La Salle Institute. Funeral services will be held from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Thursday, March 8, at 10 A. M.

AYERS.—At Morristown, N. J., March 15, 1915, Ann Elizabeth, widow of Theodore Ayers, aged 82. Services at her late residence, 4 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, March 18, at 2:30 P. M.

BARNES.—On March 13, 1915, Alice W. Barnes. Services at her late residence, 69 West 49th St., on Monday at 8 P. M. Members of Laurel Chapter, No. 44, O. E. S., invited to attend. Funeral Tuesday, 11 A. M.

BELL.—On Monday, March 15, Mary, wife of the late Dr. C. M. Bell, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral private.

BLUM.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 14, 1915, Rosa Blum, dearly beloved wife of Emanuel Blum and sister of Rachel Stern, Amelia Greenbaum, and Meyer, Moses, and Jacob Rosenberg, in her 54th year. Funeral from her late residence, 205 West 140th St., Wednesday, 1:30 P. M. Easton and Stroudsburg (Penn.) papers please copy.

BOWLES.—In Springfield, Mass., on March 14, Samuel Bowles. Funeral service at the Church of the Unity, Springfield, at 4 P. M. today. Friends invited, but requested not to send flowers.

BUTT.—March 15, John D. Butt, aged 82. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av. and 19th St.

CONKLIN.—At Newark, N. J., of diphtheria, on March 15, Howard B., aged 20 months, son of William H. Conklin. Burial at Valatie, N. Y.

CORTELYOU.—On March 15, Mary A. Cortelyou, in her 83d year, at the residence of her granddaughter, Florence Cortler, 60 West 129th St. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

COSGROVE.—Suddenly, on March 15, 1915, at his late residence, 57 Herold Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., James T. Cosgrove, beloved husband of Elsie Cosgrove (nee Hanst.) Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., thence to Gate of Heaven Church, Ozone Park, N. Y.

COSWELL.—On March 14, 1915, James Greenleaf Croswell, beloved husband of Leta Brace Coswell, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services in Grace Church at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 16.

CROWE.—Suddenly, at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Du Plessis H. Crowe, son of the late William A. and Carlotta Beck Crowe. Funeral from his late residence at Edgewater, N. J., on Wednesday, March 17. Requiem mass at 10:30 A. M. at Nativity Church, 2d Av. and 3d St., New York City.

DEAN.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Soden, 12 Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 15, 1915, Ophelia M., widow of David J. Dean. Funeral service at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 126th St. and Madison Av., New York, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DE RYTHER.—At the Vanderbilt Hotel, March 14, Jule De Ryther. Funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., on Tuesday, March 16, at 11 o'clock.

DURAND.—On March 15, 1915, at her residence, 441 Park Av., Maria Hill, widow of Charles W. Durand and daughter of the late Hamilton Hill, formerly of London, England. Funeral private.

FARRELL.—On March 14, near Elka Park, N. Y., aged 81 years, Lieut. Michael Farrell, Co. H, 80th N. Y. Vol., "Old 20th." Funeral March 17, 10 A. M., St. Francis De Sales's Church, Elka Park, N. Y.

FERRY.—At Norwalk, Conn., March 13, 1915, entered into life eternal, Charlotte Charity Bissell, widow of the late Senator Orris S. Ferry, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral private from her late residence, 19 Morgan Av., Norwalk, Conn., Tuesday, March 16, at 3:30 P. M. Washington (D. C.) Star please copy.

FOULIS.—At East Orange, N. J., March 15, 1915, Dorothy A., only daughter of Peter Blair and May Harding Foulis, in her 11th year. Funeral service at the home, 23 Edgar St., Wednesday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock.

GANS.—On Sunday, March 14, 1915, at his late residence, 215 West 98th St., Ralph Gans, beloved husband of Carrie Gans and father of Lillie G. Buchsbaum and Jessie H. G. Herrman. Funeral services Wednesday morning, March 17, at 10 o'clock.

GEDDES.—On Monday, March 15, 1915, suddenly, at her residence, Janet, wife of the late Peter Geddes. Funeral services at her late residence, 328 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, March 17, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

GOULD.—On March 14, after a brief illness, Elizabeth Stilwell Gould, widow of Robert Sandford Gould and daughter of the late Samuel Stilwell Doughty of New York. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 17, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HAWKINS.—On Monday, March 15, Fanny C., widow of Abial, in her 77th year. Funeral from her late residence, 61 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

HOLMES.—On Sunday, March 14, in the 88th year of her age, Fannie Holmes, widow of Richard J. Holmes and mother of the late Annie H. Brush, Fannie H. Wilson and Alice M. Bushnell. Funeral services from her late residence, 94 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 17, at 2 P. M.

HOPKINS.—On March 14, Phoebe Doughty, widow of James S. Hopkins, aged 90 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,307 Lexington Av., Tuesday, March 16, at 8 P. M. Burial at convenience of family. Dutchess and Orange County papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, March 14, 1915, Mary Low Huntington, wife of Samuel E. Huntington and daughter of the late Josiah O. Low. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 36 Remsen Street, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday afternoon, March 16, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

JENNER.—William Allen, on March 14, 1915. Funeral services at his residence, 125 East 60th St., Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

JORDY.—Christopher M. Jordy, native of New Orleans died at his residence, Rhinecliff Court, 156th St. and Riverside Drive, Sunday morning, March 14. Funeral took place Monday. March 15. Richmond, Charlotte, and New Orleans papers please copy.

KAPLAN.—B. David Kaplan in his 52d year, beloved husband of Anna Israel. Kaplan, and father of Samuel, Rive, Ira, Emanuel, Albert, Goldie, Monroe, and Leola. Funeral private from his late residence, 16 E. 96th, at 10 o'clock, March 16. Interment at Mt. Zion Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

KAPLAN.—Whereas, the Directors of the Beth Israel Hospital have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Mr. B. David Kaplan, an Honorary Director and friend of the Hospital, and

Whereas, Mr. Kaplan, one of the founders of Beth Israel Hospital, gave to the Hospital his best thought, his energy, and conspicuous service, and has shown at all times a keen appreciation of the needs of the Institution,

Be it resolved, That the Board of Directors record its expression of profound sorrow at the death of an esteemed and beloved friend and extend its sincere condolence and sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Board, with an engrossed copy to be forwarded to his family, and that a copy be sent to the press for publication.

MELVILLE J. SCHOLLE, Honorary Secretary.
JOSEPH H. COHEN, President.

LAMPMAN.—Monday, March 15, Isaac Collier Lampman, beloved husband of Mildred H. Lampman, at the Hotel Colonial, Columbus Av. and 81st St. Funeral services at West End Presbyterian Chapel, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Tuesday, March 16, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Coxsackie, N. Y.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, March 14, at 348 East 140th St., New York City, John J. Lawrence, beloved husband of Jennie Shaul Lawrence, in the 67th year of his age, of apoplexy. Funeral services at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 140th St. and St. Ann's Av. on Tuesday, March 16, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at Woodlawn. Utica and Richfield Springs papers please copy.

McCAUGHEY.—On Monday, March 15, 1915, John, son of Henry G. and Pamela Lowerre McCaughey, age 11 months and 25 days. Funeral services from his late residence 21 East 82d St., on Wednesday, March 17, at 1:30 P. M.

NORRIS.—On Monday, March 15, Emily Isabelle, widow of James Ross Norris. Funeral service at her late residence, 201 West 122d St., on Wednesday, March 17, at 8 P. M. Denver papers please copy.

OSBORN.—At Maplewood, N. J., on March 14, 1915, Fannie Jane, wife of Lewis A. Osborn, in her 78th year. Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, E. Jaffray Phillips, Jefferson Av., Maplewood, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

PENNINGTON.—On March 15, at 1 West 83d St., Clara M. French, wife of Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. I. W. and Clara Miller French. Funeral private. Interment at West Point.

POYER.—At Marlborough-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, March 14, Harriet Roe Woolsey, wife of John Poyer, deceased. Funeral at her late residence, Wednesday, March 17, at 2:15. Carriages will meet train leaving Cortlandt Street Station at 11:15 A. M.

RIOS.—On March 15, 1915, at her late residence, 620 Sixth St., Brooklyn, Bertha M., beloved wife of Rafael Rios, in her 28th year. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Saviour's R. C. Church, Eighth Ave. and Sixth St., Brooklyn, Thursday, 10 A. M.

RYDER.—Suddenly, on March 15, 1915, Ernest Gifford, son of the late Osborn Curtis and Emma Gifford Ryder. Services will be held at his late residence, 34 Appleton Place, Glen Ridge, N. J., on Wednesday, March 17, at 3:15 P. M.

SACHS.—March 14, 1915, at St. Francis Hospital, Oscar Matthew Sachs, age 42 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 461 East 140th St., Bronx, Tuesday, March 16, at 8 P. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Empire City Council, 557, invited. Interment private.

SNOOK.—At Upper Montclair, New Jersey, Saturday, March 13, 1915, Samuel B. Snook, in his 58th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 132 Bellevue Av., on Tuesday, March 16, at 8:15 P. M.

SNOOK.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M.: Brethren are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Samuel B. Snook, at 8:15 o'clock, Tuesday, March 16, 1915, at Upper Montclair, N. J.

W. CURTIS OTTERSON, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

STUBBINGS.—On Sunday, March 14, 1915, M. Eugenia, widow of John H. Stubbings. Funeral services at her late residence, 608 West 135th St., New York, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

TALBOT.—At her home, at Greenwich, Conn., on March 14, Susan Curtis, widow of the late William Richmond Talbot and daughter of the late Capt. D. P. Benjamin, in her 88th year. Funeral at Christ's Church, Greenwich, on Wednesday, March 17, at 3:15 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2:04 P. M. Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

THORPE.—At his late residence, 36 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, March 13, 1915, George Washington Thorpe, beloved husband of Mary Hay Thorpe. Funeral service at St. Martin's Church, President, near Smith St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 16, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

VAN OSTIAND.—On Monday morning, March 15, 1915, Henry Van Ostiand, in his 89th year. Funeral service from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Honey, 304 Highland Av., Arlington, N. J., Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

WALBRIDGE.—On Saturday, March 13, at Camden, S. C., Frederick Kidder, son of the late Olin G. and Anna Ryckman Walbridge, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at Memorial Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 16th, at 3 P. M.

WHITE.—On March 15, 1915, William H., beloved husband of Mary Lavell, in his 68th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,018 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, March 17, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITLOCK.—At Poughkeepsie, March 15, Mary Rebecca, widow of Vanderbilt Whitlock, in her 76th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILSON.—At Goshen, N. Y., Sunday, March 14, 1915, Hester M., widow of James Wilson and daughter of the late Henry, and Matilda A. Barger. Funeral services at her residence, Goshen, N. Y., Tuesday, March 16, at 2 P. M.

ALLEN.—Minnie, 550 West 144th St., March 14. Funeral today.

BOVICH.—Margaret C., 36 Horatio St., March 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BURNS.—Timothy, 250 East 67th St., March 14. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

CURTIN.—Timothy J., 310 East 116th St., March 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EGAN.—George J., 2,262 East 177th St., March 13, aged 27. Funeral today.

EINBIGLER.—Rudolf, 316 West 113th St., March 14, aged 67.

FAY.—Thomas, 587 East 136th St., March 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GAAB.—John, 355 West 47th St., March 14, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

HAASE.—Edna D., 773 9th Av., March 14, aged 14. Funeral today, noon.

HARAN.—Annie, 230 East 83d St., March 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HART.—Maria, March 14. Funeral 696 10th Av., March 19.

KELLY.—William J., 2,078 8th Av., March 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LOEWENBERGER.—August, 1,950 Washington Av., Bronx, March 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McNALLY.—Julia E., 17 Brook St., March 14. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

MAHER.—Martin J., 336 East 66th St., March 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MARSH.—George W., 1,226 Southern Boulevard, March 14. Funeral today.

MORRISEY.—Julia, 521 West 48th St., March 14. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MULLER.—Cornelia, 422 East 85th St., March 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

NEUSTAETTER.—Sarah, 222 East 50th St., March 13, aged 85. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'DAY.—John, 120 Leroy St., March 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REILLY.—Rose E., 225 West 137th St., March 13. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHWARZ-SIEBERT.—Regina, 528 East 84th St., March 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SHADLER.—Joseph F., 282 West 132d St. March 13. Funeral today.

SPANKNABEL.—Franz, 1,104 Findlay Av., Bronx, March 13.

SPARKS.—Alice, 1,490 East 2d St., March 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

TAUSSIG.—Adolph, 245 West 112th St., March 14, aged 59. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

Brooklyn.

APPEL.—Frederick, 182 Nevins St., March 13, aged 55.

CARLIN.—Mary, 43 Joralemon St., March 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DENNIN.—James W., 452 Myrtle Av., March 14, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

FEELY.—Mary A., 1,108 Beverley Road, March 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GOOD.—John, Jr., 387 Stuyvesant Av., March 14. Funeral private.

GREGORY.—Kate, 451 13th St., March 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HALL.—Eleanor, 1,913 Benson Av., Bath Beach, March 14, aged 14.

HOWARD.—William D., 141 North 3d St., March 13.

JONES.—Helen M., 987 Bedford Av., March 14, aged 85.

KEITH.—Audrey M., 773 Lafayette Av., March 13, aged 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—Thomas F., 87 Grand Av., March 15.

LEUFER.—Joseph, Kings County Hospital, March 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LYONS.—Ida, 257 57th St., March 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORRISON.—Mary J., 9,320 Flatlands Av., March 14, aged 77.

NICOLAI.—Lizetta, 535 Atlantic Av., March 15, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NIMMO.—Catherine, 544 9th St., March 12. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

O'HARE.—Thomas F., Jr., 459 42d St., March 13.

ROSEN.—Maria U., 104 Monitor St., March 13.

SARTORIUS.—Emma, 349 Weirfield St., March 13. Funeral service today.

SCHAUM.—John, 887 Grand St., March 14, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow.

SHAY.—Charles, 768A Quincy St., March 14.

STREETER.—Noble R., 179 6th Av., March 14. Funeral service today.

VAUGHAN.—William W., 214 York St., March 14, aged 43. Funeral today.

WARD.—Jane S., 404 3d St., March 14. Funeral today.

WERTZ.—Irene B., 812 Rogers Av., March 13, aged 13. Funeral service today.

WUCHERER.—Katherine, 209 Melrose St., March 13.

ZIESENISS.—Barbara, 45 Driggs Av., March 13, aged 50.

ZINGREBE.—Annie, 30 Ormond Place, March 14. Funeral service today.

Jersey City and Newark.

BRENNAN.—John, Newark, March 13. Funeral today, 7:45 A. M.

BRINKMANN.—Katherine, 25 Thorne St., Jersey City, March 13.

BROOKS.—Edward, 332 New St., Newark, March 14. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

BURTON.—Edward S., 260 6th Av., Newark, March 14, aged 92.

CURTAIN.—Elizabeth, 399 Montgomery St., Jersey City, March 14. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

DOYLE.—Mary L., 209 Sip Av., Jersey City, March 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KERMODE.—Nellie, 141 Wayne St., Jersey City, March 14.

LEBHERZ.—Charles, 82 Morris St., Jersey City, March 13. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

McDONNELL.—Mary, 80 South St., Newark, March 15.

McGARRIL.—Catherine, 428 2d St., East Newark, March 13.

O'CONNOR.—Michael, 323 Lafayette St., Newark, March 13. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

PALMER.—Ray D., Jersey City, March 14. Funeral service today.

PERRY.—Edward R., 31 Homestead Park, Newark, March 14, aged 24.

RILEY.—Michael J., 19 Hartford St., Newark, March 13. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

SCHOTTE.—Herman, 176 16th Av., Newark, March 14, aged 68.

SNYDER.—Peter W., Jersey City, March 14. Funeral service today.

SOFIELD.—Adel, 99A Claremont Av., Jersey City, March 13.

SWORD.—August V., 27 Bostwick Av., Jersey City, March 14. Funeral service today.

THOMPKINS.—James, 267 Warren St., Newark, March 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TURNER.—Frank A., 138 Cornelison Av., Jersey City, March 13.

WATSON.—Donald B., Jersey City, March 14.

WHITE.—Chester L., 26 Rutgers St., Newark, March 14.

Long Island.

SEAMAN.—Emily A., Astoria, March 13. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

THOMPSON.—Alexander C., Corona, March 13, aged 41. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Westchester County.

JENNINGS.—Maria T., 254 South 2nd St., March 14. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

CAMPBELL.—Catherine M., mass St. Benedict's Church, today.

CANFIELD.—Margaret D., mass Holy Trinity Church, today, 9 A. M.

COSGROVE.—Mary, mass, Our Lady of the Valley Church, Newark, N. J., today 8:30 A. M.

DELANEY.—Patrick T., mass St. Pius Church, today, 8 A. M.

GAYNOR.—May, mass St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

HALTON.—Patrick, mass Sacred Heart Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

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GIANTS TO TAKE ANTI-TYPHOID SERUM--WOMEN'S NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS--GOLF

GIANTS TO FIGHT TYPHOID IN CAMP

Several Players to be Inoculated with Serum—Three Players Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 15.—The Giants went through a practice game this afternoon in a crippled condition and with a gusty wind blowing. There was a warm sun, but the wind was chilly and searching and calculated to make ball playing mechanical and lifeless. The Regulars won by a score of 6 to 2.

Bob Bescher, who hurt a finger in Dallas, took exercise in uniform, but did not enter the game. George Burns, with his badly sprained foot, is on crutches, and with him and Bescher both hors de combat, the Regulars had to borrow Eddie Grant from the second team to play centre. Pitcher Erickson, with his smashed finger, did not don baseball togs. Bescher expects to be all right again in three or four days. Erickson is likely to be on the shelf two weeks and Burns for a month.

Chief Meyers returned to practice after a week's absence with a cold. William Ritter, the pitcher, who has typhoid, is reported to be resting comfortably. After his men had finished their morning drill today, Manager McGraw called them together in the diamond and announced that those who wanted to could take the anti-typhoid serum inoculation. A number of the players decided to take it, and the injection of serum is not expected to interfere much, if any, with practice. The work of inoculating the big squad was due to begin at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Ritter's is the only case of typhoid that has appeared.

Six pitchers officiated in the seven-inning battle and all of them had the better of the argument except Press. Three hits off Press in the fifth inning together with a walk and a muffed fly by Robertson helped the Regulars to five runs. Marquard easily held his own for three innings, as did Palmero, for the Cubans, for two. Palmero had slants and smoke of midseason sort. Cook, with his sore arm, got by without being hit. As a matter of fact the cold wind took the snap out of efforts.

The second team fielded poorly, but a stop and throw by Beatty was of a kind that in a championship game would have been sensational. Fletcher was the most able-bodied swatter of the windswept afternoon. He garnered a three-bagger and a two-bagger. Except for individual performances, and not many of them, the game was uninteresting. Beatty was at short for the second team and Brainerd at second. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
First Team	0 0 0 1 5 0 0—6	6	2
Second Team	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2	4	6

Batteries—Cook, Palmero, Glass, and Wendell; Marquard, Press, Kirkmayer, and Marshall.

John Gansel, the Rochester manager, still on a quest for players, has returned to Marlin from Houston. It is reported that John is to get four New York players, but he says he and McGraw have not got down to names yet. He doubtless will get a few men from the fattened ranks of the Giants.

BROOKFEDS' INFIELD WEAK.

Manager Magee Wants Bridwell and Bradley to Plug Hole in Team.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Miss., March 15.—Manager Magee of the Brookfeds admitted tonight that he is trying to strengthen his infield by trading some of the twenty-nine players on the club's roster. The positions considered weak are first base and shortstop. Magee has been trying out Hap Meyers, who played regularly at the first sack last season, and Artie Hofman, at one time considered the best utility man in baseball, at first base. It is known that he is ready to let Meyers go, but Magee declared no matter what players might be involved in a trade Artie Hofman would remain a member of the team, inasmuch as he believed that Hofman would have a good season this year. Should a first baseman be secured Hofman will probably be shifted to the outfield, because Magee is desirous of having a right-handed hitter in the outer garden.

Al Holt and Eddie Gagnier, both of whom played shortstop last season, have been working hard here for the regular job, but neither is considered a Barry or a Fletcher. However, Al will probably be retained because Magee believes that Holt is a natural ball player, but at present he is lacking in big league baseball knowledge.

Besides Meyers and Gagnier it is known that Magee is ready to part with pitcher Marion, Houck, and Summers and Eddie Griggs, a young first baseman, all four of whom were not brought here to train. It is possible, too, that two of the veterans, Jim Delehanty and Danny Murphy, may figure in a trade.

Manager Magee refused to state when he was after to round out an infield, but it is known that he thinks a lot of Al Bridwell, the erstwhile Giant, who played for the St. Louis Feds last season, and Bradley, the first baseman, of the Pittsburgh Federals.

Doc Watson, the third string catcher, received a cut under the right eye this morning. Doc was behind the plate catching for Jim Bluejacket without a mask, when one of Big Jim's fast ones hit the plate and bounced and struck Watson's face. Trainer Samuels patched up the injury and Watson will resume work tomorrow. Rain prevented the afternoon work-out.

WICKES HEADS JERSEY CLUB

International League Reorganizes Team—Wants Local Backing.

The reorganization of the Jersey City Club of the International League is being accomplished by President Edward G. Barrow and yesterday it was announced that the new President of the club to succeed Thomas Fogarty is E. W. Wickes, formerly Secretary of the Baltimore Club. In the old days Mr. Wickes was associated with the Baltimore Orioles. Twelve of last season's players have been tendered contracts and several new players have been signed. Among these are three players from the Hartford Club of the Eastern Association. The Skeeters will be ready to open the season on April 1, when they will tackle the Yankees.

Concerning the appointment of Mr. Wickes to lead the new Jersey City Club President Barrow stated yesterday: "With the man I have chosen to manage the Jersey City Club this season I expect to see the organization take a new lease on life. There will be a hundred or more players turned loose by the big leagues before May 1 and I expect that our organization will benefit thereby. All that remains to make the club successful is the investment of Jersey City capital. Four or five wealthy enthusiasts in Jersey City have declared their intention of investing in the club and will live up to the slogan, 'Boost Jersey City.' Among those who have stated their intention of purchasing stock are Sheriff E. F. Kinkead and Judge Charles F. O'Brien. Other men in Jersey City have also assured Mr. Barrow of their willingness to put money in the club and the outlook for a good season is becoming more encouraging every day.

Hartford Club Sells Its Captain.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15.—The sale of Gus Gardell, an infielder, and team Captain, to the Worcester Club of the New England League, was announced by J. H. Clarkin, owner of the Hartford team of the Eastern Association, today.

DONOVAN WANTS BATTING.

Manager Keeps Yankees Pounding Ball to Eradicate Weakness.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 15.—Deciding that the Yankee players had advanced sufficiently from a fielding standpoint but were rather shy in the batting department, Manager "Bill" Donovan today changed his plans of having a daily battle between regulars and Yannigans. Instead of the usual contest, Donovan put the squad through a long drill of batting practice which likewise furnished more real work for the pitchers than they could have got in a regular game.

The regulars and Yannigans did not lose their identity entirely in the new program, as Donovan kept his teams intact for fielding purposes. While the first team was doing its work at the plate the Yannigans were in their regular positions in the field, and after an hour of steady stick work in this order the teams were reversed. The regulars took the field while the second team tried its luck against the pitchers.

All the veteran boxmen got plenty of opportunity to toss 'em up to the plate, with the exception of Marty McHale, all the holdover pitchers are in good condition and the batsmen saw more speedier curves today than in any practice since the players reached Savannah. Ray Keating had his moist ball working nicely, with the result that the batsmen looked especially weak during the period that the Bridgeport boy was on the mound.

Donovan was again favored by excellent training weather, and he kept the squad at work for more than three hours. He announced after the workout that he would probably follow the same program for the next three or four days, as he is anything but pleased with the batting that the Yanks have shown for several days past.

The first addition to the squad since Paddy Baumann arrived last Wednesday was recorded at noon today, when Clarence C. Wahle, a lefthander from Brooklyn, signed the De Soto register. Wahle has had no professional experience, having played only with navy teams and with the Phoenix A. C. of Brooklyn. He is a well-built youngster, twenty years of age, stands five feet nine and a half inches and weighs 170 pounds. He was brought here principally to give the lefthanded hitters some batting practice against southpaw pitching. With his arrival Donovan has thirty players on his roster, not including "Duke" Farrell and Jack Kelly, the latter will leave here this week for a tour through National League training camps to look over the young players who are likely to be let out in conformity with the plan to carry only twenty-one players.

Tonight Captain Huston was the host of a theatre party which included all the members of the Yankees here.

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONS LOSE

Brooklyn Nationals Shut Out Birmingham Team at Daytona.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 15.—In anticipation of a hard game this afternoon Manager Robinson sent two of his regular Brooklyn National pitchers and a youngster against the Birmingham club, winners of last year's Southern League pennant race. The only hits made by the visitors were off Ragan, who pitched the first three innings. Aitchison and Cadore, who followed, held their opponents hitless as well as runless. Score—Brooklyn, 6; Birmingham, 0.

Brooklyn scored all their runs in the third, fourth, and fifth innings. Singles by McCarty and O'Mara and Hagan and Ragan's sacrifice netted a run in third inning. Only one local player got as far as third base during the game.

The catching of nine innings by McCarty and the batting of Cutshaw, who had a perfect day at bat were the features. Cadore who finished the game gave a fine exhibition of fielding in the box. He and Appleton took as if they will stay with the Superbas.

Donald, who pitched in the Texas league last year, will be sent back to Texas. Donald told President Ebbets over a week ago that he did not think he could work in the North on account of the climate, and preferred going back South.

Pitcher Rucker was in uniform today for the first time. He said that he felt as well as ever and was only waiting for the weather to warm up. Tomorrow will be an open date for the Superbas. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Getz, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
D'bert, lb.	4	0	1	0	0
Sch'tz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Wheat, lf.	3	1	1	0	3
C'sh'w, 2b.	3	2	3	4	0
Hum'l, cf.	2	1	0	1	0
Z'man, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
McC'y, c.	4	1	1	9	2
Ragan, p.	0	0	0	0	3
A'chison, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Cadore, p.	0	0	0	0	5
Total.	28	6	7	27	15

BIRMINGHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carl'l, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
Hartle, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
H'way, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0
Sloan, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
McFe'e, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
C'mbs, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Ellam, ss.	1	0	0	5	5
G'son, c.	3	0	0	0	5
Hale, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Grimes, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Ray, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total.	28	0	2	24	18

Errors—Hemingway, Ellam, Cutshaw.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	—6
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Coombs, Cutshaw, McCarty. First base on errors—Birmingham, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Birmingham, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Double play—Ragan, O'Mara, and Daubert; Ray, Ellam, and Carroll. Sacrifice hits—Ragan, Hummel. Stolen bases—Sloan, Hummel, Zimmerman. Hits off Ragan, 2 in three innings; off Grimes, 7 in five innings; off Aitchison, none in three innings; off Cadore, none in three innings; off Ray, none in three innings. Struck out—By Aitchison, 3; by Cadore, 1; by Ray, 1. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 3; off Aitchison, 2; off Cadore, 2; off Ray, 2. Wild pitches—Aitchison, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Ragan, (Ellam.) Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rucker.

HARVARD NINE ALL AT WORK.

Outfielders and Infielders Join Battery Candidates in Cage.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—Harvard's battery candidates were joined in the cage today by the outfielders and infielders, the 'Varsity squad now being complete. Coach Sexton, because of the long practice held last Fall, already has eliminated many of the candidates, so that the squad already is down to a working basis.

The team this Spring will be comprised mainly of veterans. It has lost only Wingate and Clark, shortstop and second base, but for the vacancies there is not a great deal of promising material. One of the most likely men is Morgan Phillips, a substitute two years ago, and who was Captain of the second team last season. It is possible that First Baseman Nash will be shifted to shortstop. Three 'Varsity pitchers are working out, these being Mahan, Whitney and Frye. Willcox of last year's freshman team and Garrett are two new comers, both of whom are good, so that the pitching department will be strong enough to meet Harvard's unusually hard schedule.

Capt. Ayres will not be able to play until the team's first game with the Boston Braves, early in April. He has been seriously ill. Waterman again will catch, although Harte, the heavy-hitting backstop of last year's Freshman team, has been showing a lot of promise. In the outfield Harvard again will have Hardwick and Gannett, both of whom have played for two years.

Charley Brickley is a prominent outfield candidate, and if he does not come through either Mahan or Frye will play in left or centre field when not pitching. The freshmen field at Cambridge is ready for out-of-door work, and this will start with the first signs of warm weather.

Bresnahan Fills Vacancies Early.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Manager Bresnahan today gave out at Tampa the names of the players who will occupy the three positions in the Chicago Nationals' line-up undecided at the opening of the training season. Cy Williams, the former Notre Dame player, will take Tommy Leach's place in centre field. Polly McLarry, bought from Louisville, succeeds Sweeney at second base, and Fisher will be the regular shortstop. The eight pitchers the Cubs will retain are Cheney, Vaughn, Lavender, Humphries, Zabel, Pierce, Adams, and Standridge.

ARGUMENTS CLOSE IN KANSAS CITY SUIT

Judge Baldwin Will Decide the Baseball Injunction Case Tomorrow.

CHICAGO, March 15.—After listening to final arguments today by attorneys for both sides of the fight between the Federal League and the Kansas City Club over the transfer of the latter's franchise to Newark, N J., Judge Jesse A. Baldwin in the Circuit Court announced that he would take the case under advisement until Wednesday morning, when he would render a decision.

"Our contention is that the franchise of the Kansas City Club was not legally forfeited at the meeting of the Board of Managers in New York City, Oct. 23, 1914," said John M. Zane, the attorney representing the Kansas City Club, in his argument asking that the temporary injunction issued Feb. 26 restraining the Federal League from transferring the Kansas City Club franchise, be made permanent.

"This meeting was illegal because it was not held in January, as the articles of the league provide," continued Mr. Zane; "secondly, it was illegal because Mr. Madison, President of the Kansas City Club, was not allowed to take part in the meeting of the Board of Managers, although he was recorded as present.

"The franchise agreement which allowed the league to dispose of the franchise of any club upon default of payment was never accepted by the Kansas City Club. The agreement also states that the franchise of the club may be forfeited by a majority vote of the Board of Managers. The other side has never produced any evidence to show that this action was taken.

"In the Federal League's suit against organized baseball now pending before Federal Judge Landis, the Kansas City Club was asked by the league to file a petition of intervention as one of the constituent members of the league. This petition was signed and presented among others to Judge Landis. This is practically an admission on the part of the league that the Kansas City Club is one of its members."

The court asked Edward E. Gates of counsel for the Federals to submit copies of the articles, rules, and regulations of the league, and a copy of the franchise agreement under which the Kansas City club operated.

Judge Baldwin said: "I have had difficulty from the beginning in basing the right of forfeiture of the franchise on anything that has been introduced in the evidence. It seems to me that the President of the league went beyond his legal rights in declaring the forfeiture. Nor did I feel that proof is positive about the forfeiture of the franchise at the Board of Managers meeting in New York Oct. 24, 1914.

"What I regard as more positive is the resolution adopted at this meeting in which the matter of placing the franchise was referred to the Executive Committee. But it seems clear that Mr. Madison, the President of the Kansas City Club, did not have the opportunity to express his views nor oppose the action taken."

Discussing the league's dealing with the club after the franchise is alleged to have been forfeited, Judge Baldwin said:

"I do not regard the conduct of the league officials at the conferences as consistent with forfeitures, although I believe the President of the league and Mr. Robertson of Buffalo acted in good faith in protecting their interests."

The League Schedule Committee met tonight, but kept secret its deliberations. Another meeting will be held tomorrow, it was said, and the schedule adopted will depend upon the court decision. The following men were here: C. E. Robertson, Buffalo; E. Gwinner, Pittsburgh; Harry Goldman, Baltimore; W. H. Watkins, Indianapolis; Ned Ward, Brooklyn; P. T. Powers, New York; L. H. Rickart, St. Louis; Charles Weeghman, and James A. Gilmore, Chicago.

READY FOR POLO AT FAIR.

Cooperstown to Play San Mateo in Opening Game Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Teams from Cooperstown, N. Y., and San Mateo, Cal., will oppose each other tomorrow afternoon in the first match game of the universal polo tournament for the exposition championship cups which will be played during the next six weeks on the field of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Midwick team of Pasadena, Cal., first was slated to play the New Yorkers. The non-arrival of mounts from the South made it necessary to substitute the San Mateo four. The line-up tomorrow will be:

Cooperstown—F. S. von Stade, C. C. Rumsey, Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, and Malcolm Stevenson.

San Mateo—W. D. Devereaux, Thomas J. Driscoll, Walter S. Hobart, and William Tevis, Jr.

THREE-CUSHION WINNERS.

George Moore of New York Scores Over Jevne in World's Billiards.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Fred Eames of Denver defeated Jess Lean of Chicago by a score of 50 to 45 in seventy-nine innings in the first game of today's play in the world's championship three-cushion billiard tournament. The high run of each was four. George Moore of New York defeated Lloyd Jevne of Salt Lake City 50 to 38 in sixty-four innings. Each had a run of five.

Klinger Defeats Moon with Cue.

Jacob Klinger, the Class B balkline billiard champion of France, last night defeated George T. Moon, Jr., of Brooklyn in the third game of the Manhattan handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 250 to 101. The French champion was playing from the scratch mark, while Moon had only to make 200 points to win. The contestants in the game this evening will be Hal A. Coleman, national Class B champion, and Charles T. Conway. Both play at the scratch mark, 250 points. The scores:

Klinger—2 23 0 0 22 0 13 11 11 17 0 88 0 3 31 1 7 7 1 2 0 3—250. High runs—88 31 and 23. Average—10 20-28.

Moon—4 4 1 0 3 4 0 5 7 1 3 14 7 3 15 11 3 12 0 3 1 0—101. High runs—14 and 11. Average—4 15-22.

Stern and Allen Win at Thum's.

H. Stern won from T. Willis in Thum's amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament yesterday. Stern, being handicapped at 225, got enough points in the forty-eighth inning to go out, whereas Willis, who was handicapped at 230, accumulated 242 points in forty-eight innings. Stern's high runs were 22, 22, and 21, and his average was 4 35-48. Willis's high runs were 20, 20, and 20, and his average 5 2-48. J. Allen, handicapped at 200, defeated H. Troy, handicapped at 225, by the score of 200 to 200. Allen made high runs of 18, 10, and 8, averaging 2 50-75. Troy's best attempts were 17, 15, and 14, and he averaged 2 61-74.

Mayer Defeats Cutler Twice.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Joseph Mayer of this city, amateur Class A billiard champion, defeated Albert Cutler of Boston, the shortstop champion, in both blocks of a 4,200-point match which opened here today. In the afternoon Mayer won easily, the score being 250 to 72. The Philadelphian averaged 13 16-18, and made a high run of 38. Cutler's average was 4 4-17, and his best effort 22. Mayer won the night game, 300 to 272. Averages and high runs: Mayer, 13 14-22, 55; Cutler, 12 18-22, 40.

Harvard on Colby Schedule.

WATERVILLE, Me., March 15.—Harvard and Norwich Universities appear for the first time on this year's football schedule of Colby College, which was announced tonight. Colby opens the season with Harvard at Cambridge Sept. 25 and closes with the Naval Academy at Annapolis Nov. 13. Other dates are Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Oct. 16, and Norwich University at Waterville, Oct. 23.

WASHINGTON FENCERS WIN.

Retain National Senior Team Foils Championship.

Washington fencers again won the National Senior team foils championship last night at the Fencers' Club in this city. The same team which took the title in 1914, successfully defended it against the fencers of the New York Athletic Club, Fencers' Club, and the Officers' Club of West Point.

The New York Athletic Club team was eliminated on the first strip by Washington, the score being 5 to 2, and West Point easily disposed of the Fencers' Club trio by 5 bouts to 1. This left Washington and West Point in the finals. The soldiers were badly beaten, not being able to win a bout against their more experienced opponents. The winning aggregation, composed of Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War; Dr. Scott D. Breckinridge and John A. MacLaughlin, were presented with gold medals, and the American Fencers' League Association trophy after the bouts were over.

Four individual champions took part in the contests. They included Lieut. O. A. Dickinson, Sherman Hall, Paul Meylan, and the title-holder, Dr. Scott D. Breckinridge. While the score was one-sided in the finals all the bouts were keenly contested. The West Point representatives, what they lacked in the technique of fencing, made up in aggressiveness, and bout after bout was applauded as the contestants left the strip.

Sherman Hall was the single New York Athletic Club fencer to win his bouts in the first strip. He defeated Henry Breckinridge and Dr. Scott Breckinridge in turn. The only contest won by the Fencers' Club was that in which Paul Meylan defeated Lieut. O. A. Dickinson. The summary:

WASHINGTON VS. N. Y. A. C.

Strip No. 1.—John A. MacLaughlin, Washington, defeated F. B. O'Connor, New York A. C.; Henry Breckinridge, Washington, defeated J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C.; Sherman Hall, New York A. C., defeated Scott D. Breckinridge, Washington; John A. MacLaughlin, Washington, defeated J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C.; Sherman Hall defeated Henry Breckinridge; Scott D. Breckinridge defeated F. B. O'Connor; John A. MacLaughlin defeated Sherman Hall. Score—Washington, 5; New York A. C., 2.

WEST POINT VS. FENCERS' CLUB.

Strip No. 2.—Paul Meylan, Fencers' Club, defeated Lieut. A. A. Dickinson, West Point; Lieut. O. W. Sohlberg, West Point, defeated Steddiford Pitt, Fencers' Club; Lieut. G. Hoisington, West Point, defeated Arthur Lyon, Fencers' Club; Lieut. O. W. Sohlberg defeated Paul Meylan; Lieut. O. A. Dickinson defeated Studdiford Pitt; Lieut. O. A. Dickinson defeated A. Lyon. Score—West Point, 5; Fencers' Club, 1.

WASHINGTON F. C. VS. WEST POINT.

Finals.—John A. MacLaughlin defeated Lieut. O. A. Dickinson; Henry Breckinridge defeated Lieut. O. W. Sohlberg; Scott D. Breckinridge defeated Lieut. G. Hoisington; John A. MacLaughlin defeated Lieut. O. W. Sohlberg; Henry Breckinridge defeated Lieut. G. Hoisington. Score—Washington, 5; West Point, 0.

NEW SWIMMING LEAGUE?

Probable Outcome if Present Strife Is Not Settled Satisfactorily.

A new intercollegiate swimming league which will be open to many more of the Eastern colleges than are eligible to membership in the existing organization may be formed unless the strife raging in the ranks of the league are settled amicably. The graduate Directors of the Intercollegiate Swimming League are now trying to smooth out the difficulties that have arisen between the undergraduate representatives of the five colleges making up the present association. Failing in this, it is said on good authority that a new league, formed on the lines of the I. C. A. A. A., will be established.

The protest of the University of Pennsylvania collegians of the meet with Columbia has brought the entire controversy to a sharp issue. Shryock, the Captain of the Red and Blue team, was disqualified in the dual meet with Columbia, giving the New Yorkers the victory. On this meet depended the right of Pennsylvania to a clear championship title in the aquatic sport. This protest seemed to be the spark which has kindled a lively tilt between the five colleges. Princeton has come forward with a demand for the adoption of a rule barring freshmen from all meets. The Tigers also want the league affairs straightened out. Yale is ranged against Princeton in its demand barring the first year men, the Blue using freshmen on their 'Varsity water polo team.

Unless some conciliatory action is agreed upon, it is understood that Yale, backed by Columbia and the City College of New York, will take the initiative in forming a new league, which would include, besides the above-mentioned colleges, Harvard, Williams, Amherst, and Union. Cornell, Rutgers, Brown, and possibly Princeton and Pennsylvania would probably be admitted if they cared to join.

With such a large number of members in the league, it would be obviously impossible to have a round robin of dual meets, and so determine the winner. Swimming is not a profitable sport, though it is rapidly gaining among the minor sports. For this reason it would be the plan to award the championship on the basis of points scored in an individual championship meet, as is the case in the track and field championship.

Harvard's New Swimming Leader.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—B. M. Fullerton of Spokane, Washington, was chosen Captain of the Harvard swimming team today. He is a member of the junior class and a short-distance swimmer.

Women Qualify in Silver Foils Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15.—Eight women qualified for the match play rounds of the annual Silver Foils golf championship today. Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia was first in 89, and Miss Louise B. Elkins of Pittsburgh and Mrs. W. J. Faith of New York made 92 each. Mrs. J. R. Price of Pittsburgh made 95, Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield made 96, Miss Sarah Evans of Swampscott 98, Mrs. H. L. Jillson of Pinehurst 99, and Mrs. E. R. Behrend of Erie 100. Parker Whittemore made the best score of the day, a 77 card in the first round of the Tip Whistle championship, which will include play on Courses 1, 2, and 3.

Sharpe's Basket Ball Selections.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 15.—Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, coach of the Cornell basket ball team, today picked his all-collegiate team, as follows:

First Team—Brown, Cornell, left forward; Weiner, Yale, right forward; McTigue, Princeton, centre; Lee, (Captain,) Columbia, left guard; Jandorf, Cornell, right guard.

Second Team—Kinney, Yale, left forward; Calder, Columbia, right forward; Seelbach, (Captain,) Pennsylvania, centre; Arnold, Yale, left guard; Haas, Princeton, right guard.

French Bulldog Show April 23.

At a meeting of the Bench Show Committee of the French Bulldog Club of America last night at the Gregorian Hotel it was decided to hold the annual show at the Hotel Astor on Friday, April 23. Indicative of the interest which is being displayed in the breed, there will this year be about fifty classes to judge, as against about fifteen less a year ago. Archibald McClure Halley was selected to act as judge, with Charles G. Hopton as Superintendent.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
TO-NIGHT 8:15 P. M.
ROLLER SKATING
WORLD'S AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL
CHAMPIONSHIPS
MARTIN, CIONI, BACON, MOORE, BLACKBURN and FIFTY OTHERS.

WOMEN IN PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

Three Contestants Reach the Fourth Round in Indoor Championship Tournament.

Unless one of the contestants in the women's national indoor lawn tennis championship tournament, which began yesterday in the Seventh Regiment Armory, develops unexpected skill, Miss Marie Wagner, the playing through champion, will retain her title for another year. Miss Wagner was a last-minute entry, and although she reached the fourth round she was required to play only one match. In this contest she showed her best skill and scored an impressive victory over Miss L. G. Witherbee in straight sets. Miss Wagner may find some trouble with Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian champion, who played an exceptionally strong game against Mrs. William Lesher.

It was the first public appearance for many of the players since the close of the 1914 outdoor season, and as a result several who had been unable to avail themselves of armory practice did not show to advantage in the early stages of their matches. The handling of the racquet improved with each set, and at the close of the day's play there was a marked improvement in judgment and accuracy of stroke and placement shots.

Three players, including the champion, qualified for the fourth round. Miss Ina A. Kissel and Miss Polly Sheldon being the successful players. Miss Kissel was not required to play in the first round. She defeated Mrs. W. Harrison Smith in the second round in easy fashion, and triumphed over Miss C. Winn in the third round after two hard sets. Miss Sheldon found an easy path to the fourth round. She drew a default, and then opposed Miss E. Merrill, who did not give her much trouble.

The defeat of Mrs. D. C. Mills was somewhat unexpected, but Miss Marion Vanderhoef was at the top of her game and won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Vanderhoef followed the success with a clever victory over Mrs. L. Manheimer. Mrs. R. M. Knapp showed excellent form in both of her matches. She defeated Miss Clara L. Belden in the first round and repeated with Miss H. R. Punnett, who won her match from Mrs. Barger-Wallach by default.

Mrs. Marshall McLean, the New Jersey champion, defaulted to Miss Katherine Force, sister to Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The latter is playing against Mrs. Knapp in the third round. Miss Amy Harper, another favorite indoor contestant, failed to put in an appearance, and Miss Gertrude Della Torre advanced a round without playing. Another absentee was Miss Jane Rowson, who was compelled to default at the last minute.

Two features were outstanding in the first day's play, the number of straight-set victories and the small number of defaults. In spite of a number of hard matches, only one went to three sets. This was between Mrs. M. McBurney and Miss Hilah C. French, which was won by the former 6—4, 2—6, 6—3. Another peculiar feature was the fact that no deuce sets were played in the opening rounds. This was unusual in a tournament in which twenty-three matches were decided. The summary:

First Round.—Mrs. R. M. Knapp defeated Miss Clara L. Belden, 6—3, 6—1; Miss H. R. Punnett defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach by default; Mrs. L. Manheimer defeated Mrs. Theodore R. Pell, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round.—Miss C. Winn defeated Mrs. E. P. Shattuck, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Ina A. Kissel defeated Mrs. H. Harrison Smith, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Amy Harper by default; Miss Alberta Weber defeated Miss Marion Droogan, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. William Lesher, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. J. C. Hinchliffe, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Katherine Force defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean by default; Mrs. R. M. Knapp defeated Miss H. R. Punnett, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. L. Manheimer, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Rita M. Belden defeated Miss Mary Williams, 6—0, 6—0; Miss L. G. Witherbee defeated Mrs. Lindley Z. Murray, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Jane Rowson by default; Miss Polly Sheldon defeated Miss G. Greene by default; Miss E. Merrill defeated Mrs. T. A. Sparks by default; Mrs. M. McBurney defeated Miss Hilah C. French, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3; Mrs. H. Taylor defeated Miss Mary L. Woodin by default.

Third Round—Miss Ina A. Kissel defeated Miss C. Winn, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss L. G. Witherbee, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Polly Sheldon defeated Miss E. Merrill, 6—2, 6—3.

DRAW FOR WOMEN'S TITLE.

Nineteen Teams Will Play for Indoor Doubles Championship.

Nineteen entries were drawn yesterday for the women's indoor doubles lawn tennis championship which begins today on the Seventh Regiment courts. Several prominent players who failed to enter the singles title tournament will compete in the doubles, and keen competition is expected. The absence of Miss Clare Cassel, who has partnered Miss Marie Wagner on several occasions, made it necessary for the singles champion to select a new team mate. She will play with Miss Marion Vanderhoef, and the combination should be a difficult one to beat. The drawings:

First Round.—Miss Molla Burstedt and Miss Florence Ballen vs. Miss L. G. Witherbee and Mrs. W. Lesher, Mrs. L. Manheimer and Miss C. Belden vs. Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Marion Vanderhoef, Miss M. H. Taylor and Miss Alberta Weber vs. Miss E. H. Moore and Mrs. T. R. Casseber.

Second Round.—Mrs. H. H. Smith and Miss Mary Williams vs. Miss E. P. Stearns and Miss Ruth Cheesman, Miss A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden vs. Miss Rita M. Belden and partner, Mrs. R. M. Knapp and Mrs. M. McBurney vs. Miss Jane Rowson and Miss Polly Sheldon, Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. S. F. Weaver vs. winner of the Miss Taylor and Miss Weber-Miss Moore and Mrs. Casseber match, Mrs. E. P. Shattuck and Miss E. Merritt vs. Miss Katherine Force and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, Mrs. L. Z. Murray and partner vs. Miss C. Winn and Mrs. Ruth Schwab, Mrs. T. R. Pell and Miss G. Sanford vs. Miss Margaret Bissell and Miss Alice Pine.

Tennis Expert Plays Good Golf.

Bernon S. Prentice of the Seabright Lawn Tennis Club is a versatile athlete. In addition to being one of the leading racquet wielders in the East, he is a golfer of no mean calibre. Prentice won the Ormond (Fla.) tennis championship from a field of good players last week, and followed up this performance by qualifying in the first sixteen in a field of eighty-three players for the golf championship. That Prentice is proficient with the golf club and that his qualifying score was no fluke is shown by the fact that he played through the entire tournament, being defeated in the final round, which was played in a driving rain storm, by A. H. S. Johnston, 3 and 2. In the semi-final round Prentice won from A. H. Chapman, 2 and 1, and Johnston defeated R. R. Kimbal by a similar score.

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CUBAN PRESIDENT AT RING.

Menocal Sets at Rest Reports That He Opposes Johnson-Willard Bout.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 15.—President Menocal, accompanied by his two sons, aides, and Secretary of the Government Hevia and Postmaster General Hernandez, watched Jack Johnson train for an hour today. President Menocal told Jack Curley his visit, aside from the interest he felt in the sport, was due to his desire to set at rest reports that he is opposed to the Johnson-Willard fight here on Sunday morning, April 4.

LEWIS OUT IN FOURTH.

Referee Stops Sailor Maher Bout When His Opponent Is Helpless.

Billy Lewis of Newark who was scheduled to box ten rounds with Sailor Maher, welterweight champion of the United States Navy, at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon, was so dazed and helpless at the end of the fourth round that Referee Haukop stopped the bout. He helped Lewis to his corner and the Newark boxer who had showed considerable gameness during the four rounds protested the stopping of the bout and said to the referee: "Why, I haven't started yet." Lewis weighed in at 157¾ pounds and the sailor 150¼.

The ten three-round semi-professional bouts were fast and some of the boys showed much cleverness. Three of the bouts were stopped by the referee, two ended with knockouts and the other five went the limit of three rounds. The results:

Willie Barden defeated Kid White, stopped by referee in first round.

Joe Paul defeated Young Scotty, three rounds.

Johnny Shea defeated Kid Smith, three rounds.

Kid Connors defeated Young Marlowe, stopped by referee in second round.

Charlie Henshaw knocked out Charlie Ebling in second round.

Joe Brown defeated Young Daniel, three rounds.

Young Daly and Kid Howard, three rounds to draw.

Young Dawson knocked out Dutch Klein in first round.

Pasquale Marino defeated Young Baker, three rounds.

Young Murray defeated Kid Karl, stopped by referee in first round.

NEW AL McCOY DEFEATED.

Frank Mantell Outpoints Brooklyn Boxer at Olympic A. C.

Frank Mantell of Pawtucket, R. I., defeated the new Al McCoy of Brooklyn in their ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C. last night, and in the other scheduled ten-round go Billy Glover of Boston, substituting for Jimmy Mitchen, who recently had an operation performed on his nose

GLYNN SAYS NO TAX IS NEEDED THIS YEAR

Ex-Governor's Figures Show There Should Be a Surplus of $5,000,000 on Oct. 1, 1915.

SAYS PRENDERGAST ERRS

Judicious Use of Veto Power by Whitman, He Adds, Can Prevent Direct State Tax Even in 1916.

Ex-Gov. Martin H. Glynn returned yesterday from San Francisco, where he attended the Exposition, and before leaving for Albany he issued a statement replying to the critics of the financial policy of his administration. Mr. Glynn characterized as nonsense the statement of Gov. Whitman that a direct tax of $18,000,000 is necessary to meet a deficit for which Mr. Whitman said the previous administration was responsible.

Such a tax, Mr. Glynn said, would be an outrageous imposition upon the taxpayers of the State, and he predicted that the powers at Albany would not dare levy it. Mr. Glynn also accused Gov. Whitman of attempting to convert an official message to the Legislature into a personal attack.

Regarding Controller Prendergast's analysis of the State figures, Mr. Glynn said he objected strenuously to the "strained, unfair and illogical conclusions" the Controller's experts had drawn.

"Gov. Whitman's statement that a direct tax of $18,000,000 must be levied is nonsense," said Mr. Glynn. "The report of the State Controller shows that, and the more recent report of City Controller Prendergast confirms it. Gov. Whitman's assertion that there will be a deficiency of $10,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year is opposed to the facts. Instead of a deficiency there will be a surplus of $3,863,500.73 on Oct. 1, 1915, as is attested by the report of the accountants of Controller Prendergast, who have been going over the books.

"Whitman's Mythical Deficit."

"Since the newspapers of New York City have already discovered and refuted Gov. Whitman's declaration that my financial policies are responsible for a supposed deficit, I do not feel called upon to go over the same ground. As Senator Saxe has pointed out, this mythical deficit was caused, not by my vetoes, but by the failure of the present administration at Albany to grasp the rudiments of State finance.

"I am not disturbed by Gov. Whitman's attempt to convert an official message to the Legislature into a personal attack on his predecessor. If I desired to make this a personal controversy, I would ask Gov. Whitman whether he holds me responsible not only for financial deficits that do not exist, but for the present deficit of financial knowledge at Albany. But my complaint at the manner in which I have been used during my absence from the State is a complaint which I lodge, not as an individual, but in the name of the people of New York.

"However anxious Gov. Whitman may be to misrepresent me, he should not tax the people of this State $18,000,000 to carry out his personal program. In this year, of all years, when business men, great and small, are trying to weather the effects of the European war, excessive and unnecessary taxation would be an economic crime.

"New York has lately been obliged to shoulder a large part of the necessary burdens represented in the Federal income tax and the Federal corporation tax. Local taxes everywhere are high. The real estate situation nowhere is good. In New York City, especially, where property is bearing the cost of a new subway system and a new water supply, the addition of a State direct tax might prove the straw that would break the camel's back.

"Unless Gov. Whitman wishes to force a real estate crash upon citizens of New York City, his energies should be bent not toward unnecessarily increasing taxes, but to reducing them for the good of the State."

Finds Prendergast in Error.

The former Governor, speaking of Controller Prendergast's figures, showing for Oct. 1, 1915, not a deficiency, but a cash surplus of nearly $4,000,000, said:

"In regard to the findings of these experts, the public must remember that their report is purely an accountants' report. They, like the State Controller, in making a financial statement, must proceed as if the State were going out of business at the end of the fiscal year. But the State does not go out of business; it cannot go out of business, and provision is made for the payment of current expenses as they become due, and not in anticipation.

"Before I leave the report of Controller Prendergast's experts, let me call attention to an error, due undoubtedly to an unfamiliarity with the State law.

"These experts state that the cash balance on Oct. 1, 1914, was $10,589,727.96. They failed to include $1,714,264.74 of the cash surplus in the Canal Fund, which the laws of 1913 make available for general fund purposes. This makes an actual cash balance for Oct. 1, 1914, of $12,303,992.70, as shown in the Controller's report, and increases the cash balance which will be on hand Oct. 1, 1915, to $5,577,765.47, instead of the $3,863,500.73, which Controller Prendergast's accountants report.

"Controller Prendergast takes pains to point out that there is a surplus in the sinking funds. I called attention to this fact seven years ago, when I was Controller, and I made such use of it last year as Governor, as far as the Constitution would allow, for the benefit of the present taxpayers of New York."

No Direct Tax Necessary.

Mr. Glynn said that if Controller Prendergast had been aware of the provision of the Constitution that gives a life of two years to all State appropriations as against a life of one year to all New York City appropriations he would not have advanced the theory of providing for outstanding obligations which are not due. He said Gov. Hughes began his administration with a cash surplus larger than that which has fallen to any Governor since, and left a cash surplus for Gov. Dix of little more than $4,000,000, which he said is almost $1,000,000 less than is left for Gov. Whitman, and he said he had yet to learn of any harm that had come to the State from following the policy of Gov. Hughes.

"I realize that financial details are burdensome to the average man," said Mr. Glynn, "but in order to strengthen public opposition to an unnecessary direct tax, I will repeat the salient facts.

"No direct tax is necessary for this year. A judicious use of the veto power can prevent a direct tax altogether next year, or at least cut it down to an insignificant amount.

"A direct tax of $18,000,000 would be an outrageous imposition upon the taxpayers of the State. I predict that the powers that be in Albany will not dare to levy a direct tax of $18,000,000, nearly $13,000,000 of which must be borne by the City of New York.

"According to the reports of the State Controller and of the City Controller, Gov. Whitman will have a cash surplus of about $5,000,000 on hand Oct. 1, 1915. For this period he certainly needs no direct tax. After that, whether or not the direct tax is nothing, or $5,000,000, or $18,000,0000, or $80,000,000 depends solely upon Gov. Whitman himself.

"He has the power of veto and if he will use this power upon public appropriations just as he would upon his own private expenditures, a heavy direct tax will be impossible.

"The prevention of any direct tax would reflect great credit upon Gov Whitman. The imposition of a heavy direct tax for political expediency would dim the honors he has already won in public life."

Prendergast Sees a Tax.

Controller Prendergast in the afternoon gave out another statement bearing on the controversy in which he said that the State should always have in its treasury cash to begin business on the first day of its fiscal year, and that from a study given to the matter he would regard $10,000,000 as being necessary for the State to have to properly transact its business. The cash with which Gov. Glynn started his fiscal year, the Controller said, was $14,370,000. It has been shown, the Controller said, that the State will, on Oct. 1, 1916, have overdrawn its bank account to the amount of $5,300,573.32, while in addition to this there will be on Oct. 1, 1916, unliquidated appropriations amounting to $12,459,715.16, the two amounting to $17,763,288.48. He added:

"The proposition is—how will this amount be financed? Those who have criticised Gov. Whitman's statement say it is always customary to carry over a balance of unexpended appropriations and they seem to be of the opinion that it is a safe thing to do this and depend upon the next year's income to liquidate these appropriations. In New York City finance we would absolutely reject any such proposition, and it is not a reasonable course to follow in State finance. Consequently some means must be found for furnishing the State with cash on Oct. 1, 1916. This can only be done on the basis of present income through the imposition of a direct State tax. To what extent the Legislature will want to provide against these irremovable liabilities I do not know, but that it will be necessary to provide something, and a considerable amount, must be plainly apparent."

Glynn Says Controller Is Wrong.

In commenting upon this statement of Mr. Prendergast's Mr. Glynn said:

"I make no complaint of the work of Controller Prendergast's experts. I object, and object strenuously, to the strained, unfair, and illogical conclusions which Controller Prendergast draws from these figures. The Controller thinks more of saving the reputation of Gov. Whitman than of saving $13,000,000 for the taxpayers of New York City. In his article this afternoon he propounds a new political theory. He advocates a large surplus in the Treasury, against which all political economists for years have railed. Unnecessary surplusages mean unnecessary taxation.

"I call attention to the fact that the money of the State is out at deposit at practically half the rate of interest which individual depositors receive. Large surplusages unnecessarily lock up large sums of money and cause a loss to the welfare of the State as represented between the regular rates of interest and the low rates paid on State funds."

Plead Not Guilty to Killing Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 15.—Meyer Lambert, clothier, of 18 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, and his chauffeur, Grover Neller, charged with manslaughter as a result of the death of Bernard McCormick, 12 years old, who was struck by Lambert's car ten days ago, pleaded not guilty to day and gave

NEPHEW CONTESTS MRS. NAGLE'S WILL

J. J. Donohue Charges His Sister, Cardinal Farley's Relative, Used Fraud with Aunt.

NURSE IS ALSO ACCUSED

They Are Alleged to Have Influenced Paralytic to Gain Legacies and Cut Off Others.

John J. Donohue of Dover, N. J., nephew of Mrs. Rosanna M. Nagle, the widow of Colonel Garrett Nagle, yesterday asked the Surrogate's Court here to set aside the probate of his aunt's will which disposes of an estate of $114,605. He asks permission to file objections to the residuary bequest of $54,064 to his sister, Mrs. Alice Farley, who married a nephew of Cardinal Farley, and to a $10,000 bequest of Miss Katherine Breen, who was the testator's nurse.

Fraud and undue influence practiced upon the enfeebled mind of his aunt by Mrs. Farley and Miss Breen are the basis of the objections, according to the application. Mr. Donohue recites that Mrs. Nagle entertained so strong a resentment against his sister Alice that she (Mrs. Nagle) refused to attend Alice's wedding, although the ceremony was performed by Cardinal Farley. His aunt was a woman of strong religious tendencies, he says, and a devout adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

Nor did Mrs. Nagle speak to his sister Alice or himself when they attended the ceremony by which his sister Helen became a nun. Then, too, at Helen's funeral, in 1902, the application recites, Mrs. Nagle refused to speak to Alice and the petitioner.

However, the application goes on to recite, Mrs. Nagle suffered from a paralytic stroke in 1908, and Miss Breen became her nurse, and acted as such until her death. Then, it is further recited, Mrs. Farley, who had been barred for years from Mrs. Nagle's house, gained access to her aunt. Nagle concludes his application as follows:

"In conspiracy with Katherine Breen, Alice, by various artifices, obtained the confidence of decedent so that, while she and Katherine Breen were actually employed in preventing any of the other blood relatives of said decedent from obtaining access to her and in putting and keeping them out of the decedent's house, they—Alice and Katherine—were so working upon the enfeebled mind of the afflicted elderly woman that within ten days after Alice had come into renewed personal contact with decedent, they had so poisoned her mind against her other blood relatives and against your petitioner in particular, that they, the sole persons surrounding decedent, were able to induce her to make said alleged will under which Alice benefited to the extent of upward of $50,000 and Katherine Breen to the extent of $10,000."

The will made other bequests, among which were: Five thousand dollars to the New York Foundling Hospital, a like sum to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, $2,000 to the House of Calvary Corporation, and $1,000 to the Tabernacle Society of the Sacred Heart.

The law firm of McKennell & Appell of 111 Broadway filed the application in behalf of Mr. Donohue. The latter says he signed a consent to the probate of the will but was wrongly advised in so doing.

MRS. HARDY CLAIMS $39,000.

Onetime Congressman's Widow Sues Under Separation Pact of 1873.

The trial of Mrs. Mary F. Hardy's suit to recover from the estate of her husband, John F. Hardy, $39,269, said to be due under a separation agreement dated in June, 1874, was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan. Mr. Hardy died in the Red Cross Hospital in December, 1913. He was the private secretary of Mayor Smith Ely in 1877-8. He served two terms as a Congressman, and was several times an Alderman.

His will left a trust fund of $200,000 for the benefit of his grand-nephew, John Hardy Bascom, Jr., and distributed $24,000 and a piece of Nyack real estate among friends.

Mrs. Hardy is 76 years old. She said in her complaint that she and her husband were married on Jan. 5, 1865, and lived happily together until December, 1873, when they agreed to separate. The separation agreement provided that Mr. Hardy should pay her $25 a week as long as she lived. She claimed that the defaults in the payments and interest amounted to the sum for which she sued.

The defendants are Douglas Mathewson, President of the Bronx, and James P. Dymock, the executors. One of the witnesses called yesterday by John Reilly, Mrs. Hardy's attorney, was Lambert Hubbell of East Orange, a brother-in-law of the plaintiff. He told of the quarrels between Mr. and Mrs. Hardy and said he had tried to act as peacemaker, but Mr. Hardy was obdurate because he thought his wife was very extravagant and rode too much in the Fifth Avenue stages. The witness said that Mr. Hardy was afraid his wife would drive him into bankruptcy, and that when the separation agreement was signed it was with the understanding that Mrs. Hardy should remain out of her husband's sight as long as he lived. Mr. Hubbell said that Mr. Hardy, after the agreement was made, threw his wife out of the house.

The trial will be resumed today.

P. F. McGOWAN LEFT $43,600.

Trust Co. Reports Under Will of Late President of Aldermen.

Patrick F. McGowan, who had been President of the Board of Aldermen and was a member of the Board of Education when he died in Polyclinic Hospital on April 4, 1912, left $43,600.14, according to the accounting of the Lincoln Trust Company, executor, filed yesterday.

The report shows $18,535.94 paid out in legacies, $4,071.79 for administration, $4,531.73 for debts, and $50 for transfer tax.

The Patrick F. McGowan & Co. underwear business at 224 East Twelfth Street, bequeathed by the decedent to his two assistants, Katie A. and Anna Maume, has been turned over to them in cash, $2,914 to the former and $1,943 to the latter under the provisions of the will. The sum of $950, income from the residuary estate, left for the benefit of Francis P. A. McGowan, son of the testator, has been paid to a nephew, Edward J. McGowan, trustee for the son.

A note is made in the report that $71.58, found on the person of decedent at the Polyclinic Hospital, has been turned over to the trust company by a Miss Foley, nurse at the hospital. Among the items sold by the trustee was an American flag for which 50 cents was received.

THE REV. E. B. COE'S ESTATE.

Pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church Left $78,819 to Widow.

The Rev. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, at the time of his death, March 19, 1914, left a net estate here of $78,819, all of which goes to the widow, Mrs. Mary Storrs Coe, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The report indicates that decedent left realty in New Haven, Conn., the value of which was not learned.

There is an equity of $42,173 in 42 West Fifty-second Street, valued at $62,500; a cottage and lot at Shelter Island, appraised at $6,500; furniture and personal effects, $1,013; deposits, $2,963, and stocks and bonds, $28,133.

Will of Woman Recluse Filed.

The will of Miss Johanna Fitzgerald, the ninety-year-old recluse found dead in her three-room flat at 95 Henry Street on March 2, was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of $7,500 in specific bequests to churches and hospitals, and leaves $500 to the Rev. James T. McEntire, rector of St. Teresa's Church. The Society for the Propagation of the Faith receives $4,000 and the residuary estate. There are bequests of $1,000 each to St. Teresa's Church in Rutgers Street, St. Rose's Free School for Incurable Cancer, and St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J.

GERMAN EXCHANGE GOES UP

Rise of a Cent to the Mark Due to Sale of War Bonds Here.

Bankers saw in the rise of Berlin exchange of a full cent to the mark yesterday a reflection of payments for German bonds bought in this country. Reichsmarks at 84¼ were more than 2 cents above their recent minimum level, which was the lowest known in many years. Exchange dealers said that there was steady buying of reichsmark cables and checks throughout the day, following extensive purchases last week.

A German estimate of the distribution of the last war loan was received in the financial district yesterday in a cable message from Amsterdam, which said that a Berlin newspaper put the total at $50,000,000 sold outside German domain. Other estimates made by bankers here set the total between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000, with the smaller figure favored, and of this it was thought fully $10,000,000 had been sold to German sympathizers and investors in the United States. Argentine and Brazilian merchants of German birth or affiliation are understood to have bought heavily of the loan, and large blocks are believed to have been disposed of in the Scandinavian countries.

The German loan is unlimited in amount and bears interest of 5 per cent. The bonds have been quoted at 98.50 in Berlin.

BRAZIL TO FLOAT LOAN.

Soon to Seek $15,000,000 Here—Custom House Returns as Guarantee

RIO JANEIRO, March 15.—The Brazilian Government, newspaper reports say, is arranging to float in New York a loan of $15,000,000, offering as a guarantee custom house returns on American importations.

Bankers in close touch with Brazil's financial affairs said yesterday that they had not been approached in regard to a loan of $15,000,000, or any other amount. In some quarters it was thought that the report was premature, and that advances might shortly be made by representatives of the Brazilian Government.

It was reported last week that Uruguay was in the local market for a loan of $6,000,000. The results were not announced, but it was thought that bankers here had advised a delay for a few weeks

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

BENJAMIN VOLODAR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Volodar, dealer in oil cloths and picture frames at 82 Hester Street.

ISIDOR MORRIS, jobber in cotton goods at 86 Eldridge Street, has assigned to Henry H. Silver. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him.

WILLIAM McCARTHY of 394 Audubon Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $21,394.

RAMSEY WALLACE, an actor of 45 West forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,160 and no assets.

HENRY J. FISHER, painter and decorator at 815 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,989 and assets $301.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, salesman of 310 East Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,051 and no assets.

PETER ECKEL, baker of 555 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,018 and assets $273.

SHANE & SCHER, manufacturers of waists and dresses at 115 West Twenty-ninth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $16,897 and assets of unknown value.

ANDREW J. BROWN, carpenter of 554 West 181st Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,136 and assets $4,740.

AETNA CONTRACTING CORPORATION.—Judge Hough has appointed Ferdinand A. Hoyt receiver for the Aetna Contracting Corporation of Nyack, bond $3,000. Assets are $5,000.

KEEPSDRY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Hough has authorized Joseph J. Cunningham receiver for the Keepsdry Construction Company of 145 West Eighteenth Street, to issue $10,000 receiver's certificates to raise money to complete the contract for the Armory of Troop B at Albany.

MORRIS A. FORGOTSTON.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Morris A. Forgotston, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 1,432 Broadway, with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $74,749.

JOHN BRACKEN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of John Bracken, dealer in furniture at 318 Lenox Avenue, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

JACOB BERNARD.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Jacob Bernard, jeweler, at 106 Fulton Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

LOUIS NERENBERG.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Louis Nerenberg, manufacturer of overalls, at 16 Walker Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

LESE BROTHERS.—Nathan and Frederick Lese, who compose the firm of Lese Brothers, dealers in dry goods, at 58 Catharine Street, have assigned to Leonard Bronner.

RAFFERTY BROTHERS.—John J. Rafferty of Rafferty Brothers, contractors at 624 West Fifty-second Street, assigned yesterday, individually and as surviving partner to Henry Amster.

THEODORE BERTSCH. — A provision dealer at 1,658 Third Avenue, has assigned to David Geiger

BARNET POLLACK.—A grover at 70 Morrel Street, Brooklyn, has assigned to Benjamin Kirchstein.

FRANK ROSENFELD.—A grocer at 1,632 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Benjamin B. Greller.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—The National Opera Company of Canada. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $150,495; assets, none.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Frank Frees, bartender, voluntary petition; liabilities, $14,132; assets, $45.

Dicharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough has granted discharges from bankruptcy to these bankrupts:

SAMUEL BARKIN, builder, 459 West 144th Street; liabilities, $978,711.

KERR F. ALBERTSON, as New York Granite Company, 1,133 Broadway; liabilities, $57,101.

ABRAHAM GUSSON, as Superior Manufacturing Company, women's underwear, 67 Spring Street; liabilities, $46,196.

NACHOF GREENBAUM, wholesale jewelry, 189 Bowery; liabilities, $24,979.

HIRSHHORN & BRAUNSTEIN, manufacturers of dresses, 5 East Fourteenth Street; liabilities, $9,428.

ISIDOR EINZIG, dry goods and cloaks, 157 Avenue A; liabilities, $2,234.

BENJAMIN BERKOWITZ, dry goods, 67 Avenue B; liabilities, $3,638.

WALTER P. DELMOUR, 426 West 163d Street; liabilities, $625.

GEORGE A. WILSON, dentist, 610 West 136th Street; liabilities, $24,364.

ISIDOR LIPSON, baker, 421 East Tenth Street; liabilities, $556.

JOSEPH RIEDERS, truckman, 423 East 181st St.; liabilities, $1,732.

THOMAS G. HUNT, trunks, 430 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $6,216.

DOUGLAS McMURTRIE, printer, 1 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $8,102.

VINCENT AMOROSI, 343 East Fifty-fifth Street; liabilities, $18,663.

PATRICK J. HEALY of Hillsdale, who formerly had a restaurant on Broadway, New York City; liabilities, $33,856.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arthur, Daniel V.—Central R. R. Co. of New York, $291.
Arthur, Daniel V.—P. Roman, $216.
Acampora, Frank and John—H. Goldman, $150.
Allen, John R.—Dann & Peckner, $176.
Busch & Percival—Indian Refining Co., $225.
Boyle, James J.—G. E. Wilson, $374.
Bahl, Edward—W. Gleichmann, $366.
City of New York—J. F. Kuhn, $2,100.
Conley, George E.—M. J. Gilhuly et al., $666.
Carter, Lulu A.—A. A. C. Montague, $1,209.
Corriden, James—M. J. Kingsland, $4,888.
Concilio Italia No. 1—V. Mirabella, $157.
City of New York—L. F. Mount, $480.
Cohencious, Samuel—S. Kaplan et al., $291.
Drapp, George—Rohe & Brother, $438.
Deiteman, Charles J.—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $102.
Doorly, George—Paul Gerli & Co., Inc., $442.
Eagle, Henry H.—City Lunch Club, $130.
Epstein, Isaac, Joseph Weinberg, and Sarah M. Stisany, executors—G. Lordi, $369.
Ellasm, Hannah—F. T. Lippiatt, $261.
Eppley, Maurice J.—L. Treitel, $8,803.
Tekete, John—Manhattan Top and Body Co., costs, $117.
Gass, Ernest—O. B. Coates & Co., $198.
Giagiunto, Angelo, and Rosa La Bruno or Rosa Giagiunto—N. Tommasone, $414.
George G. Graham Construction Co., John R. Mackay, and John T. Haire—M. Toonkel et al., $617.
Healey Test Boring and Sewer Improvement Co.—Russell's Express, Inc., $138.
Hirschbein, Alexander—N. Hirsch, $169.21.
Hammer, Wm.—J. F. Sanders, $1,619.57.
Hupper, Bernard F.—F. Gundlach Bundschu Wine Co., $468.84.
Husing, August—E. E. Kleiver et al., $107.81.
Klat, Elias W.—J. Rosenblum, $119.55.
Lynch, Edw. B.—F. F. Mahler, $146.23.
Leloy, Henrietta M.—E. D. Barrett, $2,074.73.
Ludwig, Helen—J. Behrend, $158.21.
Levy, Louis—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $127.52.
Levy, Isaac—S. Jacobs et al., $795.60.
Liebenthal, Joseph J., & Moses Freed—E. L. Richards, $148.15.
Larsen, Sarah A.—Vanity Fair Pub. Co., Inc., $156.70.
Long, Wm. F.—J. A. Potter et al., $181.79.
Meier, Antol—K. Fischer, $221.87.
Mackie, James B.—J. Jonson, costs, $120.04.
Mecca Realty Co.—Arthur W. Tams Music Library, Inc., costs, $162.80.
M. J. B. Construction Co.—Fort Masonry Co., Inc., $526.88.
Meanor, Anson E.—B. R. Meanor, $10,419.88.
Millman, Max—C. Podolsky et al., $482.22.
Morrison, Chas. V.—Lloyd Phyfe Co., costs, $109.44.
Marcus, Max or Morris—E. L. Richards, $687.16.
Nathan Klein & Co., Inc.—Kennedy & Moran, $168.13.
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.—J. Tringle, $2,103.75.
National Appraisal Co.—S. B. Shafler, $2,078.98.
N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.—I. Slatnick, $1,605.84.
N. Y. Railway Co.—A. Jorgensen, $3,683.96.
Same—P. J. Jorgensen, $1,183.96.
Palladino, Joseph—A. Cuneo, $298.97.
Pellman, Samuel M.—E. Pauly, $325.56.
Robinson, Mary—E. J. Murrray, $2,308.49.
Racos, James D.—G. G. Kearny et al., $1,202.18.
Rosenberg, Max—H. Feinstein, $115.
Strong, Harry M.—M. E. Ebenstein, $145.
Shea, Timothy J.—Salt Spring National Bank of Syracuse, $172.
Seminole Distilling and Distributing Co.—M. Oliver et al., $1,285.
S. Gilbert Box Co.—K. Ryan, $387.
Schmitz & Eulenstein—W. Hauptman, $1,784.
Sam L. Gottlieb & Co.—Piel Bros., $186.
Steinmets, John C., and National Surety Co.—W. W. Farley, comr., $1,892.
Solomon, Samuel A.—J. S. Israelson, $1,193.
Sasone, Michael, or Michael D'Amico—George Ringler & Co., $4,832.
Schwartz, Morris—Arcade Toy Mfg. Co., $112.
Smull Realty Co.—W. N. Clark et al., $33,778.
Vassalotti, Frank—A. Vassalotti, $344.
Whitney, William L.—Cook-Bernheimer Co., $1,626.
Williams, Ernest—Universal Liquid Register Co., $160.
Westchester Carpet Mills, Inc.—Highstown Smyrna Rug Co., $134.
Zenith Embroidery and Stamping Co.—S. Levy, $227.
Zucca, Emil—Postal Telegraph Cable Co., $289.

In Bronx County.

Bell Realty and Construction Co.—P. Fusco, $104.
Burke, Louise—A. A. Krueger, $214.
Bahr, Edward D., and Sarah—J. S. Bryant, $119.
Blumbaum, Abraham—O. I. Judelsohn, $72.
Cohen, Charles—Bronx National Bank, $61.
D'Angelo, Antonio—C. Wetzel, $230.
Fittanti, Giuseppe—Consul of Italy at N. Y. $127.
Same—A. G. Cristao, $930.
Same—R. Cristao, $2,809.
Same—W. Leslie, $200.
Same—M. Schacht, $50.
Henderson, Henry C.—H. Schiebel, $84.
Harris, William—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $22.
Hobart, Sarah H. D.—I. T. Rodman et al., $4,403.
Hoberman, Max—M. Nadelman, $119.
Kutisker, Wolf—F. F. Craft, $333.
Same—Same, $340.
Levinson, Henry—E. J. Flynn, $89.
Rosenbaum, Louis—Michael McNamara Varnish Works, $486.
Same—Same, $83.
Schneider, Charles F.—S. Afromowitz, $144.
Yodice, Frank, and Joseph—I. Goodman, $45.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the debtor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Close, Peter V., and John M. Williams—E. E. Tull, July 19, 1911, $173.
Goldin, Sidney M.—H. Calman, Oct. 30, 1914, $106.
Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery—Annin & Co., Dec. 4, 1914, $102.
Same—J. Kornreich, Feb. 19, 1915, $236.
Same—Canton Steel Ceiling Co., Feb. 8, 1915, $437.
Levy Bros. Realty Co.—G. Eisenbach, June 9, 1914, $1,491.
Moore, James F.—M. McNamara, April 14, 1913, $113.
Moore, Emma—M. McNamara, April 14, 1913, $113.
Plummer, Katharine S.—Sulles & Blanchard, Inc., March 12, 1915, $565.
Pruzan, Walter—G. F. Lawrence, May 20, 1913, $368.
Phoenix Button Co., Inc.—A. E. Nathan, Feb. 20, 1915, $375.
Reichenbach, Louks, Emil, and Louis, Jr.—H. Kottler, Dec. 10, 1912, $109.
Restiepo, Luciano—H. Haskel, March 6, 1915, $700.
Same—M. Haskel, March 6, 1915, $2,658.
Seleznick, Lewis J.—C. Golas, Feb. 21, 1913, $234.

In Bronx County.

Schmitz, William—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., Feb. 2, 1915, $117.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market again gave evidences of inherent strength and prices advanced sharply, with comparatively small offerings. Early in the day May position led the advance, owing to the strength in the cash situation, but toward the close July was the stronger. The final quotations showed net gains of 2⅝c to 3¼c. World's exports for the week were 13,024,000 bushels. The visible supply statement was delayed. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.71 and No. 2 hard at $1.73, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.60¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.66⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May......	..	..	1.68⅝	1.66⅝	1.01½
July......	..	..	1.32⅝	1.30½	97½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May......	1.59½	1.57	1.58⅝	1.55⅞	93¼
July......	1.25⅝	1.21¼	1.24⅞	1.21	88⅝
September	1.11	1.09	1.10⅝	1.08⅜	88¾

CORN.

Continued light receipts and prospects of a further falling off in the movement as a result of bad roads and the rush of Spring work on the farms had a stimulating influence on the corn market, and prices at the close of the day were 1⅛@1⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86⅜c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	74¼	75¼	74⅛	67⅝
July	77⅛	76⅜	77⅝	76½	67¼

OATS.

The oats market showed a comparatively heavy tone throughout most of the day, notwithstanding the firmness in wheat and corn and further talk of export sales. Leading commission houses seemed to favor the selling side, and, after an early advance of about ⅝@1⅛c, the market declined ⅝@¾c and closed ¼@⅜c net higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 66@66½c; No. 2 white, 66½c; No. 3 white, 65½c; No. 4 white, 63½@64½c; fancy clipped white, 67@68c; ordinary clipped white, 65@67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	60⅝	59⅞	60¼	60	39¼
July	55⅛	54⅞	55¼	54⅝	39½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was slightly lower early in sympathy with hogs, and on an increase in the average weight of hogs in the West, but during the day a steadier tone developed owing to the firmness in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000; estimated for Tuesday, 23,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 14,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.82	10.62	10.80	10.67	10.77
July	11.12	10.90	11.07	10.92	10.97
Ribs—					
May	10.22	10.17	10.20	10.17	11.52
July	10.55	10.47	10.52	10.50	11.62
Pork—					
May	17.95	17.75	17.90	17.82	21.62
July	18.42	18.17	18.40	18.22	21.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

Price changes in the cottonseed oil market were narrow, closing 1 point net lower to 2 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.70@6.90	6.70
March	6.70	6.70	6.70@6.80	6.70
April	..	..	6.75@6.82	6.75
May	6.88	6.85	6.87@6.88	6.86
June	..	..	7.00@7.03	6.99
July	7.13	7.08	7.10@7.11	7.09
August	7.18	7.16	7.16@7.18	7.17
September	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.27	7.23
October	..	..	7.13@7.20	7.00

COFFEE.

Continued strength in Brazil, especially in the cost and freight market, was encouraging to holders in the coffee market, but there was a general lack of interest and the market at best was a narrow one and easily influenced by orders either way. Prices showed an advance of 3 points at the outset, but late in the day sales eased off under what appeared to be trade selling and at the close prices were 1 to 3 points below the final of Saturday. In the local spot market the volume of business was small, but prices were steady with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅛c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	5.73@5.74	5.75
April	..	..	5.80@5.81	5.83
May	5.93	5.90	5.88@5.89	5.90
June	..	..	5.91@5.92	5.93
July	7.00	6.95	6.94@6.95	6.96
August	..	..	7.01@7.02	7.02
September	7.12	7.11	7.08@7.09	7.09
October	..	..	7.14@7.15	7.15
November	..	..	7.20@7.21	7.21
December	7.28	7.28	7.25@7.26	7.26
January	..	..	7.30@7.31	7.31
February	..	..	7.35@7.36	..

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 4,618 packages. Feeling steady on the finer grades of fresh creamery because of the relatively small proportion of such; but there is a large accumulation of goods from 23@29c in fresh creamery, and 22@25c in held. Some of the latter stock has been taken by out-of-town trade, but holders are still anxious to effect sales. Renovated quiet and unchanged. Ladles are firmer, exporters having relieved the market of quite a good deal of stock. There is also a good demand for packing stock at somewhat higher prices. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 26@29c; seconds, 23½@25½c; thirds, 21@23c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 21½@23c; thirds, 20@21c; State dairy, finest, 27@28c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 19@23c; renovated, extras, 22½@23½c; firsts, 21¼@22c; lower grades, 19@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts 19½@20c; seconds, 18½@19c; lower grades, 17@18c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17½@18c; lower grades, 15@17c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,492 cases. Arrivals considerably lighter, but there is a large accumulation of stock on hand and the quantity available seems to be ample for all needs, the leading grades showing no change in value. Near-by whites in light supply and stock cleaning up more closely with prices firm. Near-by brown and mixed eggs quiet and offering lower than recently quoted. Duck eggs generally weak. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 20@21c; extra firsts, 19½c; firsts, 18½@19c; seconds, 18@18½c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17¼@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 16½@17c; checks, good to prime, dry 15@16c; State, Penn., and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24c; defective, 22@23c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@23c; Western, gathered whites, 20@22c; State, Penn., and near by, hennery browns, 20½@21c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@19½c; duck eggs, State, and near by, Indian runner, 34@35c; Baltimore, 33c; Western, 31@32c; Tennessee, and other good southern, 31@32c; far southern, 29@30c; goose eggs, per dozen, 90c+$1.00.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Thirty-nine orporations chartered today had an aggregate capital of $828,500. They included:

Lockport Amusement Corporation, Lockport, build and operate moving picture theatres, bowling alleys, $150,000; C. B. Hunter, W. F. Fossler, F. J. Overmann, Buffalo.

New Hellenic Transatlantic Steamship Co., transportation, navigation, trade, commerce, $75,000; C. Halper, G. Brown, S. Rauch, 64 East Seventh St.

Transcontinental Wheel Co., Hornell, rotary appliances, wheels, means for lessening or changing friction, autos, $125,000; F. V. Ubezzi, E. J. and H. Orsenigo, 675 First Avenue, Manhattan.

The Autilla Oil and Contracting Co., petroleum and products, $100,000; J. B. Chasseand, H. C. Faught, J. E. Donovan, 30 West 46th Street.

The Venus Film Corporation, motion pictures, $60,000; C. Lamb, J. M. Kelly, K. Flynn, 343 West 54th Street.

Metro Theatre Co., conduct moving picture and other amusement houses, $50,000; N. Schneer, R. J. Fisher, A. J. Gulotta, 40 West 33rd Street.

Jacob Kempf, Inc., Brooklyn, dressing, dyeing furs, $20,000; C. J. Hauck, L. and A. Kempf, 174 Noll Street, Brooklyn.

Ketchum Hardware Co., Newfane, manufacturers, blacksmiths, cutlery, saddlery, sporting goods, steamboats, $15,000; J. Walker, Van R. Brookins, W. I. Ketchum, Newfane.

Malcolm Motor Car Co. of New York, autos, trucks, parts, $35,000; M. Greenberger, E. J. Otis, G. J. Rubin, 437 East 86th Street.

John C. Eames, Inc., mercantile manufacturing agency, realty, $25,000; C. Shiverick, J. C. and J. C. Eames, Jr., 79 Leonard St.

Effman Dairy Co., milk, creamery, $10,000; R. Effman, M. E. Sobel, and S. Weil, 312 West 99th St.

C.-E.-G. Theatre Corpn., manage, own theatres, opera, vaudeville, moving-picture houses, $10,000; W. L. Engels, W. S. Gilmore, K. N. Chambers, 318 West 57th St.

Transmission Equipment Co., erect and establish manufacturing plants, mercantile enterprises, $20,000; C. H. Borneman, H. S. Benedict, A. Ortlieb, 226 West 113th St.

A. F. Oliver Gear Machine Co., Buffalo, $20,000; M. S. Gibbs, C. L. Wiedrich, A. F. Oliver, Buffalo.

Syracuse Auto Bus, Syracuse, taxicabs, $15,000; W. H. Hinkley, A. G. Helterline, C. J. Piquet, Syracuse.

A. G. Jewett, Inc., Bronx, farm produce, $12,000; J. L. McCormick, A. G. Jewett, A. Rosenblum, 140 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

S. Roman Flooring Co., Brooklyn, wood productions, $10,000; A. S. Kielson, S. Feinberg, N. Seidman, 1,625 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Scharfman, Grund & Speyer, misses', ladies' dresses, costumes, $10,000; I. H. Speyer, A. and I. Scharfman, 945 East 163d St., Bronx.

Star Clean Polish Selling Co., Mt. Vernon, raw materials, manufactured articles, $10,000; H. M. Delancie, C. M. Clarkson, W. D. Preston, 562 West 113th St.

Longwell Roofing Co., Bath, contracting, $5,000; S. B. Walter and S. Longwell, Bath.

Consolidated Furniture and Supply Co., Syracuse, $5,000; I. Alperin, M. Knopfler, M. Gelbert, 554 South Salina St., Syracuse.

Fancheur, Inc., Hawthorne, toilet accessories, $5,000; G. C. Stevens, B. Anderson, W. F. Ripperger, 60 Wall St., Manhattan.

King Shirt Makers, apparel, haberdashery, $5,000; S. Schwartzberg, P. Kronfeld, H. L. Sperling, 755 Beck St., Bronx.

Pam Realty Co., Bronx, brokerage, contracting, construction, appraisal, $5,000; W. W., M. A., and A. M. Pragnell, 819 Ritter Place.

Fair and Carnival Supply Co., toys, novelties, supplies, $5,000; D. Epstein, E. J. McAndrew, Moses Harris, 401 West 24th St.

Rodolfo Roth & Co., financial, business agents, capital no par value; M. R. Gadrich, R. Roth, F. D. Pavey, 32 Nassau St.

W. H. Quinn & Co., hardware, contracting, $5,000; W. C. Low, J. Essner, W. H. Quinn, 103 Chambers St.

The Rauldon Co., Manhattan, realty brokerage, construction, insurance, $5,000; J. B. Dutcher, I. Winter, Morris Silverman, 462 Broadway, Albany.

Authorizations: The Oil Products Co., Jersey City, N. J., oils, compounds, renovators, cleaning oils, $10,000; rep., W. J. Ochiltree, 329 West 12th St., New York. Standard Compress and Warehouse Corpn, Richmond, Va., machinery for planting, picking, ginning, cleaning, grading, baling, manufacturing cotton and other fibrous materials, $2,000,000; rep., Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., New York. Keokuk and Hamilton Bondholders' Co., Wilmington, Del., purchasing, owning and holding bonds of a bridge company, $100,000; rep., W. A. Mitchell, 141 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Milk Powder Co., New York, $300,000 to $500,000; Thomas J. Steen Co., New York, $149,000 to $159,000; Strand Men's Wear Co., New York, $10,000 to $100,000; Mechanicville Building Brick Co., Mechanicville, $100,000 to $125,000; Frances, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $30,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Birdsall & Co., Jamaica; North American Embroidery Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—Charters filed:

Noristite Manufacturing Company, Newark, to deal in vermin exterminators, $125,000; Martin Fassmann, Robert G. McDermott, Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Newark.

Plainfield Fire and Water Proof Tile Company, Plainfield, $20,000; Carimine Valicenti, Frank Valicenti, Plainfield; Alphonse Avellone, Jersey City.

Meredith Company, Jersey City, real estate, $5,000; Wm. T. Meredith, Short Hills; William F. Meredith, Joseph D. Meredith, New York.

Trenton Garage Company, Inc., Trenton, garage enterprise, $1,000; Philip E. Drake, Charles R. Sweet, Albert Numbers, Trenton.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 15.—Articles of incorporation filed:

United Metals Selling Company, to acquire, deal in, and with all kinds of minerals, ores, and mineral deposits, to reduce, refine, and prepare for market all kinds of ores and metals, $5,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin of Wilmington, and Clement Menger of Elkton, Md.

STATE'S BANKS FIRM UNDER WAR TEST

Savings Institutions, Supt. Richards Asserts, Answered "Tremendous Demand."

HOLD NEARLY TWO BILLIONS

Trust Companies Show Increase of Nearly $200,000,000 in Deposits—State's Great Resources Analyzed:

ALBANY, March 15.—Despite the disturbed financial condition during the last part of 1914, caused by the European war and general depression of business conditions, the banking institutions of New York State made a creditable showing for the year, according to the annual report of Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards on savings banks, trust companies, and other banking institutions, which was submitted to the Legislature tonight. In commenting on the savings banks Supt. Richards says:

"The savings banks of this State were given a severe test during the past year. However, they have demonstrated that probably never in their history were they better able to meet the tremendous demand made upon them, due to general business depression and the European war.

"That the savings banks of the State were able to met the heavy demands made upon them is shown by the reports filed with this department giving their condition on Jan. 1, 1915. While these reports show a loss in their total resources of $14,129,758, this decrease is due partly to the fact that the new banking law provides that savings banks must report their surplus based on market values. Under the old law the surplus was based upon the so-called investment or amortization values.

"The amount due depositors on Jan. 1, 1915, was $1,771,500,958.06, which is an increase of $29,803,486.53 for the year. This amount includes interest accrued to depositors at the close of business Dec. 31 last. The aggregate amount deposited during the year was $410,275,689, whereas the withdrawals exceeded this amount by $33,343,598.

"The number of open accounts on Jan. 1, 1915, was 3,171,305, an increase of 27,851. The total amount of dividends paid to the depositors of savings banks in this State for the year 1914 was $63,163,709, which shows an increase of almost $2,500,000."

Regarding trust companies Supt. Richards says:

"Eighty-one trust companies reported to the Superintendent of Banks on Dec. 24, 1914, or the same number as reported on Dec. 9, 1913. Aggregate resources amounted to $1,740,598,437, or an increase of $165,942,230 for the year.

"Total deposits increased $173,939,420, which is offset by increases in stock and bond investments of $40,232,531, in loans and discounts of $75,187,334, and in amounts due from other banking institutions of $47,524,811. It should be noted that in the case of loans the entire increase is accounted for in those secured by collateral other than real estate $56,513,990, and in those unsecured $19,255,960."

The total resources of all the savings and loan associations of the State reached high water mark during 1914 and now are approximately $68,500,000.

In summarizing conditions, Mr. Richards says:

"The total resources of 26,765 banking institutions of the United States on July 1, 1914, as computed by the Controller of the Currency, was nearly $27,000,000,000, or an average for each institution reporting of a little over $1,000,000. Four hundred and twenty-one State banks, trust companies, and savings banks in this State had resources of $4,360,000,000, or an average of over $10,300,000. From these figures it will be seen that the total resources of these State institutions is almost 16 per cent. of the total of the country.

"Trust companies and banks of deposit and discount had total resources on Dec. 24, 1914, of $2,400,000,000, or about 9 per cent. of the total for the country.

"The savings deposits of 634 mutual savings banks reporting to the Controller of the Currency on July 1, 1914, was $3,915,000,000, of which amount $1,773,000,000 was contributed by the 140 savings banks of New York State, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total.

"The capital, surplus, and undivided profits of trust companies and banks of deposit and discount of the State of New York on Dec. 24 was nearly $332,000,000, and the surplus of savings banks was approximately $139,000,000. This would make a grand total of $471,000,000, or over 10 per cent. of the total of all of the banking institutions in the United States."

$10,000,000 State Bonds Distributed

The syndicate headed by the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and White, Weld & Co., which bought the $27,000,000 State 4¼ per cent. bonds, announced last night that $10,000,000 had been disposed of. A part went to other members of the syndicate, and the others were sold to the public. The bonds were offered at 104¼. A public offering of the remainder of $17,000,000 is being made today.

TELEPHONE TRAFFIC SHOWS SLIGHT GAIN

American Company Reports 1914 Increase of 2 Per Cent. in Bell System Messages.

GROSS EARNINGS INCREASE

Little Change in Net Income—President Vail Urges Obedience to Legal Regulations.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reports gross earnings during 1914 of $46,196,598, as compared with $45,909,991 in the preceding fiscal period. Of this $25,638,205 came from dividends on stocks of affiliated companies, while interest and other revenue brought in $13,959,944 from the same concerns. Expenses amounted to $5,638,821, an increase of $305,400, leaving net income of $40,557,977, as compared with $40,576,746 in 1913. After paying out $8,223,163 for interest and $27,572,675 for dividends, a balance of $4,762,139 remained, an increase of $296,000.

The telephone combination's report for the year includes the earnings statement of all the Bell system. The system's gross revenue was $225,952,123, a gain of $10,380,000, and net earnings of $59,247,279 were $556,000 larger than in the preceding year.

President Theodore N. Vail says in his remarks to shareholders that the telephone business did not suffer so much as other industries because of abnormal conditions, although the growth was retarded.

"Most of this retardation of growth occurred in the latter half of the year," the report says, "and steps were at once taken to reduce the expenditures for new construction by postponing such extensions as were not immediately necessary, with the result that the additions to the plant, which at the beginning of the year were estimated to aggregate $56,000,000, were only $50,000,000. For the year 1915 it is estimated that the current additions to plant will aggregate about $35,000,000.

"An increase of 515,976 telephone stations has been added to the Bell system during the year, despite the retardation of growth. Also 1,364,583 miles of wire for exchange and toll service were added during the year, in the Bell system alone, not including the additions by connecting companies. In traffic the number of messages shows the small gain of slightly over 2 per cent.

Mr. Vail said, in commenting on the trend of Government relations to business, that regulation and control by commissions or business courts have evidently become a permanent feature of our economic laws.

"It is for the public to combine," he added, "to encourage, support and sustain all these courts and commissions and the judges and members of commissions, and above all to abandon condemnation of all conclusions when they differ from selfish desires or opinions based on one-sided and insufficient information."

The report shows that the number of holders of American Telephone & Telegraph shares on Dec. 31, was 59,415, an increase of 3,432 during the year. The majority of stockholders were women. Of the total 52,338 held fewer than 100 shares each, while the average number of shares owned was 56. Less than 4 per cent. of the outstanding stock was held in Europe.

The report says that 30,000 employes have subscribed for stock, which can be paid for at the rate of $2 per share a month. Of every dollar earned in gross, the report states, 46½ cents go as wages and only 20 cents is left as net revenue.

FAVORS FEDERAL CONTROL.

Bush Proposes Government Ownership of the Western Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—B. F. Bush, President of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, summed up his opinion of the probable fate of the bankrupt line today, when he said:

"I know of no one who could more successfully operate the Western Pacific Railroad than the Federal Government. The Government would be able to construct the feeders and branches necessary to the continued life of the road. My conclusions are drawn from a comparison with the Government's operation of the Panama Railroad.

"At a rate of three cents a mile per ton the Government is earning $18,000 per mile annually on the Panama Railroad. That is the criterion of Government ownership of railroads at our command. Everything is ready for the Government to take over the road should it be disposed of. A valuation of the line by Government engineers is now practically completed. They have their own figures to work on. The best interests of the bondholders will, of course, determine the ultimate action. It would be most agreeable to me to have the road operated by the Government."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of March show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$1,736,416	+$98,008
Seventeen roads	6,594,354	—990,654
Total (24 roads)	8,330,770	—892,636

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada:			
Gross	£546,400	£620,900	*£74,500
Net	46,700	74,750	*28,050
Grand Trunk Western:			
Gross	115,000	114,050	950
Oper. deficit...	6,000	†2,600	8,600
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:			
Gross	39,450	39,100	350
Oper. deficit...	5,000	4,800	800

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Divs. rec'd.	$25,638,205	$26,122,572	$24,247,430
*Interest ...	13,959,943	13,564,952	12,523,084
Tel. traf., net	5,530,454	5,548,089	5,472,813
Oth. s'rces..	1,067,995	674,377	474,665
Total	46,196,598	45,909,991	42,717,993
Expenses ..	5,638,621	5,333,245	4,810,348
Net earn....	40,557,977	40,576,746	37,907,644
Interest ...	8,223,163	7,656,655	5,844,698
Balance	32,334,814	32,920,090	32,062,945
Dividends ..	27,572,674	27,454,037	26,015,587
Surplus	4,762,139	5,466,053	6,047,358

*Interest and other revenue from associated and licensed companies.

DIAMOND MATCH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Earn. all sourc's	1,872,166	2,187,831	2,505,192
Repairs, rens. and dep.....	329,931	412,015	385,089
Net earnings..	1,542,234	1,775,816	2,120,103
App. for res...	400,000	400,000	400,000
Divs. paid.....	1,126,342	1,126,338	125,235
Total deduc...	1,526,342	1,526,338	1,525,234
Surplus	15,892	249,478	594,868
Prev. surplus..	864,428	614,951	520,082
Total surplus..	880,320	864,428	1,114,950
Written off....	......	......	500,000
P. & L. surp..	880,320	864,428	614,950

OTIS ELEVATOR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

*Net earnings..	876,425	1,157,395	1,282,195
Preferred divs.	390,000	390,000	389,808
Balance	486,425	767,395	892,387
Common divs..	318,765	318,765	255,012
Balance	167,660	448,630	637,375
Pension fund..	25,000	75,000	100,000
Deprec., &c....	120,000	321,247	298,868
Surplus	22,660	52,383	238,507

*After deducting all charges for interest and patent expenses and for renewals and repairs for mantenance of plant.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT CO. for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,838,777	1,779,008	1,755,158
Net	742,855	682,118	670,617
Def. aft. chgs.	69,290	120,113	96,887
Gross, 8 mos..	15,777,296	16,025,074	15,703,349
Net	6,613,895	6,590,090	6,288,903
Surp. aft. chgs	141,380	189,017	186,476

POLICE BILL PASSES.

Assembly Follows Senate in Favoring a Fifth Deputy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Assembly tonight passed a bill creating a fifth deputy in the New York City Police Department. The measure has been passed by the Senate and now goes to the Governor.

A bill by Assemblyman F. R. Stoddard of New York providing for one Commissioner of Accounts with two deputies for New York City instead of two Commissioners was also passed by the Assembly. The measure is intended to increase the power of the Mayor.

DIVIDENDS.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.
Notice of Dividend to Holders of Ordinary and Preference Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared a second Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares for the year from 1st October, 1914, to 30th September, 1915, at the rate of 2½% (being 6d per share) free of British Income Tax, payable on the 31st March, 1915.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Ordinary Shares will be entitled to be paid the said Interim Dividend on or after the said 31st March, 1915, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, London, E. C. Coupon No. 51 must be left for examination at the office of the said Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, E. C., three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the Preference shares for the half year from the 30th September, 1914, to 31st March, 1915. The said dividend (less British Income Tax at the rate of 2s 1d in the £) that is to say 5⅝d per share net is payable on the 31st March, 1915. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Preference Shares will be entitled to be paid the said dividend on or after the said 31st March, 1915, at the office of the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, London, W. C. Coupon No. 23 must be left for examination at the office of the said National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, W. C., three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

Dated 1st March, 1915.
By order A. M. RICKARDS, Secretary.
Westminster House, 7, Millbank, London, S.W.

United Light & Railways Company
Portland, Maine
Grand Rapids Chicago
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 18

The Executive Committee has declared a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock and Three-Quarters (¾) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, payable April 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, March 15th, 1915.

Benjamin C. Robinson, Secretary.
March 15, 1915.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business the 20th instant. Transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 31st instant, both inclusive.

B. L. HASKINS,
Vice-President and Cashier.
New York, March 12th, 1915.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The first instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 16, 1915. The second instalment of the dividend will be payable on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 16, 1915; the third on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915, and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Dated March 1, 1915.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND
LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
160 Broadway, New York.
March 15, 1915.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared this day, payable Thursday, April 1, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, March 16, 1915, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Friday, April 2, 1915, at 10 A. M.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable April 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record March 25, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS.
Grand Central Terminal,
N. Y., March 4th, 1915.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock and ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1st, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 18th, 1915.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

ANSCO COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half (2½%) Per Cent. has been declared on the stock of ANSCO COMPANY, payable April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record March 12th, 1915. The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, New York City, at three o'clock P. M. March 12th, 1915, and will be reopened April 1st, 1915. A. C. LAMOUTTE, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 4, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid April 1, 1915, to the registered holders of March 9 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th inst., and will be reopened March 15, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Asheville Power & Light Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 12.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1915.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

The interest due April 1, 1915, on the coupon and registered bonds of this Company will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New York. The transfer books for the registered bonds will close March 16, 1915, and reopen April 2d, 1915.

H. RAPHAEL, Treasurer.
New York, Feb. 24, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, for Contract 123, for the construction of six concrete-stone and brick buildings at and near the Kensico reservoir, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York. The largest of the buildings is, approximately, 100 feet by 82 feet by 45 feet and the smallest 39 feet by 31 feet by 30 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 15, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 15, 1915, for furnishing and delivering charcoal, smithing and gas coal, gasoline, mineral oil, forage and straw, required at this post for the fiscal year 1916. For further information address Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

New York, March 15th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day acquired the agency of the Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., and that in connection therewith Mr. Adolphus J. Outerbridge and Mr. Samuel R. Outerbridge have been admitted into our establishment at No. 32 Broadway, New York. (Telephone No. 4612 Broad.)

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LTD.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated, Jan. 15, 1915.

Investments

After exhaustive analyses and comparisons we have arrived at very definite conclusions as to which Bonds and Stocks out of the entire list are

The Best Values

Any investor who fails to send for our list is deliberately ignoring some very valuable suggestions.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

AHB

Looking Ahead

On account of their early maturity, the short term securities of established Public Utility Companies combine stability of price with exceptional security and high income return.

They are the logical investment to be bought at this time by the investor who is seeking a liquid investment that will be among the first to feel the effects of advancing prices.

Send for our List T of such securities, issued in $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations, yielding

6 to 6¾%

A-H-Bickmore & Co.
111 Broadway, N.Y.

Investors Who Are in Doubt

If you have funds awaiting investment or hold securities the status of which is uncertain, our investment letter No. 152 should prove of value. It describes a method of investing which is very popular, not only with a large number of private investors, but also with many banks and institutions. If followed, this plan will enable the investor to obtain in a conservative way maximum returns on his money.

We shall be glad to send letter No. 152 to those interested

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
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William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Exempt from Federal Income and New Jersey State Taxes
$150,000
Hudson County, N. J.
4½% Bonds
Due 1944
Total Net Debt less than 3%
Population (1910), 537,231
Eligible as security for Postal Savings Deposits
Price to yield about 4.25%
Further particulars on request for Circular AC 44.
N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco St. Louis

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NEW YORK

Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | **Bonds for Investment**

Harris Trust and Savings Bank
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We offer subject to previous sale
State of New York 4¼s
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Prices and full details on application.
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Boston | Philadelphia Baltimore | Buffalo London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Firm in Very Dull Trading—Market's View of War News.

Increased dullness on the Stock Exchange yesterday was accompanied by a general hardening which resulted in a small net gain for the day. There was important news, the chief of which was Great Britain's announcement of her plan to shut off trade with Germany. That news presented conflicting aspects from the American point of view, but the financial community was disposed yesterday as it had been when this British plan was first made known to look upon it as containing more that was favorable than unfavorable from our point of view. That view of the matter was based on the fact that our direct trade with Germany has not been large since the outbreak of the war and on the further fact that the success of the British plan would serve to shorten the duration of the struggle. Of import similar to this were the further indications which yesterday's news afforded of the likelihood of some countries, now neutral, joining the Allies in their fight against Germany and her allies. From a close market point of view the noteworthy feature of the trading was the lack of selling pressure. That was partly attested by the very dullness of the market and in part by the advances which were recorded on a very moderate scale of trading in all but a relatively few issues.

There was other news beside that which bore directly on the conduct of the war which was favorable to this country. Announcement was made of the engagement of $2,500,000 more gold at Ottawa for import to New York, which with engagements arranged on Saturday makes a total of $3,600,000 additional gold which is now on its way here. The hold which our trade is giving us on the international exchanges and through them, to the extent to which they are permitted to act normally, on the gold supply of the world is well illustrated by the figures of last week's trade at the port of New York, from which exports were greater than in any previous week, while imports were small, with the result that the excess of exports at New York amounted to over $27,000,000 for the week. These conditions make it natural for the financial community to look for further transactions in the shape of foreign loans by this market, and rumor added yesterday to the list of the countries which are said to be looking to New York for advances in one form or another.

The cables brought estimates of the amount of the foreign subscriptions to the new German war loan, but these seemed exaggerated unless other countries have contributed much more to this loan than has the United States. It was estimated by bankers who have had a part in transmitting subscriptions to the loan that about $10,000,000 of the bonds were taken here. Although this is very much under some recent estimates, it is a sufficient amount to have influenced the rate of exchange on Germany. Sterling was firmer yesterday, but reacted after advancing. Such strength as the sterling exchange market has been showing bears out the belief that extensive credits have been arranged here.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bears Talk of Reading.

Traders having a bearish interest in the market thought the opportunity good yesterday to talk about a possible reduction of the Reading dividend rate when the Directors meet this week. The action of the shares, however, showed that the gossip made small impression on the day's operations—a fair-sized fractional gain reflecting apparently a predominant belief that the usual quarterly rate would be maintained. The Reading Company's income was not sufficient in the seven months ended with January to meet charges and dividends by several hundred thousand dollars, but a surplus in the neighborhood of $40,000,000 stands in the background.

***

French Tariff Action Temporary.

The steel companies, with facilities for much export work, have found that the French Government's recession of the tariff on rails imported does not contain as many possibilities for profits as seemed at first. The duty of $18 a ton was lifted last week, the impression coming with the brief announcement being that American mills would be called upon to help supply the general needs of French railways. Further information makes it appear that purchases of rails to be entered free will be limited. A cablegram from the American Ambassador at Paris to the Department of Commerce and Labor reads:

"The French Government has suspended until further notice the import duties on rails and fish plates intended for the repair of lines of communication important for the national defense. The exemption will be applicable to all shipments made before the publication in the Journal Officiel of a decree providing for the reimposition of the duty."

***

Chess Games De Luxe.

An innovation has been started among floor traders of the Stock Exchange which may offset the dullness of markets to some extent. Following the examples set by German Generals, the brokers have taken up chess. As in Poland and in Northern France, the brokers engage in the new pastime behind the firing lines—that is, in the lobby of the Exchange. They carry leather booklets ribbed in gold and containing miniature chess boards with movable celluloid pegs representing the pieces and pawns. It is all within the rules of the game to make a move and alternate with a sale. A game may take a whole day or even a week, and the brokers are on their honor not to juggle the pieces.

***

General Motors Across Par.

General Motors common crossed par, reaching a high price of 101 for the day, for the first time since it was listed on the Exchange. An advance from 37⅝ to 101 in less than a year is something of an achievement for a non-dividend paying stock. More emphasis is added to the rise because of a decline in the price from 96¼, the maximum of last June, to 54⅞ just before the Stock Exchange closed at the end of July. Expectation of dividends is credited with lending chief assistance to the buying, although Directors have been quoted as saying that none will be paid until the notes outstanding have been paid off. Of an issue of $15,000,000 6 per cent. put out in 1910, all but about $5,000,000 have been bought in and retired. The balance is due Oct. 1 and the accumulated surplus reported at the end of the 1914 year is larger than the outstanding notes by more than $1,500,000. This fact, together with reports of continued high earnings, supplies the basis for activity on the buying side.

***

Copper Firm at 15 Cents.

Copper producers stated yesterday that the market for electrolytic had become well established on the 15-cent basis for thirty-day delivery. This price had been quoted for some days, although few sales of substantial amounts were mentioned in the trade.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	120,253
Same day last year	163,683
Year to date	11,767,028
Same period last year	19,435,431
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.21 + .13
Same day last year	69.65 — .14

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	64.68 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	67.50 Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100 share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33¼	10,600	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅛	33¼	32⅛	33	+1⅛
54⅝	54¾	4,460	Amalgamated Cop	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54¾	+ ½
48¾	49⅜	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	49	49	49	49	— ½
40⅝	40⅞	3,250	Am. Beet Sugar	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40½	+ ¾
85	87	50	Am. Beet Sugar pf	87	87	87	87	...
89½	92	9	Am. Brake S. & F	92	92	92	92	...
27	27¼	1,000	Am. Can	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
94½	95½	200	Am. Can pf	95	95	95	95	...
113⅝	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+2⅜
26¼	26¾	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
28¾	29	300	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
64⅛	64¼	3,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63	64¼	63	64⅛	+ ¾
102½	102⅞	200	Am. Sugar Refining	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	+ ¾
120	120¼	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120	120⅛	120	120⅛	...
106½	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅜
84	84½	220	Am. Woolen pf	84	84¼	84	84¼	+ ½
95⅞	96⅛	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	96	96	95⅞	96	+ ⅛
97½	98½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	...
31	32	200	Baldwin Loco	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+1⅞
66¾	67	200	Baltimore & Ohio	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
68	68½	10	Baltimore & O. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	...
..	..	5	Bank of Commerce	167⅞	167⅞	167⅞	168⅞	...
56	56⅛	3,700	Bethlehem Steel	54½	56	54½	56	+ ¼
104½	105	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	105	105	105	105	— ¾
86⅞	87⅛	340	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87⅛	87	87⅛	...
16½	17	1,900	California Petrol	17	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
49	50	200	California Pet. pf	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	...
159½	160½	500	Canadian Pacific	159¾	160¼	159¾	160¼	+ ¾
33¼	33⅜	200	Central Leather Co	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
10½	11	100	Chi. Gt. Western	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
86½	87½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅞
123	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	+ ¼
124	124½	500	Chi. & Northwest	123¾	124	123¾	124	+ ¼
21½	21¾	1,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22	22⅜	21½	21⅝	...
35	35⅛	500	Chino Copper	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	— ¼
100½	102	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	101½	102	101½	102	+ ¾
24	26	200	Colorado Southern	24½	24½	24	24	—1
48¼	48½	400	Continental Can	47	48	47	48	+1¼
11⅛	11⅜	1,800	Corn Products Ref	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
70¾	71½	300	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	71	71½	71	71½	+ ¼
8¼	9	300	Distillers Secur	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
22⅝	22⅞	3,010	Erie	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
36¾	37	300	Erie 1st pf	37	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
180	185	100	General Chemical	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	—4¾
100¼	110¾	5,600	General Motors	98	101	98	100½	+3¼
97½	98½	550	General Motors pf	97	98	97	98	+1¼
34¾	34⅞	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	34¾	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
99½	100	300	Goodrich pf	99	99¾	99	99¾	+ ¾
115¾	116¼	400	Great Northern pf	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ¼
32⅜	32½	3,375	G. N. certs.ore prop	32¼	32¾	32	32¼	...
21¼	21¼	8,450	Inspiration Cop	20¼	21⅜	20¼	21¼	+1
12¾	12⅞	1,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
60½	60⅝	3,100	Inter.-Met. pf	59½	60½	59½	60½	+1¼
6	14	180	Int. Agricul. pf	8	8	8	8	—4½
93	96	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	93	93	93	93	+2½
35	37	100	Int. Paper pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
21½	22	100	Kan. City Southern	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
55	57	100	Kan. City South. pf	55	55	55	55	...
111	111¼	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co	112⅜	112⅜	111¾	111¾	+1¼
135	136	400	Lehigh Valley	135	135¼	135	135¼	+ ⅝
218	219	200	Liggett & Myers	218	218	218	218	...
31¾	32	3,200	Maxwell Motors	31½	32¼	31½	32	+1
74⅞	75⅜	2,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	75	76	74¼	75	+ ½
31½	31¾	3,225	Max. Motors 2d pf	31⅝	32	31	31⅝	+ ⅝
50	52½	100	May Dept. Stores	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
98	100	200	May Dept.St. pf.x d	98½	98½	98½	98½	+4¼
66¾	67¼	600	Mexican Petroleum	66½	67	66½	67	+ ¾
20⅞	21	1,810	Miami Copper	20½	21	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
10½	10¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
11⅛	11¼	1,900	Missouri Pacific	10⅞	11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
50¾	51	2,300	Montana Power	50	50⅞	50	50¾	+1⅛
101	101½	250	Montana Power pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
166⅞	170	100	Morris & Essex	168	168	168	168	...
118¼	120	2	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	121	121	121	...
12¾	13	1,150	Nat. En. & St. Co	11	12¾	11	12¾	+2
12	12¼	200	Nevada Con. Cop	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
68	70	200	N. Y. Air Brake	64⅞	67	64⅞	67	+4¾
68	70	40	do., odd lots	64	65	64	65	...
52⅛	52½	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	52	52½	52	52¼	+ ½
101¼	101¾	100	Norfolk & Western	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅜
102⅞	103	400	Northern Pacific	102¾	103	102⅞	103	+ ¼
105	105⅜	1,300	Penn. R. R	105	105¼	105	105	— ¼
68	72	100	P., C., C. & St. L	68	68	68	68	—1½
87	90	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	88	88	88	88	+1½
150	150⅞	500	Pullman Co	150⅞	150⅞	150½	150½	— ½
⅜	⅞	600	Quicksilver	1	1	⅜	⅜	— ⅝
1⅛	1½	100	Quicksilver pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ½
1⅛	1¼	40	do., odd lot	1	1	1	1	— ½
17⅛	17½	600	Ray Con. Copper	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
144¼	144⅜	8,600	Reading	143⅞	144½	143¾	144¼	+ ⅜
85½	90	100	Reading 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
19½	20	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
¾	⅞	400	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1	1¼	900	Rock Island Co. pf	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13	13½	300	Seaboard Air Line	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
33½	33¾	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33½	33	33½	+1
83¾	84	1,500	Southern Pacific	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ¼
15⅜	15¾	600	Southern Railway	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¾
45	49	100	So. Railway pf	46	46	46	46	+ ¾
45¼	46½	100	Standard Milling	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅜
45¼	46½	50	do., odd lot	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅜
66	68¾	100	Standard Mill. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	+2½
47½	47¾	1,000	Studebaker Co	47¾	48⅜	47½	47½	...
93½	95	200	Studebaker Co. pf	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅞
27⅝	27¾	2,600	Tennessee Copper	27¼	28	27¼	27¾	+ ¾
131½	133½	200	Texas Co	130½	133	130½	133	+1
51⅜	51½	900	Third Avenue	51½	51⅝	51¼	51⅛	...
97	98	42	Twin City R. T	98	98	98	98	...
100	107	300	Underw. Typew. pf	100	100	100	100	...
120¼	120⅜	3,610	Union Pacific	120	120⅜	120	120¼	+ ¼
7½	8½	200	United Rys. Invest	8⅜	8⅜	8	8	— ½
22	24	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	21¼	22	21¼	22	...
20¼	25	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
78½	81	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅜
102½	103½	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102¾	+ ⅜
45⅜	45½	9,500	U. S. Steel	44⅝	45½	44⅝	45½	+ ⅞
104⅞	105	500	U. S. Steel pf	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
52⅝	52¾	700	Utah Copper	52¼	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ½
19	20	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	19	19	19	19	—1
21¾	22	700	Western Maryland	21¼	22	21¼	22	+ ⅞
64½	64¾	800	Western Union Tel	64¼	64½	64⅛	64½	+ ¾
68½	68¾	300	Westingh. E. & M	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
110	110½	825	Willys-Overland	110	111½	110½	110½	+ ¼
98½	100	100	Willys-Overland pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
103¼	104	700	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	103½	104¼	103½	103¾	+ ¾

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Foreign Bond Section Has Best Tone—American Securities Quiet.

LONDON, March 15.—More borrowing in the money market by the Bank of England for control purposes today had the desired effect and further hardened loans and discount rates.

The stock market was moderately active and generally firm. The foreign bond section had the best tone, although home rails, oil shares, and colonial stocks were benefited by investment buying.

American securities were quiet. Only a few stocks were officially marked during the day, and the market closed uninteresting.

Paris Prices Firm.

PARIS, March 15.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 71 francs 35 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 39½ centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company yesterday, these additional Directors were elected: A. Felix du Pont, John J. Raskob, H. F. Brown, R. M. Carpenter, William Coyne, H. G. Haskell, and L. P. Laffey.

L. R. Ayers, formerly manager of the local office of the Tillotson-Wolcott Company, has become the manager of the New York office of Sidney Spitzer & Co., 115 Broadway, specialists in municipal bonds.

Remick, Hodges & Co. and Estabrook & Co. of New York, and Smith, Moore & Co. of St. Louis have purchased $1,648,000 of the $2,750,000 new loan of the City of St. Louis gold 4½s, due in 1934.

Parmelee & Co., 31 Nassau Street, have prepared a circular on Consolidated Gas Company, New York Railways, Third Avenue Railway, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and Kings County Light and Power Company, which will be supplied on request.

J. E. Aldred, former President of Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power, and Pennsylvania Water and Power, will be elected a Director of the United Railways & Electric Company, which controls all the electric railway lines of Baltimore.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	March 13.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$578,371	$8,925,510	$147,610,031
Int. rev., ord.	11,003,377	11,970,448	228,239,412
Corp. & inc. tax	51,341	398,616	10,907,676
Miscellaneous	368,820	5,731,546	51,805,057
Total receipts	2,001,911	27,126,121	438,562,178
Expenditures	1,355,357	28,558,246	523,350,926
Surplus	646,533	......	......
Deficit	......	1,432,125	84,788,747

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ... 2⅛@2¼
Ninety days ... 2⅜@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1⅞	2

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
On time	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months....3½@3¾ 6 months....3½@4
Sixty to ninety days....3¼@3½
Other Names.
4 months....4 6 months....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80⅝	$4.80	$4.80¼
Cables	4.80¾	4.80⅝	4.80⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.80¼	$4.80⅝
Paris	5.28	5.27¼
Berlin	.84⅛	.84¼
Austria	..	15.50
Russia	..	.42
Switzerland	5.43	5.41½
Holland	.39 7-16	.39⅝
Italy	5.69	5.68½

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	42.27	42.47
Rio	26.56	26.69

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.77¾	$4.77	$4.77¼	$4.76½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $221,865,962; balance, $17,648,522; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $275,380.

The local banks have lost $399,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $6.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24¼d, up 1-16d; in New York, 51½c, up ⅜c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	101 1-16	101⅜	101 1-16	101 3-16
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅞	103⅜	102 11-16	103 3-16
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
4½s	March, 1963	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	May, 1957	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¾	101⅛	100¾	101⅛
4¼s	March, 1964	99¼	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4¼s	March, 1962	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4¼s	Sept., 1960	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4¼s	March, 1930-60	99½	99⅝	99⅝	99¾
4s	May, 1959	95	95½	95	95½
4s	Nov., 1958	95	95½	95	95½
4s	May, 1957	95	95½	95	95½
4s	Nov., 1956	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s	Nov., 1936	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s	1918-19	99	..	98⅞	99¼
3½s	Nov., 1954-55	85	85¾	85¼	85½
3½s	May, 1954	85	85½	85	85½
3½s	1950-1954	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Irregular in a Very Dull Session of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 105,898 shares of stock and $21,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 2,420 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 7,522; oils, 576, and mining, 97,800. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†Am. Th. Soc. pf., w. i.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Int. Mer. M.	1	1	1	1
130	Nat'l C. & S.	56	57	56	57
110	N. C. & S. pf	97½	97½	97	97
700	Corp. R. & H.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	6
600	Sterling Gum	3⅜	3⅜	3 5-16	3 5-16
10	Stewart War.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
3,000	U. Cig. St. new	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼
650	U. C. S. pf n'w	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
22	Un. Cig. S. Co. of Am. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
1,600	U. Pr. Sh. n'w	3¼	3 5-16	3¼	3 5-16
400	†World Film	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½

RIGHTS.

2,420	N.Y.Cen.rts	1-32	1-32	1-16	1-16

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	14⅞	15	..
9	Atlantic Ref	550	542	550	+ 5
5	Buckeye P. L.	108	108	108	..
1	Crescent P. L.	38	38	38	+ ½
25	Gal.-Sig. Oil	163	162	162	..
1	Illinois P. L.	128	128	128	..
135	Natl. Transit	31½	30	30	— 1½
5	Northern P. L.	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
15	Prairie O. & G.	227	225	225	— 3
12	Southern P. L.	206	204	206	..
35	Std. Oil of Cal.	290	286	290	— 1
1	Std. Oil of N. J.	392	392	392	— 1
1	Std. Oil of N. Y.	188	188	188	..
28	Union T. L.	82	82	82	..
3	Vacuum Oil	183	183	183	+ 3

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,700	†*Atlanta	41	42	39	39
10,100	Booth	30	30	29	29
250	Braden Copper	6¾	‡7	6¾	6⅞
500	Butte & N. Y.	½	½	½	½
3,000	*Caledonia M.	60	65	60	65
800	Cons. Nev.-U.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,200	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾
100	First Nat. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	*Florence	60	60	60	60
1,000	Gold'ld Con	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	†Gold'ld Merg.	23	23	22	22
600	*Iron Blos	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.00
15,200	Jumbo Exten.	1	1 1-16	.97	1
700	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3,500	†Kewanas	19	19	18	18
25	La Rose Con.	¾	¾	¾	¾
700	Mines of Am.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,800	*Nev. Hills	25	25	23	23
100	Nev. Wonder	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
400	Nip. Mines Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	*Oil F. of Mex.	10	10	10	10
15,000	*†Oro	9½	11	9½	10½
600	Stand. S. L.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,200	Stewart	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
3,000	*Temiskaming	24	24	24	24
425	Ton. Extension	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
200	*Tono. J. B.	76	76	76	76
2,500	*Ton. Merger	40	40	39	39
1,000	*Ton. Midway	16	16	15	15
300	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
200	*Tuolumne	25	25	25	25
300	Un. Verdi ext.	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	W. E. Con.	54	54	53	53
2,500	*W. E. Exten.	3	3¼	3	3¼
600	Yukon G. M.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	N. Y. S. 4¼s, w. i.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
11,000	W. P. 5s, flat	30½	30¾	30½	30¾

*Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot. †Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of Saturday:

	March 15. Bid.	March 15. Asked.	March 13. Bid.	March 13. Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	17⅝	18	17½	18
B.-Am.T.Co.,ord.b'rer	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
Electric Boat	32	35	32	35
Electric Boat pf	57	60	57	60
Houston Oil	9	11	9	11
Houston Oil pf	53	55	53	55
Inter. Rub. Tr. ctfs	6	7	6	7
Inter. Mer. Marine	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	3	4½	4¼	4¾
Kelly Spring. Tire	111	112½	111	112½
K. S. T. new 1st pf	83	85	83	85
K. S. T. new 2d pf	118	125	118	125
Leh. Val. C. S. Co	156	162	156	162
Manhattan Transit	7-16	⅞	7-16	⅞
Marconi of Am.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
N. Y. Transportation	8	9	8	9
Riker & Heg., new	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Tob. Products	55	60	55	60
Tob. Products pf	91	94	91	94
Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	91	93	91	94
Un. C. S. of Can	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consolidated	26	30	26	30
Blue Bell	3	4	3	4
Blue Bull	5½	6½	6	7
Buffalo Mines	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Canada Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Caribou Cobalt	45	50	45	50
Combin. Fraction	7½	8½	8	9
Consol. Ariz. Smelt	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
C. O. D. Consolidated	5½	6½	5½	6½
Crown Reserve	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Diam. Black Butte	3	3½	3	3½
El Paso Cons	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Gold Hill	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Greene-Cananea	26	27	26	27
Greenwater	3	5	3	5
Halifax Tonopah	35	40	35	40
International Mines	24	26	24	26
Lone Star	7	8	7	8
McKinley-Darragh	43	45	47	48
North Butte Devel	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
South Utah Mines	10	15	10	15
Tonopah Mining	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
White Knob Cop. pf	1¼	1½	1¼	1½

BONDS.

Braden Cop. 6s	141	145	141	145
Calaveras 6s	121	130	121	130
Gov. of Arg. 6s (a)	100¾	101	100¾	101
Gov. of Arg. 6s (b)	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
Gov. of Arg. 6s (c)	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
Swiss Gov. 5s, 1 yr	100	100¼	100	100¼
Swiss Gov. 5s, 3 yr	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝
Swiss Gov. 5s, 5 yr	96⅛	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.53	68.35	68.47	+ .13
Industrials	54.01	53.74	53.95	+ .13
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
March 8	62.05	61.44	61.81	+ .60
March 9	61.91	61.47	61.56	— .25
March 10	61.70	61.31	61.47	— .09
March 11	61.75	61.37	61.58	+ .11
March 12	61.69	61.03	61.06	— .52
March 13	61.10	60.93	61.08	+ .02
March 15	61.27	61.04	61.21	+ .13

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Mar. to date	62.05	Mar. 8	59.86	Mar. 1	61.21
Mar., 1914	71.32	Mar. 23	68.66	Mar. 9	70.20
Mar., 1913	74.53	Mar. 5	70.99	Mar. 19	73.85
Mar., 1912	81.74	Mar. 27	76.29	Mar. 1	80.81
Y'r to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	61.21
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.30
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.40
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sept., 1915	100¾	101¼	3.30
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99¼	99½	5.25
Argen Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅜	101	4.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅜	100⅝	5.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.70
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100¼	100½	3.00
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	103	103½	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89¾	90¼	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100½	3.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95½	8.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Con. Power.	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.40
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98¼	98¾	6.30
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.35
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100¼	3.65
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.87
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	5.90
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96¼	5.87
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	99	99½	9.00
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101	101¼	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99¼	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100¾	3.87
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.93
L. G. & El.	6	April, 1918	97	98¼	6.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	90⅜	46.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.40
Min. G. El.	6	June, 1918	100	100¼	5.62
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	91¾	92½	9.60
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100¼	2.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅝	100⅞	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	99	99½	9.00
Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1917	96½	98½	6.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100⅜	4.50
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅜	3.25
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅛	99⅝	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97	97½	6.25
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	97½	7.90
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.40
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97¼	97⅝	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
West P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97⅞	7.00

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales March 15, 1915	$1,817,500
Same day last year	2,458,000
Year to date	128,832,500
Same period last year	189,771,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	82.67 — .04
Same day last year	87.98 — .04

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 2s, reg
1,000 98⅝
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser
10,000 77⅝
3,000 78
German stamp
5,000s20f 74½
10,000s20f 74⅝
10,000s20f 74⅝
5,000s20f 75
N Y Canal 4s, 1960
3,000 99¾
1,000 99⅝
4s, 1961
6,000 99⅞
N Y Canal 4½s
10,000 108⅜
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
1,000 56½
N Y City 3½s, May, 1954
1,000 86⅛
1955
1,000 86½
1,000 86¼
4¼s, 1960
4,000 99¾
5,000 99½
1,000 99⅝
4¼s, 1964
17,000 99½
4½s, 1963
1,000 104¾
1,000 104½
4½s, Nov, 1957
1,000 104⅞
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s, sub r, full paid
9,000 130
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000 100
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 102⅝
Am T & T col 4s
5,000 88
conv 4½s
76,000 98½
6,000 98⅝
25,000 98½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 61
At, T & S F gen 4s
11,000s20f 91¼
5,000 91¾
3,000s20f 91½
6,000 91⅜
5,000s20f 91⅝
1,000 91⅜
5,000s20f 91⅝
1,000s20f 91⅜
2,000s5f 91½
adj 4s
3,000s20f 82⅞
3,000s20f 82¾
conv 4s, 1955
1,000 95⅞
5,000 96
1,000 95⅞
conv 4s, 1960
5,000 95⅞
15,000 96
Eastn Okla 4s
1,000 92
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
1,000 90
Balt & Ohio, P, L E & W Va 4s
2,000 79
Balt & O gold 4s
3,000 88½
5,000s20f 88⅝
1,000 88¼
conv 4½s
11,000 84½
500 84⅜
6,000 84½
1,000 84⅝
Beth Steel ext 5s
5,000 99⅞
3,000 100
1st & ref 5s
19,000 87½
B R T 5s, 1918
9,000 99¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s
2,000 100⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000 103
Bur, C R & Nor col trust 5s
1,000 99
Cent Leather 5s
2,000 98⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 86¾
25,000s20f 86⅛
2,000 86⅜
17,000s20f 86⅛
3,000 86⅛
5,000s20f 86¼
2,000 86⅜
13,000s20f 86⅛
2,000 86⅜
2,000 86⅜
5,000s20f 86⅛
7,000 86¾
gtd 3½s
5,000 88¼
C of N J gen 5s
2,000 114⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 86
C, B & Q joint 4s
1,000 c 96¼
1,000 96
6,000 96¼
registered
10,000 95⅞
Denver Div 4s
1,000 98⅝
Iowa Div 4s
4,000s20f 98¾
C & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 63
5,000 62½
5,000s20f 61
con 6s
2,000 101
Chi Gr Westn 4s
2,000 69½
5,000s20f 69½
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
3,000s20f 89¾
gen 4½s
2,000 100
conv 4½s
1,000 96¾
2,000 96½
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
2,000 101⅜
1,000 101¼
21,000 101⅜
500 101¼
5,000 101⅜
refund 4½s
59,000 88¼
C, M & P Sd 4s
5,000 88½
C & P Wn 5s
20,000s20f 102⅝
2,000 102⅝
Chi & N W gen 5s, interim ctfs
3,000 109¾
Chi Rwys 5s
1,000 95¼
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
14,000 66
3,000s20f 66
1,000 66
9,000 66¼
1,000 66¼
C, R I & P gen 4s
3,000s20f 83
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry deb 5s
1,000 56
C, R I & P R R 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
20,000 22
Cumberld Tel 5s
1,000 96¾
D & H deb 4s, 1916
10,000 99⅝
Den & R G con 4s
1,000 74½
Det Edison 5s
2,000 102½
Det Un Ry con 4½s
2,000 3 76
Dist Sec Corp 5s
10,000 49
Du P de N P 4½s
1,000 88
Erie 1st con 4s
3,000 81
1st gen 4s
1,000 66½
Ev & T H con 6s
20,000 95
Fl & P M con 5s
5,000 69
F W & D C 1st 6s
1,000 101⅞
Gen Elec deb 5s
8,000 103
Gen Motors 6s
2,000 101¼
Gr Nor ref 4¼s
1,000 97
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B
4,000 10½
Gulf & Ship I 5s
1,000 84
Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
3,000 75
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
2,000 82
Cairo Bdge 4s
1,000s20f 86
Indiana Steel 5s
2,000 99½
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
20,000 100¾
43,000 100⅞
13,000 101
conv 6s, 1922
1,000 102⅞
18,000 103
10,000 103⅜
500 102⅞
1,000 103¼
500 103
Int & Gr Nor 6s
2,000 99¼
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000 52¼
2,000 52¼
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000 75¾
6,000 75⅝
21,000 76
2,000 76⅛
I R T 1st & ref 5s
1,000 98
10,000 97⅞
2,000 98
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 71
Kan City So 5s
5,000 89
L E & Wn 1st 5s
2,000 95
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928
4,000 91¾
Ligg & Myers 5s
13,000 100¼
10,000 100⅛
Long Isl ref 4s
1,000 83½
Lorillard Co 5s
3,000 100
Lou & N gen 6s
1,000s20f 112¼
unified 4s
4,000s20f 91⅜
2,000 92
St L Div 6s
21,000s20f 106½
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
2,000 34⅝
5,000 34
ctfs of dep
2,000 34
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
2,000 56
Mo, K & E 1st 5s
1,000 96½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000 78
s f 4½s
1,000 72
1st & ref 4s
5,000 52¼
Mo P 1st con 6s
3,000s20f 100⅛
2,000 100⅛
10,000 100
6,000s20f 100
7,000 100
5,000s20f 100
5s, 1920
2,000 90½
10,000 90¾
1,000 90⅝
Mo Pacific 4s
7,000 46
conv 5s
3,000 46
Nat En & S 5s
25,000 92½
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
3,000 92
N Y Cent gen 3½s
3,000 79
deb 4s, 1934
1,000 85
deb 6s, w i
2,000 101¼
500 101⅛
500 101¼
500 101¼
500 101¼
10,000 101⅛
64,000 101¼
67,000 101⅛
N Y, C & St L 1st 4s
2,000 92
N Y & Erie 4th ext 5s
1,000 100⅝
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s, reg
5,000 103
conv 3½s
1,000 64
N Y, O & W ref 4s
4,000 80⅝
N Y Rys ref 4s
1,000 71⅝
4,000 71½
adj 5s
8,000 53⅜
7,000 53½
7,000 53¾
N Y Tel 4½s
10,000 95⅛
Norf & W div 4s
1,000 88¼
Northern Pacific 4s
10,000 90½
4,000 90⅝
5,000 90½
7,000s20f 90½
500 90¼
3,000s20f 90¼
5,000s20f 90⅝
12,000s20f 90½
5,000s20f 90⅝
13,000s20f 90½
5,000s20f 90⅝
5,000 90½
2,000s20f 90⅝
Nor Pacific 3s
23,000s20f 63¼
1,000 63¼
4,000s20f 63⅜
3,000 63¼
1,000 63⅜
4,000s20f 63⅜
Pacific T & T 5s
8,000s5f 97
1,000 97
1,000 97⅛
Pac of M 1st 4s
13,000s20f 86¼
Penn conv 3½s
4,000 100
Penn R R con 4½s, temp cfs f p
1,000 103⅞
46,000 103⅜
Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B
1,000 100¼
Public Serv Corp sink fund 5s
14,000 87½
Ray Con 1st 6s
10,000 108½
5,000 109¼
4,000 109¼
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
1,000 93
St L, Ir Mt & S River & G 4s
2,000 67
St L & S Fr Ry gen 5s
1,000 99⅞
St L & S F R R gen 5s, cfs of dep
5,000 36¼
St P, M & M 4½s
5,000s20f 100½
Seab Air L ref 4s
3,000 67
adj 5s
1,000 62½
4,000 63
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
1,000 97⅞
2,000 98
So Pacific conv 4s
5,000 81¼
1st ref 4s
35,000s20f 84⅛
3,000 84⅜
22,000s20f 84⅛
5,000 84⅜
23,500s20f 84¼
conv 5s
7,000 97½
San Fr Ter 4s
5,000 80⅞
7,000 81
1,000s20f 81
3,000 81
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000 98¾
3,000 99
6,000 98¾
gen 4s
2,000 63½
Mem div 4½s-5s
3,000 98¾
Texas Co conv 6s
2,000 98⅞
Third Av ref 4s
4,000 81⅜
12,000 81⅜
5,000 81½
Un Pacific 1st 4s
1,000 94¾
1,000s20f 94⅝
4,000 94⅝
10,000 94½
conv 4s
4,000s20f 88⅞
8,000 89
2,000 88⅝
U S Rubber 6s
2,000 101⅜
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
5,000 100⅞
1,000 100⅞
3,000 100⅞
2,000 100⅞
registered
500 101
Virginian Ry 1st 5s
1,000 96½
2,000 96⅝
3,000 96½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 100
Equit Tr Co cfs of dep stmpd
13,000 21¼
Western Elec 5s
1,000 101⅜
Western Md 4s
6,000 70⅝
10,000 71
Wn N Y & P 1st 5s
2,000s20f 101⅛
W U T col tr 5s
2,000 96
West Shore 4s
13,000 89⅞
Westingh E & M 1st conv s f 5s
2,000 90¾
4,000 90½
Wis Cent gen 4s
12,000 85½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98½	98⅞
2s, c, 1930	98⅝	99½
3s, r, 1918	101⅛	..
3s, c, 1918	101⅛	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	110
4s, c, 1925	110⅛	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	83	86
Allis-C M.	8	9
Do pf.	34½	35
Am Ag C pf.	89	93
A B S & Fdy pf.	132½	135
A C & F.	41¼	42½
Am Cit pf.	..	49⅝
Am Coal.	80	..
Am C Pr.	81	82
Do pf.	106½	107
Am Cot O.	44	46½
Do pf.	95	99
Am Exp.	84	90
A H & L.	4¾	5¼
Am Lin.	8⅝	9½
Do pf.	26¼	28
Am Loc.	20½	21½
Do pf.	75	..
Am Malt.	4¼	5
Do pf.	28½	30½
A S pf, B.	..	80
A S & R pf.	102	103
Am Snuff.	144	152
Do pf.	103	106
Am St Fd.	24¾	27
Am Sug R pf.	110	114
A T & C.	57¼	60
Am Tob.	223	224¼
Am Wool.	17	17½
Am Wr Pa pf.	7¾	10
Ana C M.	26¼	26½
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	..	8
A M 1st pf.	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98½
Atl C L.	100	102
Bald L pf.	94	96
Batop M.	½	¾
B'ch Cr'k.	85	..
B Un Gas.	126	128
Brown Sh.	..	39
Do pf.	..	85
Bruns Ter.	4	4⅞
B, R & P.	..	90
But'k Co.	28¾	29
Canada So.	56⅝	..
Case (J I) pf, ex d.	..	85
Cent L pf.	101½	102
C R R of N J.	..	325
C & S A Tel	118	120
Ches & O.	41¼	41⅜
Chi & Alt.	..	8
Do pf.	10½	..
Chi Gt Wn pf.	28½	29½
C & N W pf.	165	..
Chi, St P, M & Om.	..	132
Do pf.	..	150
C, C, C & St L.	21	39
Do pf.	50	60
Cleve & P.	159	..
Do spec.	89	..
Cluett-P.	..	58
Col F & I.	23	24¼
C & S 1st pf.	48	..
Do 2d pf.	..	37
Cons Gas.	115¼	116½
Cont C pf.	92½	94½
Crex Carp.	46	55
C-Am Sug.	42	43
Do pf, ex div.	90	95
D & Co pf.	..	85
Del & H.	145½	147
D, L & W.	400	430
D & R G.	6	6½
Do pf.	10	11
D M & Ft D.	7	..
Do pf.	31	..
Det Ed.	114	114¾
Det & M.	70	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	60½	70
D, S S & A.	3	5
Do pf.	6	10
Du P de N Pow pf.	89	..
East Kod.	500	..
Erie 2d pf.	29	30
F M & S.	..	8
Do pf.	21	..
Gen C pf.	107	107½
Gen Elec.	139¾	141
Granby C.	65	70
Gugg Expl	49¾	50¼
Hav E Ry, L & P.	71	73
Do pf.	92	95
Helme (G W) Co, ex div.	162½	185
Do pf, ex div.	113	118
Hock Val.	..	125
Homestake.	113½	116½
Ill Cent.	103	106
Inger-R.	107	115
Do pf.	90	..
Int Agric.	..	10
I H, N J.	92½	93¾
Do pf.	..	112
Int H Cor.	67½	71
Int Paper.	8	9
Int St P.	¾	1½
Do pf.	6	9
Iowa Cent.	7	9
Do pf.	15	25
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	65
Kayser (J) & Co.	79	81
Do 1st pf	106	109
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
K'gs Co El L & P.	120¼	121
Kresge(SS) Co pf.	105¾	107
Lack St'l.	28½	32
Lacl Gas.	96	98
L E & W.	5½	7
Do pf.	15	20
L & M pf.	117	120
Long Isl'd.	30	37
L-W Bis.	18	19¾
Do 1st pf	93	95
Do 2d pf.	..	66
Lorill Co.	..	180
Do pf.	114	118
Louis & N.	113¼	114½
M'kay Cos.	72¾	74½
Do pf.	65	67
Mex P pf.	70	80
Man E, ex div.	125	126½
Man Shirt.	48	54
Do pf.	100	103
M & St L.	14½	16½
Do pf.	37	40
M, St P & S S M.	114	115¼
Do pf.	123	128
Do l l.	75	77
M, K & T pf.	27½	29½
M W'd pf.	110	115
N, C & St L.	..	132
Nat B pf.	121	124½
Nat En pf.	79	86
Nat Lead.	53	54
Do pf.	106	108
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	12	17
Do 2d pf.	4¾	6
N Y Cent.	83¼	83¾
N Y, C & St L.	..	34
Do 1st pf.	..	100¼
Do 2d pf.	..	75
N Y, L & W, ex d.	111¾	..
N Y, O & West.	24¾	25¼
Norf So.	15	20
N & W pf.	83	85
North Am.	67	69
Nor Cent.	84	..
N W Tel.	100	..
Ont Min.	2	3
Pabst B pf.	..	90
P T & T.	25½	28½
Do pf.	36	90½
Peo G, C.	120	121
Peo & E.	6	9
Pett-Mull.	14	17
Do 1st pf.	..	100
P, C, C & St L pf.	..	100
Pitts C.	19⅞	20¼
Do pf.	90	92
P, Ft W & C.	157¼	..
Pitts S pf.	..	82
Pr St Car.	28	29
P S, N J.	105½	..
Ry St Spr.	20¼	24
Do pf.	..	86
Rdg 2d pf.	82	84¼
Rens & S.	168	..
Rep I & S pf.	76	77
Rumely(M) Co.	⅞	1¼
Do pf.	3¼	4
St L & S Fran.	1½	2½
Do 1st pf	8	10
Do 2d pf.	3¼	4
St L S W.	15	17
Do pf.	..	37
Sears-R, ex div.	133	135¾
Do pf, ex div.	122	..
S-S S & I.	25	26
So P R S.	32	..
Do pf.	80	100
So R. M & O ctfs, ex div.	60	75
Tex Pac.	13½	14½
T P L Tr.	96	..
T, St L & West.	1½	3
Do pf.	5	8
Und Type.	63	67
U B & P.	5	6
Do pf.	22⅝	27
Un P pf.	79⅝	79¾
U Cig M.	43	45
Do pf.	101	105
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	51	60
U S C I P.	9	12
Do pf.	34	..
U S Exp.	71	75
U S R & I.	38	43
U S Rub.	55¾	56¾
Va-Car Ch pf.	80½	82
Va R & P.	..	43
Wabash.	⅜	¾
Do pf.	1½	2
W F Exp.	87	90
W Md pf.	36	37
W E & M 1st pf.	116½	120
Weym-B.	220	300
Do pf.	113	118
W & L E.	2¼	2⅝
Do 1st pf	8	14
Do 2d pf.	3	4
Wis Cent.	30½	35
W'w'th (F W) pf.	116	118

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.75	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	5	5.12	4.75
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	1915-'24	5	4.75	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.60	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.90
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.30	4.90
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.88
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.05	4.75

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, March 13, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance March 6		$21,961,566.71	
Receipts—			
Taxes and other revenues	$1,311,381.43		
Temporary loans	4,850,000.00		
		6,161,381.43	
		$28,122,948.14	
Payments—			
General administration	$1,872,498.76		
Redemption of bonds	28,100.00		
Interest on bonds	17,595.00		
		1,918,193.76	
Balance March 13			$26,204,754.38
SINKING FUNDS.			
Balance uninvested March 6		$3,043,640.59	
Receipts		420,745.45	
		$3,464,395.04	
Payments		360,412.17	
Balance uninvested March 13			$3,103,982.87
Aggregate balances March 13			$29,308,737.25

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15 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Geo. W. Helme Pfd. Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
25 Laclede Gas Pfd. Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock

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100 E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Harrison Brothers Pfd. Stock
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15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

American Public Utilities Co.
Young—Vigorous—Progressive
ALWAYS A MARKET.
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John, New York.

American Graphaphone Com.
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd.
Stewart-Warner Speedo. Com. & Pfd.
Pettibone-Mulliken Com., 1st & 2nd

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Central Pacific Ref. 4s, 1949
Northern Pacific 3s & 4s
Southern Pacific, Frisco Ter. 4s, 1950
Japanese Gov't 2nd Series 4½s, 1925

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 BROAD ST. Phone 6951-6 Broad.

FOREIGN BUYING SENDS COTTON UP

Prices Reach New High Levels and Market Closes with 10-Point Gain.

PLANTERS RESUME PICKING

Trying Now to Save Part of Old Crop They Had Abandoned—Acreage Reduction Expected.

Under the leadership of Liverpool, where the market showed more strength than it has displayed for several weeks, cotton prices moved to new high levels yesterday with trading on a fairly liberal scale. May touched 9c, July 9¼c, while October sold at 9.54. Toward the close there was some profit taking, together with liquidation and selling prompted by the details of the British plan for blockading German commerce. The market reacted about ten points from the top, but closed at a net gain of about ten points.

The feature of the early trading was the strength at Liverpool, where the prices shot up sharply and made new high ground. This advance carried the English market to a still further premium over New York, with the difference between October here and October-November in Liverpool spreading to 133 points. Private cables were bullish. One cable said:

"Trade calling; shorts covering; nothing for sale."

Another said: "Trade fairly well covered; market supported by buying orders from the Continent."

As has been pointed out, the trade is coming to the conclusion that there will be a fairly large reduction in the cotton acreage under any circumstances and that certain conditions might cause the curtailment to be extremely heavy. The leading men of the South have by no means abandoned the campaign for crop diversification. A series of lecture tours have been undertaken in Alabama. In the campaign which wound up in the State with the close of last week it is reported that fully 150,000 farmers attended the meetings at which the necessity of reducing cotton acreage and general crop diversification was discussed.

The Charlotte Observer asserts that in many fields in Mecklenburg County cotton pickers are still at work and the gins are still running. This newspaper says:

After the first two pickings in the Fall some of the farmers, disgusted with the low price of cotton, paid little heed to the half opened bolls and abandoned their fields, but lately they have felt better over it and set pickers to work. The staple being picked is short and of inferior quality, but it brings from 5 to 6 cents and the farmers have concluded that this is worth saving after all.

A notice from Washington yesterday said that the census figures on supply and distribution for February would be published this morning. The report was expected yesterday.

By a vote of 66 to 6 the members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday decided to observe Good Friday as an extra Exchange holiday. The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange refused to consider a double holiday for both Friday and Saturday.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were 5 to 13 points higher.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance; 8.90 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed barely steady:)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.69	8.59	8.61@8.64	8.52@8.54
May	9.00	8.88	8.89@8.90	8.81@8.82
July	9.24	9.13	9.14@9.15	9.06@9.07
October	9.54	9.41	9.43@9.44	9.34@9.35
December	9.70	9.59	9.60@9.61	9.51@9.52
January	9.79	9.68	9.69@9.71	9.60@9.61

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,308	11,995	5,159
New Orleans	9,091	8,988	3,914
Mobile	239	73	1,112
Savannah	5,000	7,333	3,027
Charleston	1,056	3,076	301
Wilmington	2,271	3,036	469
Norfolk	6,030	3,182	2,079

Total port receipts, 33,909, against 17,806 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	684	695	455
Memphis	3,408	4,863	1,583
St. Louis	250	1,951	1,970
Houston	13,635	14,623	11,371

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,000 to 14,000	16,079	14,528
New Orleans	12,000 to 14,700	13,562	7,431

Total exports yesterday, 32,647; so far this season, 5,965,775, against 7,478,178 for the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
1,625	New Orleans	8.44	374,014	221,679
500	Mobile	8.13	36,526	28,069
1,302	Savannah	8⅜	179,791	77,513
1,029	Galveston	8.75	448,242	336,142
—	Wilmington	8¼	62,614	16,568
1,184	Norfolk	8.25	81,246	59,894
575	Augusta	8.25	188,525	68,700
2,600	Memphis	8.25	217,358	144,249
—	St. Louis	8¼	36,772	33,911
3,565	Houston	8.75	170,865	158,336

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate request for business in spot cotton, with middling two points advance at 5.14d.

Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 7,000 bales, including 6,000 American. Closed firm.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15	14¾	15
Atlantic Refining	545	555	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye P. L.	107	109	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	665	645	660
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent P. L.	36	38	36	38
Cumberland P. L.	47	50	47	50
Eureka P. L.	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil	160	163	160	163
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois P. L.	125	128	125	128
Indiana P. L.	97	99	97	99
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	215	220	215	220
Northern P. L.	88	90	88	90
Ohio Oil	130	132	130	132
Pierce Oil	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	77	80	77	80
Prairie O. & G.	225	229	225	229
Prairie P. L. (w. i.)	146	148	146	148
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern P. L.	204	207	205	208
So. Penn Oil	258	263	265	270
So. W. Penn. P. L.	111	115	111	115
St'd Oil of Cal.	289	292	290	292
St'd Oil of Ind.	404	408	404	408
St'd Oil of Kan.	335	345	335	345
St'd Oil of Ky.	245	250	245	250
St'd Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
St'd Oil of N. J.	392	394	392	394
St'd Oil of N. Y.	188	191	189	191
St'd Oil of Ohio	422	428	422	428
Swan & Finch	120	130	120	130
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	180	183	180	183
Washington Oil	32	37	30	35

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf.	96	98	97	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston, T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	155	160	155	165
J. S. Young pf.	106½	108½	106½	108½
MacAndrews & F.	170	177	170	177
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99¾	101	99¾	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	190	215	200	210
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	185	200	175	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	285	295	280	290

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	49.50	50.50	47.00	49.00
Lead	3.90	4.00	3.90	4.00
Iron No. 2X fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 14⅞@15c a pound, unchanged in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	65	5	0	64	15	0
Copper, futures	65	10	0	65	5	0
Tin, spot	190	0	0	189	10	0
Tin, futures	166	10	0	167	10	0
Lead	22	3	9	21	7	6
Spelter	44	10	0	44	10	0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The continued cash demand and the smallness of country offerings were important factors underlying the improvement in wheat, which was one of the features of the dealings on the Consolidated Exchange. May wheat opened at $1.65½ to $1.65⅝, compared with a closing price on Saturday of $1.63⅞, and from there rose to $1.67⅝, closing at $1.67. So far as the stock market was concerned, the tone was firm without aggressiveness, excepting in spots. Commission houses handled a well distributed business in fractional lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Alaska Gold	32½	33¼	32½	33¼
740	Amal. Copper	54⅝	55	54⅜	54⅞
240	Am. B. Sugar	40¼	40⅜	40¼	40½
10	American Can	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
80	Am. Ice Sec.	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
540	Am. Smelting	63¼	64¼	63¼	64⅛
370	Beth. Steel	54⅝	56	54⅝	56
10	California Pet.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
10	Can. Pacific	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞
10	Corn Products	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
320	Erie	23	23⅜	22⅞	23
10	Erie 1st pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
100	Gen. Motors	100	100⅜	100	100
50	Goodrich Rub.	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾
80	Gt. Nor. ore	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
110	Inspirat'n Cop.	21⅛	21⅛	21	21
50	Inter.-Met.	13	13	13	13
350	Inter.-Met. pf.	59⅝	60⅝	59½	60⅝
40	Lehigh Valley	135	135	135	135
70	Max. Mot. 1st pf	75	76	74⅝	75
30	Max. Mot. 2d pf	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
10	Mex. Petrol'm	67	67	67	67
30	Mo., K. & T.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
120	Mo. Pacific	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Mon. Power	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
10	Nat. Enameling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
60	N.Y., N.H. & H.	52⅛	52½	52⅛	52½
30	Pres. Steel Car	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
2,280	Reading	143⅞	144½	143⅞	144¼
70	Southern Pac.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
50	Studebaker Co.	48	48	48	48
10	Tenn. Copper	27½	27½	27½	27½
70	Third Ave.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51½
710	Union Pacific	120⅛	120½	120⅛	120⅜
3,230	U S Steel	44⅞	45½	44¾	45½
10	Utah Copper	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	20	20	20	20
10,110					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,600	Atlanta	.41	.41	.38½	.38½
200	Consol. Va.	.15	.15	.15	.15
500	Elkton	.45	.45	.45	.45
450	Goldfield Con.	.01 11-16	.01 11-16	.01 11-16	.01 11-16
2,000	Jumbo Ext.	1.00	1.00	.98	.98
500	Kewanas	.18	.18	.18	.18
400	Mexican	.38	.38	.38	.38
300	Ophir	.09	.09	.09	.09
800	Oro	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Silver Pick	.09	.09	.09	.09
200	Vindicator	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
8,450					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	100¼	101¼
American Light & Traction	310	314
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	11	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	39	42
*American Gas & Electric	89½	91
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48½	49½
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf.	81	84
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	61	64
American Waterworks & Electric	4	6
Am. W. W. & El. partic. pf.	11½	14½
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	50	54
Cities Service	46	48
Cities Service pf.	54	56
Colorado Power	14¼	15½
Colorado Power pf.	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80½	82½
Consumers P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, 1929	89½	90½
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	48	55
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Gt. Western Power 1st 5s, 1946	78	79
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	48	53
Northern States Power	23	24½
Northern States Power pf.	80¼	81½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44½	45½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15½	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	66	68
Southern California Edison	72	76
Southern California Edison pf.	89	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	3	4½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17¼	18
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power	6	8
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	33	37
United Light & Rys.	44	47
†United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
†United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	68
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	15½	17
Western Power pf.	61	63

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

MORE GOLD FROM CANADA.

Bank of England Releases $2,500,000 from Ottawa Reserve.

Lazard Frères announced yesterday that $2,500,000 in gold had been engaged at Ottawa for shipment to this city, and that it would arrive today. The metal was understood to have been released by the Bank of England from its special reserve in Canada, and further shipments are looked for.

This transfer will bring the total of gold imports since Jan. 1 up to $21,700,000. In the total is included $600,000 received from Ottawa by the Guaranty Trust Company last Saturday and $500,000 shortly to arrive from China for account of the Guaranty. The Chinese shipment is for a customer of the trust company, an officer said yesterday.

Other heavy shipments from the Far East have recently been consigned to the International Banking Corporation to pay for supplies bought by Japan.

EQUITABLE READY TO MOVE.

Life Assurance Society to Occupy New Building Next Month.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has completed plans to move from its quarters at 165 Broadway to the new Equitable Building in April. The accounting, actuarial, and policy departments, which have been housed at 2 Albany Street since the old Equitable Building was burned, will be brought together on four floors of the new structure, beginning with the seventh floor.

The office force met last night to hear addresses by the Third Vice President, Leon O. Fisher, and C. D. Massey, Superintendent of the Bureau of Purchases and Supplies, on the modern equipment of the new offices. The removal will take place without interrupting business.

DU PONTS INCREASE PAY.

Employes in Powder Mills Will Get Advance, Beginning April 1.

WILMINGTON, March 15.—Notices have been posted at all of the du Pont Powder Company plants throughout the country announcing that beginning April 1, each employe will receive an advance of 20 per cent. in his wages.

This increase is to continue until the end of the current year and possibly longer.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	North Star	.15
Belcher	.30	Rescue Eula	.10
Best & Belcher	.06	Tonopah Ext.	2.60
Caledonia	.29	Tonopah Mer.	.38
Challenge Con.	.03	West End	.53
Chollar	.02	GOLDFIELD.	
Confidence	.20	Atlanta	.44
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Booth	.29
Crown Point	.01	C. O. D.	.06
Gould & Curry	.03	Comb. Fraction	.07
Hale & Norcross	.04	D'dfield Daisy	.06
Kentucky Con.	.03	D'dfield B. Butte	.03
Mexican	.39	Florence	.59
Occidental Con.	.79	G'dfield Con. M.	1.62½
Ophir	.70	G'dfield Merger	.25
Savage	.04	Jumbo Ext.	1.05
Seg Belcher	.02	Lone Star	.06
Sierra Nevada	.08	Silver Pick	.08
Union Con.	.18	Vernal	.05
Silver Bars	.50¼	Nevada Hills	.24
TONOPAH.		Round Mountain	.36
Jim Butler	.75	MANHATTAN.	
MacNamara	.04	Manhattan Con.	.02
Midway	.16	Man. Big Four	.05
Mizpah Ext.	.29		

COLORADO.

Dr. J'pot.	8	8⅞	Jackpot	6	8
Elkton	44	45	McKinney	32½	36
El Paso	125	170	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	3¼	3½	Portland	113⅞	114¼
Gold Dollar	..	5	Vindicator	140	150
Isabella	16¼	16⅜	Rav. B. H.	3	3½

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—The weekly statement of national banks:

	March 13,'15	Inc. from Prev. W'k.
Circulation	$9,365,000	*1,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	236,704,000	1,625,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	178,113,000	2,666,000
Due to banks	87,786,000	*2,068,000
Time deposits	6,712,000	682,000
Exch. for Clear. H.	13,126,000	229,000
Due from banks	24,674,000	*839,000
Cash reserve	19,507,000	*409,000
Res. in F. R. Bank	10,124,000	711,000
Res. with other banks	35,046,000	2,117,000
Cash excess	7,042,000	*365,000
Excess in New York	22,581,000	2,161,000
Excess with F. R. B.	8,891,000	733,000
Total excess	33,514,000	2,529,000

*Decrease.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Adventure	1	1¼	1	1¼
14	Ahmeek	295	295	295	295
5,930	Alaska	32	33¼	32	32⅞
25	Allouez	41½	41½	41½	41¼
247	Amalgamated	54½	55	54¼	54⅜
1,665	Am. Zinc	26¼	27⅛	26½	26¾
200	Ariz. Com'l	4	4	4	4
25	Butte & Bal.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,647	Butte & Super.	46½	48	46½	47¾
23	Calumet & Ariz.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
56	Calumet & Hec.	388	390	388	390
110	Chino	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
458	Copper Range	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝
20	East Butte	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10	Franklin	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
90	Granby	68	68	67¼	67¾
200	Greene-Cananea	26½	26½	26	26½
15	Indiana	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
25	Isl'd Creek pf.	87	87	87	87
50	Isle Royale	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
130	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
50	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
45	Lake	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
120	Mass. Con	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
205	Miami	21	21	20⅝	20⅝
267	Mohawk	57⅞	59	57⅞	58⅞
25	New Arcadian	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
207	North Butte	25	25⅝	25	25
40	Old Dominion	40¼	40¼	40	40
510	Osceola	71½	74	71½	74
10	Pond Creek	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
20	Quincy	56	56	56	56
60	Ray Con	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
100	Santa Fe	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
90	Shannon	5	5⅛	5	5
90	Shattuck	22	22	22	22
125	St. Mary's Land	31¾	32½	31¾	32½
100	Super. & Boston	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
545	Trinity	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
100	Tuolumne	25c	25c	25c	25c
99	U. S. Smelting	21¼	21½	21	21
287	U. S. Smelt. pf.	40⅝	41½	40½	40½
425	Utah Apex	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
81	Utah Con	9½	10	9½	9⅞
18	Utah Copper	52½	52½	52¼	52¼
35	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Winona	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	Wolverine	43	43	43	43

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Atch., T. & S. Fe	96¼	96¼	96	96
18	Boston & Alb.	175½	175½	175½	175½
165	Boston Elev.	89	89	88	88
513	Boston & Me.	32¾	34⅛	32¾	33
5	Boston & Me. pf.	40	40	40	40
25	Chi. Junction & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
2	Conn. & Pass. pf.	89	89	89	89
43	Fitchburg pf.	65½	66	65½	66
10	Me. Central	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
15	Norwich & W. pf.	150	150	150	150
456	N.Y., N.H. & H.	52	52½	52	52½
8	Old Colony	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼
9	Prov. & W.	200	200	200	200
164	W. End St. Ry.	69	69¼	69	69¼
6	W. End St. Ry. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
196	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90½
2	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
85	Am. Sugar	103	103	102½	102½
15	Am. Sugar pf.	110½	110¾	110½	110½
1,091	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120¼	120¾	120	120¼
171	Am. Woolen pf.	84	84½	83⅞	84⅜
1,778	E. Boston Land	12¼	12⅝	11	12⅝
70	Edison	243	243	242	242
70	Gen. Electric	140	140¼	140	140
187	Mass. Gas	80½	81	80½	81
45	Mass. Gas pf.	90	90	90	90
1	Mergenthaler	172	172	172	172
40	New Eng. Tel.	134	134	133	133
21	Pullman	158½	158½	158½	158½
75	Swift & Co.	107	107	106⅞	107
120	United Fruit	119¼	119¼	118¾	119
1,469	Unit. Shoe Mach.	57	57⅞	57	57⅞
38	Unit. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	29	29
786	U. S. Steel	44⅞	45⅝	44⅝	45¼
38	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	104⅞	104⅞
108	Western Union	64¼	64½	64⅛	64½
200	Wollaston Land	1.00	1.00	90c	90c

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	61	61	61	61
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sew. Pipe	19	19	19	19
20	Am. W. G. pf.	110	110	110	110
60	Col. Gas. & E.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
15	Crucible Steel	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
15	Crucible S. pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
10	Harb.-W. pf.	99	99	99	99
120	Independ. B.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Ind. B. pf.	17	17	17	17
55	Mfrs. L. & H.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
10	Mo. Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
235	Nat. Firep. pf.	17½	17½	17	17
50	Pitts. Brew. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
234	Pure Oil	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Pitts. C. deb. 5s	93	93	93	93

The New York Times is the best medium for recovering lost property. By a small outlay in the Lost Column owners frequently get it back in a few hours. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Balt. Trust	138	140	138	140
75	Bank of Balt.	155	155	155	155
6,926	Con. P. rights	10c	10c	8c	8c
50	Cosden	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5	F. & M. Bank	45	45	45	45
10	New Am. Cas.	51	51	51	51
68	Northern Cent.	85	85	84⅞	84⅞
125	Penn. W. & P.	68	68	68	68
321	Un. Rys. & E.	26	27	26	27

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$100	City Balt. 3½s	80	80	80	80
18,300	C. B. 4½s, '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
3,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88½	88½	88½	88½
11,000	C. P. nts., w. i.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	Lex. St. Ry. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Met. 5s, Wash.	103	103	103	103
1,000	Nor. St. Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
4,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s, small	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
3,000	Va. Mid. 3d 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	1½	1¾
B. S. Gas	.09	.10	I. Blossom	1	1¼
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.67	.72
Bohemia	1 1-16	1¼	Majestic	.13	.16
Boston Ely	.14	.18	McK.-Dar.	.45	.50
Butte & L.	.21	.22	Mex. Met.	.18	.20
Chief Con.	.80	.84	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Calaveras	1 1-16	1⅛	New Baltic	1½	1¾
C. Arizona	.25	.35	Nevada D.	.40	.50
C. Copper	1	1 1-16	Ohio Cop.	.08	.10
Cortez	.15	.30	Oneco	.35	.50
Crown R.	.80	.85	S. Lake	5	5½
Davis Daly	.88	.95	Stewart M.	1⅛	1⅞
Eagle & B.	.80	.85	U. V. Ex.	3¾	3⅞
First Nat.	1⅝	1¾	Yukon	2⅝	2⅞
Goldfield C.	1 1-16	1⅛			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Booth Fish. pf	70	70	70	70
30	Chi. Pn. Tool	47½	47½	47½	47½
10	Ch. Ry. Ser. 1	88	88	88	88
90	C. Ry. Ser. 2	27¼	27¼	27	27¼
125	Com. Edison	137½	138	137	137
5	Nat. Carb. pf.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
185	Pub. S. Gas	120½	120½	120	120½
2	Pub. Service	83	83	83	83
35	Pub. Serv. pf.	98¾	99	98¾	99
10	Quak. Oats pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
265	Sears Roebuck	137	137	133½	134½
488	Stew. Warner	59	59	57	57
99	Swift	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107¼
85	Union Carbide	155⅞	156	155⅞	156

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s B	77½	77½	77½	77½
100	C. Rys. Inc. 4s	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
2,000	C. Ry. pur. m. 4s	65	65	64½	64½
2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4,000	City Rys. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
5,000	Com. Ed. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Com. Elec. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Peo. G. rfg 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4,000	Swift 5s	96	96¼	96	96¼
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Alliance Ins.	16½	16½	16½	16½
15	Am. Gas	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
30	Cambria Iron	42½	42½	42½	42½
65	Cambria Steel	42	42	42	42
159	Elec. Sto. Bat.	49	49¾	49	49¾
100	Gen. Asphalt	26	26	26	26
15	Gen. Asphalt pf	64	64	64	64
24	Ins. Co. N. A.	21	21⅛	21	21⅛
68	Lehigh Nav.	74½	75	74½	75
49	Leh. Valley	67½	67¾	67½	67¾
52	L. V. Transit	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
12	Minehill	55	55	55	55
100	Ph. R. Tr. ctfs.	10	10	10	10
130	Penn. R. R.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝
2	Phila. Co.	30	30	30	30
375	Ph. Electric	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
15	Phila. Tract.	76	76⅛	76	76⅛
130	P. Salt Mfg.	84½	85	84½	85
120	Reading	72 1-16	72⅛	72 1-16	72⅛
557	*Ton. Bel.	5	5	4⅞	5
112	Un. Gas Imp.	82½	82½	82¼	82½
1,300	U. S. Steel	45⅛	45½	45	45½
54	Un. Traction	34⅞	34⅞	34¾	34¾
627	West. Coal	61¾	61¾	61	61½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$200	A. G. & E. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
2,000	Bald. Loco. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
86	C. S. sc. 1916	97	97	97	97
2,073	C. S. sc. 1917	97	97	97	97
3,000	E. & P. 4s ctfs.	77½	77½	77½	77½
1,000	Int. Rys. 4s	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
3,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	L. V. g. c. 4½s	97	97	97	97
3,000	Pa. R. R. con 4½s, 1960, temp. ctfs.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	102	102	102	102
5,000	P. W. & B. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	93	93	93	93
600	S.H. & W. 2d 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
7,000	U. Ry. 4s ctfs.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
900	P. Co. s. 1916	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝

*Ex-dividend.

$27,000,000
State of New York
4¼% Gold Bonds

$12,000,000 issued for Canal Purposes, maturing January 1, 1965
$10,000,000 issued for Highway Purposes, maturing March 1, 1965
$ 5,000,000 issued for Barge Terminals, maturing January 1, 1945

Principal and interest payable at the Bank of Manhattan Company, New York City. Interest payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1; March 1 and September 1. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, or registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 or $50,000.

Tax Exempt in New York State and Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

Legal Investment in New York and other States for Savings Banks and Trust Funds. Acceptable to the State of New York as security for State Deposits and under the Workmen's Compensation Law, to the Superintendent of Insurance to secure policy holders, and to the Superintendent of Banks in trust for banks and trust companies. Eligible for deposit with the United States Government as security for Postal Savings Funds.

Financial Statement
(as officially reported)

Assessed valuation, 1915		$11,385,137,127.00
Total Funded Debt, including this issue	$186,260,660.00	
Less Sinking Funds	36,953,164.04	
Net Funded Debt		149,307,495.96

Net Funded Debt less than 1⅓% of assessed valuation
Population 1910 Federal Census—9,113,614

The Constitution and Laws of New York State require the establishment of Sinking Funds sufficient to retire these bonds at maturity.

The State Comptroller officially advises that no further public sale of New York State bonds is contemplated during the year 1915.

Price 104¼ and accrued interest

Harris, Forbes & Co, New York — The National City Bank of New York — Guaranty Trust Co of New York
White, Weld & Co, New York — Brown Brothers & Co, New York

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
50 WALL STREET

Condensed Report of Condition at the Close of Business March 4, 1915.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	$74,103,936.58	Capital stock paid in	$6,000,000.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts	2,270,337.13	Surplus and undivided profits	9,033,160.32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	50,682.41	National bank notes outstanding	4,986,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	5,000,000.00	Bonds borrowed	890,000.00
U. S. and other bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,445,714.85	Letters of credit and time acceptances (Foreign Dept.)	2,304,309.55
Bonds, securities, etc	10,594,316.38	Deposits: Individual $61,089,069.81; Banks 51,501,862.37	112,590,932.18
Banking House and other real estate	4,479,997.49		
Cash and due from banks	37,859,417.21		
	$135,804,402.05		$135,804,402.05

DIRECTORS

FREDERIC W. ALLEN, Lee, Higginson & Co.
JAMES M. BECK, Former Assistant U. S. Attorney General.
DANIEL BARNES, President Seamen's Bank for Savings.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., Bliss, Fabyan & Co.
JAMES G. CANNON, New York.
WILLIAM E. COREY, New York.
W. R. CRAIG, W. R. Craig & Co.
OTIS H. CUTLER, President American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
EUGENE DELANO, Brown Bros. & Co.
H. O. HAVEMEYER, President Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal.
H. H. HEWITT, President Magnus Metal Co.
HENRY HENTZ, Henry Hentz & Co.
THOMAS H. HUBBARD, Chairman of the Board of Directors International Banking Corporation.
WILLIAM A. JAMISON, Arbuckle Bros.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, Pres. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
LOWELL LINCOLN, Catlin & Co.
L. F. LOREE, Pres. The Delaware & Hudson Co.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President.
V. EVERIT MACY, New York.
HENRY R. MALLORY, President Mallory Steamship Co.
T. FRANK MANVILLE, Pres. H. W. Johns-Manville Co.
S. T. MORGAN, President Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
WILLIAM A. PAINE, President Copper Range Consolidated Co.
ROBERT C. PRUYN, Chairman of the Board of Directors National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, President Quintard Iron Works.
CHARLES M. PRATT, 26 Broadway.
SAMUEL F. PRYOR, Vice-President Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
HENRY H. ROGERS, Director Amalgamated Copper Co.
F. W. ROEBLING, Treasurer J. A. Roebling Sons' Co.
P. A. ROCKEFELLER, 26 Broadway.
JOHN D. RYAN, President Amalgamated Copper Co.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President Guaranty Trust Co.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, W. C. Sheldon & Co.
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President The Home Insurance Co.
F. de C. SULLIVAN, Director Southern Express Co.
M. ORME WILSON, R. T. Wilson & Co.

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Main Office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City
Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,500,000.00
The new Inheritance Tax Laws of New Jersey are of special advantage to non-residents.
Write for Booklet.
Transacts a General Banking Business

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
55 Cedar St.
B'way at 73d St. 125th St. at 8th Ave.

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. Inc.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK
Examinations
Liquidations
Reorganizations

Perpall, Shaskan & Droge
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N.Y.
50 Broad St., N. Y. TELEPHONE 1680 BROAD.
SPECIALISTS IN ODD LOTS
STOCKS
Our books audited by certified public accountants for protection and information of clients. Send for Special Circular 48 of stocks on which we are bullish.

All WALL STREET reads
DOW, JONES BULLETINS & TICKERS
Investors read
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by the Company of the properties of the following companies, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company, viz.:

The Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Company;
Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company;
Pacific Railway & Navigation Company;
Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway Company;
Salem, Falls City & Western Railway Company;
Willamette Pacific Railroad Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 8, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 8, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated January 2, 1915.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 17th, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees.
ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

New York, March 15th, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY mutual consent Mr. ADOLPHUS J. OUTERBRIDGE and Mr. SAMUEL R. OUTERBRIDGE have withdrawn from our firm as of this date, and that they have been admitted into the Establishment of Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., Limited, 32 Broadway, New York, to whom we have transferred the agency of the Quebec Steamship Co., Limited.

Mr. Frank R. Outerbridge will with our Senior, continue our general shipping and Commission business at 29 Broadway.

A. EMILIUS OUTERBRIDGE & CO.

—PROVE—
Admittance to probate — EXECUTORS — TRUSTEES — ADMINISTRATORS — PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS.
THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.
Authentic references. Service fee moderate.
Telephone Cort. 4417.
C. FOSBERG COMPANY, Accountants,
31 Nassau St., New York.

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"None know the unfortunate, and the fortunate do not know themselves."

THE *Registration* of *Commercial Paper* is as necessary as the registration of stocks and bonds, and a knowledge of the total obligations of a firm or corporation in the market for loans should be available to lenders.

We register commercial paper to help protect both the *borrower* and the lender.

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street; 569 Fulton Street

The Profit-Making Possibilities of
Anglo American Oil
British American Tobacco
Riker & Hegeman Co.
United Cigars of America
United Cigars of Canada
United Profit Sharing
are intelligently commented upon in the current number of our Weekly Market Letter.
Ask for Circular 609.
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901.)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

BUY SUGAR
The market position of Raw Sugar offers opportunities for immense profits by buying
Contracts for Future Deliveries.
Ask for our *reasons why* and details of trading plan.
Protect your investments by buying stocks and bonds outright on the
Partial Payment Plan
Ask for letter T-316
Fieldsteel & Co.
Members Consolidated Stock Exch., N. Y.
Tel. 343 Broad — 50 Broad St.

SUGAR
50 Tons Minimum Contract
Important letter on this commodity for the asking
Bought and Sold
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members N. Y. Coffee Exchange.
Established and in continuous existence over 18 years.

WEST DOME MINES, LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders:

In order that the Shareholders of the West Dome Mines, Limited, should be advised of the propositions for refinancing of the Company, and to have new stock issued for the present outstanding stock, five shares of new for one share of old stock, and to take advantage of the right to purchase Treasury stock at a discount, it is necessary that the shares of the company be registered in holders' names before the expiring date, March 18th, 1915, when right to subscribe for Treasury stock expires. The Company requests that holders send in their stock for transfer at as early a date as possible.

C. H. MANATON, Secretary,
420 Traders' Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

C. H. TENNEY & CO.
CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF PARTNERSHIP NAME.

Whereas, The co-partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES H. TENNEY and DANIEL G. TENNEY, under the firm name of "C. H. TENNEY & CO.," transacted business in this State under said name, for more than three years; and

Whereas, The said firm has been dissolved and the business of said co-partnership will continue to be conducted by the said DANIEL G. TENNEY; and

Whereas, The said DANIEL G. TENNEY is desirous of continuing the use of the firm name of "C. H. TENNEY & CO.," in accordance with the terms of the statute in such cases made and provided;

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Partnership Law, do hereby make and sign this certificate and declare and certify that I, DANIEL G. TENNEY, intend to transact business under the said firm name of "C. H. TENNEY & CO." That my residence is at No. 830 Park Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, March 6th, 1915.
DANIEL G. TENNEY.

County and State of New York, ss.:
On this 6th day of March, 1915, before me personally appeared DANIEL G. TENNEY, to me known and known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
BENJ. KLINGER,
Comm. of Deeds,
N. Y. City.

C. H. TENNEY.
CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF PARTNERSHIP NAME.

WHEREAS, the co-partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES H. TENNEY and DANIEL G. TENNEY, under the firm name of "C. H. TENNEY," transacted business in this State under said name, for more than three years; and

WHEREAS, the said firm has been dissolved and the business of said co-partnership will continue to be conducted by the said DANIEL G. TENNEY; and

WHEREAS, the said DANIEL G. TENNEY is desirous of continuing the use of the firm name of "C. H. TENNEY" in accordance with the terms of the Statute in such cases made and provided;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Partnership Law, do hereby make and sign this certificate and declare and certify that I, DANIEL G. TENNEY, intend to transact business under the said firm name of "C. H. TENNEY." That my residence is at No. 830 Park Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, March 6th, 1915.
DANIEL G. TENNEY.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS.:
On this 6th day of March, 1915, before me personally came DANIEL G. TENNEY, to me known and known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
BENJ. KLINGER,
Comm. of Deeds, N. Y. City.

PROPOSALS.

KNOXVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
Forty-Year Consolidated Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1945.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, under the Indenture securing the above issue, dated September 1, 1905, HEREBY INVITES proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased for the sum of Eighteen thousand, one hundred and two dollars and six cents ($18,102.06). Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, April 2nd, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 107½ and accrued interest) will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, April 5th, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
March 4th, 1915.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 15, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw (three months' and a year's supply) and FUEL, GASOLINE, MINERAL OIL, BEEF and MUTTON, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1915, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 14, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

HITS FALSE ADVERTISING.

Penalties Provided for Untrue Statements by New Missouri Law.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 15.—By a vote of 109 to 9 the House this morning passed the Honest Advertising bill introduced by Representative Frank Wilkinson of Kansas City. It has been engrossed in the Senate without opposition and is certain of final passage by that body.

The bill provides that "any firm or corporation who, with intent to sell merchandise, securities or service to the public" places before the public in a newspaper or other publication an advertisement which "contains any assertion, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or by both."

C. L. Brittain of the Kansas City Advertising Club, which fathered the Honest Advertising bill, says that under Missouri Supreme Court decisions the word firm includes any individual engaged in business.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the muslin underwear buyers of the Reciprocal Jobbers' Association will be held today at 470 Fourth Avenue.

H. L. Miles, who was for some time Vice President and Merchandise Manager of A. G. Hyde & Sons, Inc., of this city, has been elected to the Presidency of that corporation. Seymour W. Hyde and A. Fillmore Hyde have been made Directors.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

The Entire High-Grade Stock of Manufactured, Dressy and Raw

FURS

Formerly of S. Harris & Company,
Will Be Sold Today, Tuesday, March 16th, Commencing at 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 24 West 30th St., N. Y. C., near Fifth Ave.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

This Stock Consists of
SKINS

10 Extra Fine Silver Foxes, 175 Chinchillas, 250 Minks, 25 Lynx, 350 Skunk Raccoons, 500 Chinchilla Squirrels, 125 Ermines, 2,000 Hudson Seals, 350 Astrachans, 500 Natural Skunks, 350 Civet Cats, 200 Persian Lambs, 150 Natural Muskrats, 15 Natural Stone Marten, 250 Russian and German Fitch, 750 Moles; also a variety of Otter, Nutria, Dyed Pony, Broadtail Persians, Isabella Fox, and Caracul.

THE MANUFACTURED FURS

Consisting of High-grade Mink, Hudson Seal, Mole, Caracul, Pony, Persian Lamb, Ermine, Lynx, White, Blue, Black, Red, Sitka, Cross, Pointed and Kitt Foxes, Raccoons, Fitch, Skunk and Lynx Coats, Scarfs, Muffs and Sets, ranging in price as high as $600 per garment. All made up in the very latest designs, and will be sold STRICTLY WITHOUT RESERVE. For further information you may phone Spring 4299. Salesrooms 15-17 Mercer St., N. Y.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
520-522 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.,
To-day, Tuesday, March 16th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
OVER 1,200 TRADE LOTS
DRY GOODS
COTTON and DRESS GOODS
MEN'S AND LADIES'
FURNISHINGS
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
WEARING APPAREL
Will Also Sell at About 12 o'Clock
60 CASES
MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY
Also a Large Quantity of Bundle Hosiery.

Fire Underwriters' Sale
To-morrow, March 17, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesroom,
46-50 WOOSTER STREET, N. Y. CITY.
We will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, Salvage Stock of H. BENEROFE & CO., (Mfrs. Hats and Caps,) 202 Greene St., City,
Inventorying About $25,000.00, Consisting of
15,000 Yards All Kinds of
WOOLENS
SUCH AS
Fancy Mixtures, Serge Worsteds, Kerseys, Homespun Chinchillas, Plaids, Checks, Cashmeres, etc., etc. Also Silks, Plush and Velvets, Cotton Goods, Linings, Buckrams and Trimmings, Rubberized Cloth and Leather; also a Quantity of Unfinished Hats and Caps.
Stock is in excellent condition and should merit the attention of the Woolen Jobbers and Cap Mfrs. Terms of Sale—CASH. A Deposit of 25% required from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Tel. Spring 18.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Today, Tuesday, Mar. 16th,
10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
JOBBER'S STOCK
500 DOZEN LADIES' LACE AND SILK
WAISTS
500 LADIES' AUTOMOBILE COATS,
LADIES' MUSLIN and SILK
UNDERWEAR
LADIES' SUITS, SKIRTS AND COATS,
Ladies' Furnishings
DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, SILKS, CURTAINS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.

BY ORDER OF UNITED STATES District Court.—In the matter of the COMMERCIAL HAT MFG. CO., INC., Bankrupts.
TODAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 16,
at 11 A. M., at Nos. 20 and 32 Scott St., near Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., entire stock of about 25,000 finished and unfinished hats, ribbons, bands, leathers, 2,000 pounds of hatter's furs, complete plant of machinery for the manufacture of hats, office furniture, &c., will be sold in accordance with the order of the court.
SAMUEL I. KESSLER, Attorney.
NATHAN BILDER, Receiver.
S. VAN POZNAK, Auctioneer.

By Order of the Owners,
LUDWAK & SON, INC.
M. L. PEISER, Auctioneer,
SELLS THIS DAY, 11 A. M. SHARP,
On Premises, 105 W. 28th St., near 6th Av.,
Large Stock Velvets, Silks, Muff Beds, Pillows, Fur Sets, Neckpieces, Large Stock Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Bags of Feathers, Notions, &c. Also all the Sewing Machines, Office and Factory Fixtures, &c., in trade lots to be removed today. Auctioneer's Office, 86 W. 103d St. Phone 2469 River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
for the benefit of creditors of Isaac Rosenfeld, Assignor.
Entire large and exceptionally fine stock of
FINE FURS and SKINS
TO-DAY, MARCH 16, 1915,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at
38 WEST 32D STREET,
2,000 SELECTED PERSIAN AND BABY LAMB **SKINS**
Also large assortment of other fine skins, Sable, Skunk, Mink, Chinchilla, Lynx, Black Fox, Raccoon, Mole, Monkey, Ermine, Fitch, Pony, Wildcat, Civet Cat, Opossum, Muskrat, Squirrel, Badger. Fine Stock of Manufactured Goods, Coats, Muffs, and Neckpieces. Desks, Safe, Wallcases, Chairs, Stools, Mirrors, Tables, Stove, Clock, Carpets, Chandeliers.
6 FUR SEWING MACHINES with MOTOR.
By order of BARNET FABRICANT, Assignee.
LOUIS L. QUASHA, Attorney for Assignee.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell
Tomor'w, Wednesday, Mar. 17, 10:30 A.M.,
On Premises, 64 Park Place, N. Y.,
LIQUIDATION SALE
Automobile & Rubber
SUPPLIES
ENTIRE FIXTURES
Of the Consolidated Equipment and Supply Co.,
25,000 ft. Rubber Garden Hose, Radiator Steam Hose, Cotton Fire Hose.
Automobile Tires and Tubes,
As 50 United States, Goodrich, Fisk, Firestone, etc.; 1,000 Auto Tubes, 50,000 ft. Brake Band Lining, Friction Tape, Auto Lamps, Ford Post Connections, 100 Auto Tire Trunks, Ford Mats, etc. Drug Sundries—2,000 lbs. Syringe Tubing, Gas Tubing, C. I. Tubing, all sizes; Rubber Matting, Rubber Tape, Crutch Tips, Breast Pumps, Bulbs, Cuspidor Mats, etc.; Oliver Typewriter, Rolltop Desk, Chairs, Tables, Fairbanks Scale, Stove, etc.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EVERYBODY.
Gentlemen: We want to buy for cash 1,000,000 pounds of old books and old records to be ground into paper pulp. What quantity have you to offer? See or telephone our Mr. Gatto, Main Paper Stock Co., 25-31 Peck Slip.

We buy for cash this week surplus stocks, discontinued lines women's and children's silk and cotton dresses, suits, waists, kimonos, hosiery, or underwear; large or small quantity; good prices for high-class merchandise. X 308 Times Annex.

AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN, selling to European Governments, seeks additional lines, on commission. Possesses remarkable governmental credentials. Returns to Europe early April. Address S 65 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE; 40 INCHES; PUTTY AND SAND; TO CLOSE OUT AT 65c A YARD; LESS 7% SPCT CASH. 49 EAST 21ST ST., 3D FLOOR.

JOBBING TRADE. M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best-made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

JOBBER is now looking at Fall samples of children's colored cloth and velvet dresses. Call, with samples, at 36 East 22d St., fifth floor.

Jobber looking at misses' and ladies' Summer wash dresses; Wednesday, 12 to 3, 115 West 29th, 6th floor.

Jobber is open for wash dresses of the better grade, buying large quantities. First floor, 130 West 29th.

Job: 200 serge dresses; latest Spring styles; all sizes and shades; reasonable. 145 Spring St., 5th floor.

We have a large quantity of silk and serge dresses to close out. Milrep Mfg. Co., 6 West 20th.

Contractors on wash dresses, from $2.50 up; must have own styles. 5th floor, 158 West 29th St.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

Bracelets; gold-filled, high grade, low price; dealers, manufacturer, 396 B'way. R 908.

Cash for jobs; ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Jobber wants snappy suits, $7.50 to $15.00; call all week. Room 812, 1,265 B'way.

Jobber looking at Summer dresses, 43 West 27th St., Room 904.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday ...3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Big Season for Summer Fabrics.

The mixtures of mohair, artificial silk, &c., used as suitings have proved big sellers for the coming Summer months, and this business has assumed more or less of a staple character although it started as a fad. These lightweight goods will be featured not alone in men's garments, but also in dresses and suits for women. The large volume of orders that have been booked explains to an extent the falling off in business done on fabrics such as serges and lightweight worsteds. The sales of mohair and kindred fabrics are growing in the parts of the country where difficulty was experienced at first in introducing them.

The Perversity of Style.

The dress goods manufacturers were lucky in having the "run" that occurred on the sand and putty shades. It helped them out of a serious situation that otherwise might have developed because of the lack of dyes. Now, however, when the scarcity of coloring stuffs is being forced on their attention again, the styles are not as kindly toward them. The call from the cutters-up is for fabrics dyed in the deepest of blues, and both this color and black will no doubt be the prime favorites for the coming Fall season. What the mills are going to do for their colors remains an unsolved problem. Buyers will have to keep their eyes open for dyes that are not fast.

Easier for the Small Mill.

A curious condition often commented upon by buyers in the piece goods market is that of the ability of the small mill to make a fabric better and at a lower price frequently than the larger organization. The representative of one of the smaller mills said he thought the advantage was due to the fact that the plant with fewer looms can be more efficiently handled. A fair-sized order, he said, will engage all the machinery and thus reduce the overhead charges appreciably. With the larger plant there is constant changing of work, with a fabric to be put on a certain number of looms and other goods on so many more. It is practically impossible for the big fellows, he said, to keep all their machinery going.

Spring Garments Sell at Retail.

With Easter less than three weeks away and real evidences of Spring in the air, one of the busiest days of the season to date was enjoyed yesterday by the women's garment departments in several of the retail stores and specialty shops. Suits seemed to come in for most of the demand, the tailored and semi-tailored types being favored, though the new dresses were also being shown to a number of prospective customers. The distinct twists in style that have developed in the last few months have done a great deal toward stimulating the present demand, for the woman who tries to make a Fall garment do her through the early Spring season this year is going to be more or less conspicuous. The women's neckwear departments were busy in several of the stores, a profusion of dainty things in this line being shown. Apparently, quite a good business was also being done on dress goods and silks.

Silk Duplicates Fairly Heavy.

While reports from various quarters of the silk trade do not wholly agree on the volume of duplicate business that is being placed by the retail trade on Spring fabrics, the consensus is that there is a goodly number of orders coming forward. As yet, however, the individual demands for merchandise have been light. Taffetas are wanted generally, and the call for gros de Londres, the various crêpe weaves, poplins, and shantungs is good. Some repeat business is also being done on messalines by the stores handling the cheaper goods. The demand for charmeuse, from most accounts, is quite a bit "off." The stiffening of raw silk prices in some of the primary markets, particularly the Japanese, is giving backbone to the market, and sellers are not receiving with much grace the attempts of buyers to get merchandise under general rates. There has been no important change in the character of the color demand of late.

Fireproof Four-Drawer
Steel Filing Cabinets
At the same price you pay for cheap wooden ones.

Protects your valuable records and papers from fire, water, and vermin. Made of the best quality cold rolled open hearth metal furniture steel.
OLIVE FINISH
Capacity, 20,000 Letters.
LETTER SIZE, $16.50
LEGAL SIZE, $19.95
We invite your inspection of our large stock of Filing Cabinets, in metal or wood.
Our low prices will please you.
GOLDSMITH BROS.
Manufacturing Stationers & Printers.
77 Nassau St. Between John & Fulton Sts.
"We Retail at Wholesale Prices."
Our Advertised Prices Are Permanent
—you can buy our advertised articles from us any time at the same low prices.

Shoe Buying Is Quite Good.

The improvement in weather conditions in the last week has stimulated greatly the house business of local wholesale shoe concerns, this reflecting the increased demand for Spring shoes on the part of the public. The smaller buyers are being hampered considerably this season by their lack of capital and the diversity of styles, but are endeavoring to work out of their difficulties by increasing their style range and decreasing their range of sizes in each style. From men on the road with Fall lines come encouraging reports, though there is indication that the trade in some sections is not yet ready to look so far ahead. Prices on several lines for Fall are higher than they were at the beginning of the same season last year but, though leather prices are still high as compared with prices existing before the declaration of war, there is strong probability that the weakness which has developed in certain quarters of the hide market of late will militate against any further advances on shoes.

More Honest Credit Men Needed.

More honest credit men, so far as the dissemination of credit information is concerned, are needed in several houses in the downtown dry goods centre, according to an opinion expressed by an executive of one of the leading commission houses. "It is a fact well known," he said yesterday, "that some of the credit offices in this trade make a specialty of giving out credit information which is purposely inaccurate or incomplete. It is done, it appears, either to prevent the inquiring house from getting too close a line on the account in question or in the hope that the inquiring house will ultimately suffer loss and drop the account from its books. This being the case, and it becoming known, the misinforming houses will make beelines after the offender in an endeavor to corral all his business. As a result, the latter is encouraged to do crooked things until he has come to the end of the rope and has to change his methods to get merchandise. In the meantime he has made more or less money at the expense of the firms that sell to him. The only way to deal with information that is thought to be inaccurate or incomplete is to give out the same kind, or none at all."

Gray Goods Fairly Active.

The demand for gray goods was fairly active in this market yesterday. Quite a good inquiry for drills was reported during the day and, while sheetings were none too active, there was a fair call for printcloths. Business was reported on 39-inch 80 squares for spot delivery at 5⅝ cents, though the price quoted by most sellers was a sixteenth higher than that. A report told of sales of the same construction, at the same price, for delivery during April, but it was not confirmed by inquiry. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made for delivery in March, April and May at 4 5-16 cents, while sales for delivery up to July were made at 4⅜ cents. Business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s for delivery up to July at 3¾ cents, but information was received from a reliable source late in the day that all the goods offered at that price for the delivery specified had been cleaned up. Bids of 3¾ cents for this construction were made for delivery up to Sept. 1, but were refused. On 60-48s there were sales made for delivery through April at 3 3-16 cents, with numerous bids of 3⅛ cents refused. Spot prices on standard constructions follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5 11-16c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3 5-16c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅜c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3 3-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

NEW CITY PAY CHECK.

Employe's Self-Identifying Signature Makes It Good at Any Bank.

The city began yesterday, in making semi-monthly payroll payments, the use of a new form of check, which carries an automatic identification, and which banks throughout the city have agreed to cash.

These checks are drawn by the City Paymaster on a small number of banks where he establishes credits with checks given to him by the City Chamberlain for the aggregate payrolls. These banks are often inconvenient for city workers, and heretofore they have generally cashed them at some store in the neighborhood, often at a discount. This difficulty will now be removed.

Controller Prendergast, in a pamphlet handed to the employes yesterday, said:

"Pay checks of the City of New York should be good for their face value anywhere. City employes ought not to be obliged to pay discounts to storekeepers or others for having checks cashed, nor should they have trouble getting them honored at any city depositary. The new style of pay checks, the use of which is being extended to all departments as rapidly as possible, can be cashed at more than 135 banks in the five boroughs, and undoubtedly will be accepted at full value by many hundreds of merchants.

"The new check is so designed as to be self-identifying. In the lower left-hand corner is a space left for a specimen signature. Each employe must sign his name in that space as a condition of the delivery to him of the check. The check should be signed before the receipt is signed on the payroll.

"Under this plan your signature on the face of the check makes your identification automatic through your second signature when you indorse it for payment. When you take the check to the bank for payment you should indorse it in the presence of the paying officer, unless the bank waives this obligation. Neither the figures nor the specimen signature interferes in any way with indorsing the check over to another person or depositing it in a bank account."

The city's payrolls amount to about $96,000,000 a year, but laborers are paid in cash. The new check plan, however, is likely to be extended to them later.

OPPOSE INSURANCE CHANGE.

Underwriters to Attend Hearing on Bill Amending Law.

The New York Life Underwriters' Association has appointed a committee consisting of President Lawrence Priddy, Julian S. Myrick, and John S. Tunmore, members of the Executive Committee, to oppose at Albany the Towner bill, which aims to increase the maximum expenditures of mutual insurance companies. A joint hearing of Senate and Assembly committees will be held on the bill today. John R. Clark, counsel for the association, and Miles M. Dawson, who was consulting actuary for the Armstrong Committee in 1906, will accompany the insurance men.

"Our objection to the proposed amendment to the insurance law," said Mr. Priddy last night, "is that it will increase greatly the maximum amount of money fixed by the insurance law for the conduct of any mutual insurance company, and the increased amount so expended will come from the dividends of policy holders.

"We have received word from the eight other life underwriters' associations in New York State that they will have representatives in Albany tomorrow to protest against this amendment. Our committee will seek a conference with Gov. Whitman."

PACKERS HINT AT BIAS.

Newspaper Headline Makes Diversion at Rate Hearing.

CHICAGO, March 15.—F. A. Leland of St. Louis, Chairman of the Southwestern Tariff Committee, today completed his testimony before Interstate Commerce Commissioner W. M. Daniels in the hearing on the application of forty-one Western railroad systems for increases in freight rates on certain commodities.

Mr. Leland had devoted two days to asserting that the railroads should have increases in rates on fresh meats and packing house products amounting to about 3½ cents a hundred pounds. Mr. Leland had previously testified that the packing house interests maintained an organization to seek preferences in rates and special facilities, saying that when the special facilities asked by the packers were not granted by the railroads, the traffic organization of the packers shifted the patronage to other roads.

Luther M. Walter, attorney for the packers, referred to a headline published in The Chicago Tribune on March 14 and asked Mr. Leland if he had read it. Commissioner Daniels said the witness need not answer the question.

"The publication in the daily press reaches the public generally," Mr. Walter then said. "That is the only way they know what is going on. If there is an organized effort to take testimony that has been delivered before you and corrupt it to show far more than it shows here, it is something that ought to be stopped."

"If we should go into the question," Commissioner Daniels replied, "of how far the version in the press correctly represents the proceedings before us with something like 24,000 daily papers in the country, we should have something of a task. That is quite impossible; we are trying a case here. As a matter of fact, I personally do not know what it is you are referring to, so I cannot be affected by it."

"It is not the effect upon yourself or upon the commission," Mr. Walter replied, "but it is fair to the commission that the people of this country should know something of the facts, and if these gentlemen are not fair to the commission, we ought to be able to see who is paying for it."

"I don't think you want to let that stand," said Commissioner Daniels.

"I won't say paying for this," Mr. Walter then said, "but who inspired the articles. I will put it that way."

Mr. Walter then read this headline into the record: "Charge packers bully rail lines in giving rates."

Commissioner Daniels ruled that the witness should not be questioned further on the subject, after saying: "From both sides now there have been suggestions that the press is being used as an engine influencing public opinion. We cannot go into that. We will not go into it; let us go ahead and try the case on its merits."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, women's coats, suits, dresses, children's coats, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, millinery, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
ALBANY—Wm. Whitney & Co.; E. H. Wade, house furnishing goods; 41 Union Square; Continental.
ALTOONA—W. F. Goble & Co.; J. P. Banzof, toys; 2 Walker.
ATLANTA—M. Froehlich & Co.; P. Olson, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.
ATLANTA—Olsen Co.; B. Olsen, suits; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens, Co.; F. H. Blum, jobs silk girdles, hand bags; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; I. M. Parsons, linens, wash goods; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Hirschman & Kahn; L. Kahn, neckwear; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; E. W. Yzansky, cloaks; Mr. Falk, clothing; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller & Co.; C. Schlott, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, notions; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolfe, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Francis Co.; G. M. Gillette, straw hats; Breslin.
BATH, N. Y.—E. D. Alden, dry goods; Grand.
BEAUMONT, Tex.—M. Feinberg, dry goods; 1,161 Broadway; Longacre.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Lindy, waists, corsets, women's, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BIRMINGHAM—Pizits Carpet Co.; L. Pizits, A. Roobin, carpets; York.
BOSTON—United Dress Manufacturing Co.; C. S. Fidler, dresses; Hoffman.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 243 Church.
BOSTON—National Furniture Co.; H. J. Brown, rugs; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. McKeon, dress goods, silks; Great Northern.
BOSTON—United Cloak and Suit House; J. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss Conway, costumes; Miss Miller, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobhan, suits and dresses; Miss M. Frazer, gowns; L. Hill, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Sheffield, misses' coats; Mr. Phillips, bathing suits; Miss Coakley, muslin underwear; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss O'Neill, children's millinery, basement; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Smith, infants', children's junior coats, dresses, petticoats, corsets; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Blumenthal, silk waists; Mrs. Adelson, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, sweaters, gloves; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Miss E. Roche, women's, misses' suits; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss E. S. Hutchinson, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Seely & Co.; Mr. Seely, skirts, waists, petticoats; Mr. Ritter, coats, suits, dresses; 2 W. 18th.
BURLINGTON—Essex Mfg. Co.; G. L. Pease, duck clothing; Latham.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. J. Fish, domestics; 116 W. 32d; Longacre.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; H. Elfert, hats, furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
CENTREVILLE, Iowa—J. J. Frankel; M. Pearlstein, silk poplin suits, silk coats; 1,161 B'way.
CHATTANOOGA—M. Yalovitz, coats, suits, dresses; 15 W. 26th.
CHICAGO—J. Newman; dry goods; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. Lee, W. T. Smith, men's neckwear; A. H. Buehler, women's shoes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces, embroideries; G. Busch, wash goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. W. Morse, men's clothing, basement; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; Miss Marx, corsets, muslin underwear; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Londy & Friend; M. Pearlstein, linen, Palm Beach coats, suits; 1,161 B'way.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; H. S. Kline, domestics, linens, white goods; Miss M. Garry, wrappers; Mrs. N. Yandell, infant's wear; Miss M. Garetty, corsets; Miss E. O'Neill, toys; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, women's coats, suits, children's coats, dresses; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. M. Russokof, ladies' neckwear, veilings; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rosenwald & Werl; E. C. Klauber, clothing; 200 5th Ave.
CHICAGO—Samuel Phillipsborn Co.; B. L. Sloan, notions, furn. goods, millinery, silks, wash goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, corsets, hosiery, infants' wear; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, notions, corsets, dress trimmings, leather goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—J. Zuckerman, furs; Albert.
CINCINNATI—Lamode Skirt Co.; M. Rosenberg, E. Rosenberg, skirts; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak, Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, suits, coats, waists; 1,181 B'way, Room 801.
CLEVELAND—J. P. Kohn & Co.; J. P. Kohn, cloakings; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—J. L. Mack, dry goods; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos; Miss La Rue, coats; Miss Moscovics, suits; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; C. E. Carlson, men's furn. goods; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros Co.; H. H. Hawthorne, clothing; 220th 5th Ave.
CLEVELAND—W. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; H. August, representing; 37 W. 26; Netherland.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Moshek, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
CONCORD, N. H.; A. H. Knowlton Co.; J. P. Forsyth, dry goods; Murray Hill.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—M. Citron, notions, hosiery, underwear; St. Denis.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. D. Kirven, millinery, women's, infants' wear; 69 5th Av.
CORTLAND, N. Y.—D. E. Shepard, ready to wear, furn. goods; Albert.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. R. Reid, cloaks; 116 W. 32d.
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Mrs. F. Kell, millinery; 220 5th Av.
DENVER—W. Weinberg, coats, suits; 1,161 Broadway.
DETROIT—I. Rosenberg, skirts; Breslin.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, Men's clothing; 50 Union Square.
FORT WAYNE—Frank [illegible] G. Co.; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Gloning & Collins; G. W. Gloning, carpets; Breslan.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mangold, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way; York.
HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—Celian Co.; M. Batavia, wash dresses; 43 W. 27th.
HAVRE DE GRACE, Md.—B. Levy, general mdse.; Imperial.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; 2 Walker.
HIBBIN, Minn.—Lippman's Dept. Store; M. Batavia, Spring coats; 43 W. 27th.
INDIANAPOLIS — H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 W. 28d.
KANSAS CITY—The Parisian; Miss S. Platt, Mrs. H. C. Schultze, women's, misses' children's ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
LOWVILLE, N. Y.; R. E. Bateman & Co.; R. E. Bateman; D. F. Bateman, D. F. McDonald, carpets; Grand.
LYNCHBURG—D. B. Ryland & Co.; D. B. Ryland, china; Gregorian.
MARION, Ind.—Queen City Store; H. Zimmerman, coats; 114 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. A. La Bissoniere, coats, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—M. W. Savage Factories; A. M. Stateler, ladies' garments, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. D. Lipsey, women's, misses' ready-to-wear garments; 230 5th Av.
NASHVILLE—Castner, Knott, D. G. Co.; F. L. Manlove, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 214 Church.
NASHVILLE—Johnson, Karmon Co.; A. L. Karmon, dry goods; Wallick's.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Miss M. McNamara, ladies', infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
NORFOLK—Ames, Brownley & Hornthal; D. B. Ames, notions, furn. goods, millinery; 315 4th Av.
NASHVILLE—R. Lyle Co.; R. Lyle, ladies' ready-to-wear; Grand.
NORFOLK, Va.—Willis-Croll-Smith Co.; W. F. Smith, carpets; York.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—McGraw & Tatro; W. J. Tatro, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—N. Frank Sons; W. G. Clarkson, cloaks, suits; 17 E. 22d.
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PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 7 West 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Kohn Co.; A. L. Myerson, shirtings; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss Dorfman, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Brothers; Miss Parness, dresses; 71 West 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA — J. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; Strand.
PITTSBURGH—H. Frank; notions, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; J. B. Morrison, shoes; G. A. Palmer, silks; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss Rothleder, infants' wear; 18 W. 35th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. Levy; suits, basement, I. M. Keller, wash dresses; 200 5th Av.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, cloaks, suits, millinery; 353 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Frank, waists; Miss L. Griffin, waists; P. Hirsch, millinery; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss E. Morris, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Bernard, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
POTSDAM, N. Y.—Lockwood Dept. Stoe; J. A. Ritchie, dry goods; Wallick's.
PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. G. Read, domestics, J. Hood, linens, Miss A. M. Kenny, corsets, women's, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; J. H. Wilkinson, notions, furn. goods; 258 Church.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; J. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Bwy.
READING — Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; S. Heckman, carpets; 315 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Menter, Rosenbloom & Co.; D. M. Brickner, woolens; 114 5th Av.
ROME, Ga.—Lanham & Sons Co.; J. H. Lanham, cloaks, suits, clothing, furn. goods, millinery, laces; Herald Square.
SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Bro.; S. Stern, women's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—P. Greenberg & Co.; P. Greenberg, woolens; New Victoria.
SAN FRANCISCO—Diamond Co.; M. Rose, silk dresses, linen dusters; 170 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; W. M. Klement, domestics, linens, flannels; 470 4th Av.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.; J. W. Penny, carpets; 320 Church.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.; Mr. Jennings, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way.
SEATTLE — Frederick & Nelson; V. H. Hutchinson, women's ready to wear, children's wear; 450 4th Av.
SIOUX CITY—Orkin Bros.; M. E. Orkin, millinery ready-to-wear; 21 W. 34th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. Muir, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mr. Tynan, linens; 2 Walker.
ST. JOSEPH—Richardson D. G. Co.; E. V. Kemper, women's ready-to-wear; 51 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; L. C. Johnson, linings; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer, & Fuller D. G. Co.; H. Weil, misses', children's wear; A. S. Harris, ready-to-wear, basement; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss Blackman, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Lindell D. G. Co.; Miss E. Williams, waists; 1,270 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Addison Cloak Co.; M. Shapiro, wash dresses, suits, white chinchilla coats; 1,161 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; T. J. Querbach, white goods; 214 Church; Prince George.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; W. H. Schweitzer, muslin underwear, corsets; 95 Madison Ave.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, D. G. Co.; F. P. Ford, sporting goods; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss J. Bauman, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
SYRACUSE—Neal & Hyde; J. W. Neal, linens; 72 Leonard; Park Av.
SYRACUSE—J. W. Hennocksburg, millinery; Herald Square.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; D. Dey, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
TERRE HAUTE—Siegel Store; S. Petersdorf, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss M. A. Tea, infant's wear, muslin underwear; 214 Church.
TORONTO—T. Eaton Co., Ltd.; J. A. Eyre, dry goods; 45 East 17th.
TROY, N. Y.—G. V. S. Quackenbush Co.; Mrs. S. Blackhall, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; Breslin.
UTICA—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; G. T. Hoffman, suits, waists, ladies', infants' wear; Park Av.
WASHINGTON — M. Goldenberg; C. H. Franke, laces, gloves; 15 W. 22d; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. F. E. Evans, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON — M. Goldenberg; H. M. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 West 26th.
WESTERLY, R. I.—H. B. Gavitt Co.; F. L. Gavitt, furniture; Navarre.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; B. Herman, domestics, blankets, linens; 214 Church.
WILMINGTON, Ohio—H. B. Patterson & Co.; H. B. Patterson, cloaks; 31 Union Square; Latham.
WILMINGTON—R. Topkis Sons; C. Topkis, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
WORCESTER—Bon Marche; B. T. Shuman, women's ready-to-wear garments; Broztell.
WORCESTER—G. R. Bliss & Son; G. R. Bliss, Jr., clothing; The Breslin.

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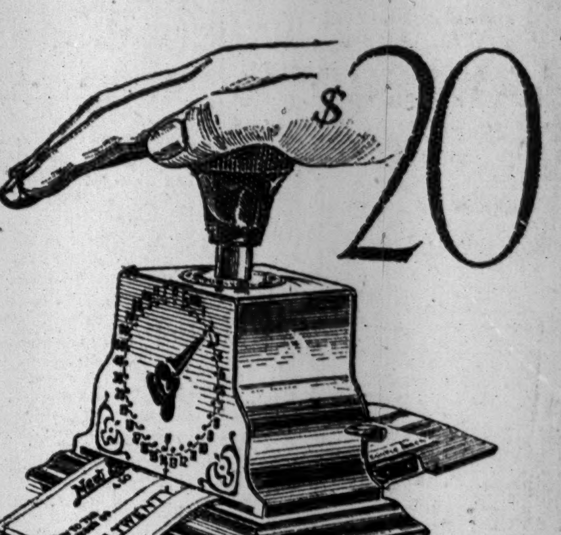

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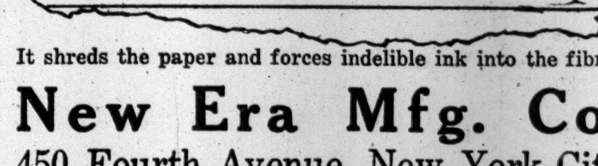

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

124—The A. J. Phillips Co. v. Grank Trunk Western R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

135—Wilson Cypress Co. v. Enrique del Poso y Marcos.—Decree reversed, with costs, case remanded.

170—D. McCormick v. City of Oklahoma City.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

175—American Seeding Machine Co. vs. Commonwealth of Ky.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

Original—Ex parte, in re Helen Schekels.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

544—C. Hartwell Caller v. A. W. Carter.—Motion to advance and assign for argument after No. 174 granted.

860—W. E. Helm v. E. E. McCall, &c., and 862—C. A. Crane v. People of New York State.—Motions to advance granted; cases assigned for Oct. 12 next.

217—G. and C. Merriam Co. v. The Syndicate Publishing Co.—Motion to dismiss postponed.

697—M. Cerecedo v. U. S.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed.

825—Hart Steel Co. v. Railroad Supply Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

848—C. Cushman v. Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

686—Export and Import Lumber Co. v. Port Banga Lumber Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary dockets submitted.

233—Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. v. Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.—Motion for leave to file brief as amicus curiae granted.

219—W. J. Rousset v. J. Y. Sanders, Governor.—Continued.

51—N. N. Longpre v. Clemente Diaz y Quinones.—Submitted.

199—Lena Pigeon v. W. Buck et al.
275—E. Roberts v. W. Underwood, and
676—D. A. McDougal v. Edmund McKay.—Argument continued.

9, (Original)—State of Wisconsin v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of Interior.—Argument of motion to dismiss commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 201, 204, 205, 206, 208, 213, 214, 217, 220, and 221.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
Williams<Potter. Miehle Print Press Co<Whitlock Co. East Steel Co<Godain Wimmer Bldg Co. Hogan<N Y C & H R RR. N Y, N H & H RR<Mooney.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Thompson<N H RR. Beaman<N H RR. US<Kosven.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on: Burke E Co<Ind Pneu T Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, Post Office Building.
Newtown Crk Tow<Schr F Creadick. C L Bleakley<St tug Wm E Cleary. Geo Stoelges<SS Rosenborg. W J Hendricks<St tug Catherine Moran. Moore<Hamburg-Am Line. Yllobie<Atl & Carr Const Co. Eclipse Light Co<tug Robert A Scott. Cornell St Co<tug Chas H Perkins.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People<Dwyer et al. Baldwins Bank<Smith. McCready<Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions:
Glover<Nat Bk of C. Rummell<Blanchard. Duffy<Wills. Zeitlin<Morrison. Fulton<Jones. Newcomb<La Roe. Harris<Snyder. Clarke<Taylor. Farnum<Harrison. Astor<W 82 St Co. CNY<Jamieson. Frey<Regensburg. Dwyer<Greenblatt. Tripler<Fairchild. Lawrence<Morris (2.)

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
Siff<Rudolph. Re Klein (Jacoby & Stahl.) Kaplan<Donohue. Katz<Bakers & Cons Compr Y Co. Stahl<Sanford. Singelon<Genl Fire Ext Co. Berlin<Silberman. Yung<Lion Brew Co. Henkensiefken<Cons Gas Co. Thomas<Goldstein. Miller<Miller. Naterman<Naterman. Lewis<Schenck. Re CNY (Boston Road.) Weinrib<Union Ry. Dennin<Columbia Bk. Eitingon<Williamsbgh City Fire I Co. Stehl<Levy. Ulrey<Abrams. Donohue<C of Essex (4.) Breen<same. Hennessy<N Y Conn RR. Baehr<Smith. Biro<Wurster. Mott<James. Leary<Leary. Lowe<Leary. Moore<Moore. Brown<Natl Corps, A & Navy. Hyatt<Weisenberg. Burtis & Powell<Kalmanson. Re Hydrocarbon Concr Co. Natl An & Chem Co<Leerburger. Stratis<Volk. Tesser<Tesser. McDermott<Froment. E Riv Sav Inst Co<Blank. Scandore<Scandore. Roth<Hirsh. Degregorio<Mandelbaum. Wagenheim<N Y Stk Yds Co. Conoscenti<Palumbo. Schmidt<Siemund. Cummings<N Y Rys Co. Hunt<Asterman. Re McClellan. Re Bierman. Santi Amoroso Fruit Co<Carnegie Tr Co. N Y & Bost Desp Exp Co<Carroll. O'Hare<R H Casey, Inc. Ringler<Strathone Const Co. Rosner<Stephens. Gottlieb<Silberman. Woytisek<Cruikshank. Weisman<Wilson. Flannery<Doelger. O'Donnell<Ward.
Nixon<Mutual Alliance Trust Co. Solar Light Co<Steel Prod En Co. Lampert<N Elec RR. McKearney<N Y Cons RR. Ebert<Bklyn H RR. Moller<Jacobson. Miller<Miller. U S Motor Cab Co<De Maille. Flynn<Schnieder. N Y Transat SS Co<Crossing. Sussman<Sussman. City R E Co<76th-Fifth Av (2.) Bernheimer<Mayer. Briner<Briner. Arena<Arena. Winthrop<Cohen. Namm<Tarsus Realty Co. Rodriques<Beach. Razol<Garfinkel. Nyguist<Cauldwell-Wingate Co. Melia<McGovern. Oppenheimer<CNY. Roedinger<Kraft. Harris<Harris. Merchants L & T Co<Blair. Guar Trust Co<Second Av RR Co. Brinckerhoff<Crane, Jr. Re Arnold (Benson Av.) Garber<Grad. Lakanik<Batovic. Re Feinsot. Pickett<Pickett. Met Sav Bk<Kassel. Page<Page. Bloch<Meisel. Noble<Hinds. Wacht<Simon. Santi Amoroso Fr Co<Carnegie Trust Co. Re Leighton<N Y Rys Co. Re Horowitz (Klein.) McWhirter<Bowen. Kopezynski<N Y C & H R RR. Lubinitsky<A D Const Co. Tuzzeo<American Bonding Co. O'Dea<Woods. London<Thompson. Flannery<15 W 44th St Co. Momjian<Minasian. Dinning<Reavis. Kissel<Morgan. Slawin<Slawin. Van Dyk<Friend. State N Y<Hasbrouck. Accident Credit F Co<Met St Ry. Re Met Mut Bldg & Trust Co. Brill<Horwitt.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Creighton<Topping. Bernheimer<Solomon. Isaacs<Salomon. Gilbert<McNulty. Blair<Turbo Elec Con Co. Biser<Hecht. Brauniger<Brauniger. Ill Surety Co<Noonan. Thurber<Thurber. N Y Cath Prot<Rockland Co. Kraus, Jr<N Y Tel Co. Boross<Boross. Holland<Holland. Williams<Williams. Bachmann<Musical Courier Co. Kamenowitz<Kamenowitz.
Preferred causes: Striker<Farrington. Porsth Elec Co<Feature Pict Theat Co. Wright<Northrop. Farley<Foster.
General calendar: Newburger<Talcott. Metz<Palmer. Sanders<Herrick. Mitchell<Murray. Simberg<Simberg. Herrman<Jeffe. Franco-Am Chem Co<Import Chem Co. Wicks, Jr.<Loeffler. Brown<Bernardini. Brevoort<Townshend. Fischer & Vogel<Schanzer. Hazard<Horton. Hanley<Vechten-Waring Co. Prendergast<Geyser Pat Holdg Co. Koslow Ir Wks<Sherman. Bayer<Bayer. Mishkin<Lederer. Shiverts<Bernson. Lewis<Cohen. Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.: Nat Pt Co<Kerr. Badt<Longobardi. Watts—Weston. Rosenberg<Carnevale. Winslow<So Seaboard Lumber Corp. Simon<McGrath. Same<Elroy. Grimm<Blauw. H Kayser & Tils<Steinbrucker. Cook<Nat Surety Co. Baldwin<Rafferty. Ruckdeschel<Brinn. Heidelburger<Heidelburger. Abrams<Fee. Lehrburger<Oppenheimer. Kidder<Van Name & Co. Case on.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schofranick<Manix. Kolesor<Landon. Lovermi<Tompkins. Nolan<Ruppert. Case on. Reznick<Union Rwy. Dorn<Kreisel. Fox<Int R T. Chittel<Hill.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hood<F K James Co. Rosen<Aaronson. Sanderson<L I R R. Berson<Nas E R R. Mallaber<CNY. Higgins<White Sew M Co. Blinder<Wallfisch. Wiemers<CNY. Mouratoupulo<Jabson & Gifford Co. Siegel<Jacobson. Shultz<CNY. Nothstein<NYC & H R RR. Monjo<Block. Haas<Mahoney. Tarlos<Lubinsky. Mahoney<Simpson Crawford Co. Davidson<Smith. Levin<Harris. Ziemborak<CNY. Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part VI.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nahabedian<Indep Cons Ice Co. Gersganoff<NY Con RR. Garnett<Bklyn H RR. Barry<Nassau El RR. Younker<NY Rys. Raleigh<N Y Rys. Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Folz<NY Rys. Allison<NY Rys. Dewal<CNY. Malesewski<Fuller. Johnston<Bradley C Co. Roberts<Greenhut Siegel Cooper. Conoscenti<H E Champoli Operatg. Glotzer<Burt Rlty Co. Bliss<Kaplan. Stawisky<N Y B Co. Spector<same. Flischer<Mason & Hanger Co. Rosenberg<CNY. Murphy<N Y Press Co. Murtha<Kips Bay Br Co. Townsend<Meserole. Lacova<B'klyn H RR. Case on.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Henderson<D Stevenson Brew Co. Stankoewitz<Smith. Williams<Esser. Hennessy<Int R T Co (2 acts.) Cooper<Int R T Co. Du Bois<same. Payer<O'Reilly. Egarian<Int R T Co. Light<Hutkoff. Dwyer<Int R T Co. Berkowitz<Nas E RR. Hanley<Kirkcaldy. Jacobs<Int R T Co (2 acts.) Handler<Int R T Co. Margolis<Sarasohn. Steinber<Forward Ass'n. Grubart<Int R T Co. Burke<same. Britkin<NY Rys (2.) Case on.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lesser<International Trust Co. No day calendar.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Alberts<Liebes. Ashinsky<Pitts Con. Hirsh<Radt. Ryan<O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co. Rowan<Fuller Con. Travers<Burdick. Arlyskewitz<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co. Case on.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—De Courcey<Delepenha Co. No day calendar.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Laufer<Lefkowitz. Chiat<Gordon. Nonegood<Ninth St Garage. De Siano<Joffe. Nilson<Degnon Cont. Jennings<McNulty Bros. Hejl<Schwamm. Silverman<So Bklyn Ry. Wefrinsky<N Am B. Williams<Glassheim. Menn<Kobel. Jenkins<Robinson. Begun<NY Rys. Rosenberg<NY Rys. Sadowsky<Turkel. Case on.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Horn<Konner. Frooks<Ruhlin. Hagney<Sup Council. Buckley<Collyer. Springs<McMuller. Stevens<Tainter. Farley<Peterson. Velleman<S Blumenthal & Co. Clear.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Bernard<White. Miller<Miller. Kirschman<Plummer. Riviera Rlty Co<Ill Surety Co. Scotia Worsted Mills<Cohn. Goodsell<Oak Ridge. Freund<Stoneham. Pett<Batchelder. Stewart<Thornburn. Farley<Schwarz. Esposito<Distefano. Brookstone<Ullman & McGonigle. Briskman<Irwin. Feury<Combes. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Scardy<Gersten. Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works. Billups, Jr<Wilson. E Side Firepr St & St<NY Mail Co. Met Print<R E Irwin & Co. Progressive Const & Leas Co<Sayre. Casselberry<Tietenberg. Wisenstein<Wightman & Hough Co. Thompson<Thompson. Balchinsky<Ackerman. Case on.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Bayside Lumber Co<Donde. Banque<Bergstrom. Sheffman<Emp Corp. Arkema<Wiese. Holden<Holden Co. Coleman<Thruner. Murray<Eustace. Barrett<Hall. Holman<Patten. Balaban Co<CNY. Burke<Bishop. Hudson Co<McCormick. Fixel<Devine. Macauley<Press Pub. Thatcher Co<Zibelli. Werner<Martens. Folz<Lowenstein. Geller<Kraushaer. Monroe<Lacca Co. Morgan<Legrand Co. Stoltz<Pfeiffer. Nutter<Hand. W S Bk<Van Ahnen. Gallagher<Van Boskerck. Keystone Co<C'tury Co. Filkins<New Era Co. Wing<Ryan. Doll<Williams. Bernard<I E S Co. Paine Co<Ambrose Co. Dreyfus<Sulzberger. Reilly<Mohegan Co. Content<Robertson. Parnall<Seeber. Johnston<Weed. Horwitz<N B Ins Co. Same<United Co. Same<Eq Fire Co. Selwyn & Co<Waller. Greenhaus<McNamee. White Co<CNY. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Holland Hold Co<Shuloff. City R E Imp Corp<Panka. Zimmerman<Mulligan. Gillett<B E Dock Eng Co. Oliver<US Gypsum Co. Steinfeld<Wolf. Foster<Seaman. Natanson<Leach. Same<1st Mtg Guar Co. Beakes Dairy Co<Berger. Higgins<Alwold Rty Co. Simek<Belle-Isle. Philippeau<Kehaya. Fleischman<Steele. Reader<Shevlin Plumb Co. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Abraham Schlesinger, Mary A Newall, John E McC Newall, infant. Hugo Reisinger, Elizabeth S Kirby, Margaretha Kunkler, Samuel Weidhorn, Gussie Wels, &c., Rosalie Pospisil, David Weill, Benjamin Hart, Diercks, infants, Elizabeth Fasbinder, infant. Catherine H Van Riper, Sanford Ennis, Henry Pasinsky, Joseph Vesley, Caterina Lauby, Rosanna M Nagle, Delia Cassidy, Ignatz Czechut, Tony Minetti, Manuel J Suarez, Joseph M Pearson, Frederic M Helbig, Henry Jacobs, Mary Sweeny, Elizabeth W Aldrich, Maria M Deane, James B Hammond, David Nugent, Franklin R Wallace, Charles H Collins, John T Zieger, Peter Caffrey, Charles B Cornell, Alexander Don, Mary A Faughnan, Frank Cattano, George Levy, Charlotte E Lake, Louis Tobias, Harry P Brown, Franklin C Morehead, George N Bohlken, Constant Mayer, Maggie Walker, Ivan Tailof, Donato D'Ippolito, Winifred Lynch, Michael Lorentz, Tillie Volkens, Ernest H Behrens, Johnston Livingston, Rosie Packel, Lucy W Sperry, Christian E Detmold, Emma Swenson, James Harden, James Harden, Peter Doelger, Mary Sullivan, Herbert A Holmes.
Wills for probate: John Canefield, Susis D Hill, Geo C Botchella, Mary Sweeney, Samuel F B Morse, Jefferson L Morrell, William Weight, Chas H Jewell, Edward Franck, Julius Jacob or Yacob, George O T Weiss, August J Junghaus.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estates of: Charles Friedman, James P Barry, Hiram H Lamport.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Ludwig Baumann & Co<Gatman. Stern<Blumenthal (Actions 1 and 2.) Harris<Weinberg. Gotham Natl Bk<Farrell. Herzog<Grimse. Manix<Robertson & Co. Sandusky<Dean Hldg. Hansen<Pusey. Same<Congleton. Same<Quinn. Gallagher<Johnstone. Dittenhoefer<Bader, Scheidlauer & Co. Quinn<Valentine. Amer Surety<McNeece. Ohrnberger<Kalt Lumber. Fucci<Mandelman. Solomon<Schlesinger. Lehman<Free Synagogue. Rosofsky<Fidanza. Golub<U S Trust. Lewis Pub<Carus. Lewis Pub<Nass Importation. Ball<Brandon. Ludowici-Celadon Co<Gold. Grossman<Rothleder. Neidlinger<Rowe. Strauss<Gordon. Levy<Hirsh. Zubow<Univ Disct. Palchino<Empire City Subway. Muller & Co<Robertson (2.) Household Equipt Mfg<Lanigan. Cox<Fish. Applebaum<Rosenblum. Wegner Mach Wks<Schwartz & Co. Rombone<Loft. Rosenthal<Borck. Palachino<Empire City Subway. Frank<Stand Mail Order. Bobrek<Bklyn Hts RR. Saltmann<Mertin. Robinson<Hesslein. Natter<Blanchard Co. Smith & Son<Met Impr.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Friedman<Rees & Rees. Pope<Silverson. Favur<Barth. Stusser<Stockman. Diamond<Longo. Schlessel<Tull. Strouse<Waxham. Garella<Volkel H W Co. Ringler<Meenan. Persicatti<Trenkman. Newman<Cab & Taxi Co. Newman<Yellow Taxi Cab Co. Diensifriend<Cons Gas Co. Smith<Fechteler Co. Goldsmith<Kaiser. Coles<Yellow Taxi C. Cohen<Conn Cab Co. Cohen<same. Freedman<Chelsea Hotel. Manheimer<Hammerstein. Palmer<Yellow Taxi Co. Kennelty<Wildhart Realty. Kellogg<Fields. Pescia<Clinton. Schwarzwalder Co<Harris. Gimble Bros<Mathison. Flanmer<Burghardt. Lazarus<Persian Rlty Mfg. Same<same. Pearlstein<Coleman. Difflipp<Lahey C Const. Grossman<Lehrer. Brown<Cent Union G. Neuwirth<Pierce Co. Gunst Costume<Leventhal. Kurzen<Babkiewicz. Wescott<Cutler. Fed Realty<Jones. Herferman<Greenhut, Cloak. Seidman<N Y Rys. Brulataur<Comet F. Salomon<Gray R & D Co. McHugh<Bradley Con. Case on.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
Leeming<Story & Clk Piano Co. Bauman<Youngblatt. Goldstein<Blechman. Liakow<Reliable Fur Dr D. First Nat Bank<Longacre Sq Theatre. Owen<Marguard. Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.
Lubetkin<Bremer. Pierce, B & P Mfg Co<McCourt. Schwed<Air Gas Syndicate, Inc. Richter<Benjamin. Katz<Meade. Shafer Co<Brown Bros. Lloyd<Vitale. Phillips<Bogach. Gaertner<Suwasset R & D Co. Samuel<Berlin. King<Prud Ins. Kaiser<Schrier. Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.
PART V.—Ransom, J. Case on.
PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Newburger, J.—Wm. L. Craw Const Co<Gibraltar Realty Co—William Klein. Brown<City Island Realty Co—Edward D. Dowling. Schinasi<Sullivan—Abraham Stern.

SUPREME COURT.—Bijur, J.—Hudson P. Rose Co<Leland Av—Walter H. Liebman. Re Selkewitz—P. Lewis Anderson.

SUPREME COURT.—Cohalan, J.—Griscom-Russell Co<Puttsburgh Terminal R R & Coal Co—Chas. R. Brown.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Pomerantz<Hochman's Iron Works. Eoff<Reilly. Ohl & Co<Standard Steel Sections, Inc. Bent<Browline Rty Co. Schneiderman<Kahn. Lunenfeld<Diamond. Gen Naval Stores Co<Sternschuss. Ginzburg<Ginzburg. Smith<Blumstein, (2.) People<Brow. Re Rhinelander Av. Wells<Wells. People<Annette. State Bank<Amanti. Prince<B. R T Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J. Case on: Demarest<Carr. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Goldstein<Union Ry. Greenberg<Ragona. Klein<O'Connell. Ruderman<Weiss. Berel<Barry. Connor<Benenson Rty Co. Tiernan<Union Ry Co. Reden<Ringwald. Skurka<Brown & Lord. Sacks<Angel Const Co.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Kulger<Bell Realty & Const. Co.—Otto J. Kalt.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motions.
Schofield, as trustee<Wolper et al. Howe<Gubitz et al. Greco and Evans<Becker et al.

NON-ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.
Maltz<Westch Brew. Cehlo<Fischer. Horton<McNally, (2.) Lambert<Lanehart. Mitchell<CNY. Ambrosius<Ambrosius. Forber<Third St Realty Co. Re Maher. Foreman<Nordon Co. Richmond Collecting Co<Yates. People<Rosino.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.
Hinze<Hinze. Wohlers<Sangstack. Henriksen<Cranes Sons Co. Ackerman<Metrop Land Co. Re Stamm. Pines<Hoye. Wenzel<Wenzel. Hodgskin<Gartz. Nerr Co<CNY. Bklyn Poster Adv Co<Horn. Baron<Cowperthwait. Heffron<Belletreau & Co. Eagle White Lead Co<Rosenberg. Sutera<Anchor L SS. Sawlinska<Sawlinska. Reis<Reis. Paine<Gardella. Lucia<Hoh (2.) Seinfel<Campbell. Bailey<Fitzgerald. Monday<Bklyn Un Gas Co (2.) Dailey<same (2.) Buckley<same, (2.) Vitelli<CNY. Rosenthal<Gans. Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett. Lauder<Amer Numb Machine Co. Koch<Lattemann (2.) Ridgewood Natl Bk<2d Ward Dem Assn. Field<McBride. Higgins<Higgins. Heyman<Heyman. Pines<Newton. Feeser<Feeser. Goldstein<Hines. Kadish<Davidson. Hoz<Derfner. Gruber<Gruber. Wenzel<Wenzel. Liens Purchase Co<Goldstein. Kanefsky<Atl Coast Line RR. Smith<Smith. Re Roslyn Estates. Jester<Newbegin. Bruggerman<Schaeffer. Kroeger<Stommell. Rosenthal<Gans. Belle of Jeff Dist Co<Van Sise. Obermeyer & L<Fringo. Lynch<Campbell Milk. Zazenska<Cohen. Re Amboy Road. Mafeo<Hesse. Sagona<Sagona. Alco Bldg Co<Doke. Herzlich<Yonke. Zalenckie<Nidzgorski. Rappaport<Silberman. Roch<same. Eagle White L Co<Rosenberg & R. Re Lasky.
At 2 P. M. Town of Islip<Ests of Havemeyer Pt. Same<Piepenbrinck.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.
Clark<Am Stl B Co. Desmond<Strauss. Bashist<Bashist. Harris<Brody. Eckoff<Queens Co Coal Co. Michaelson<Michaelson. Holland<Holland. Kaplan<Kaplan. Palermo<Palermo. Farkas<Farkas. Leier<Leier. Rolstar Painting Co<16th Av R & B Co. De Kalb Holding Co<Mad Theatre Co. Ginsberg<Ginsberg. Leary<McNulty. Oxenberg<Seiderwich. Suydam<Nurean R Co.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,888.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J. Part Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.
Guider<Bartlett, Haywood Co. Ketcham<Wicks. Thompson<C I & B RR et al. Bradley<NY Rys Co. Powers<Schlichting. Welt<B H RR. Bklyn Tr Co<Gottlieb. Greene<Greene. Tippett<Cunard SS. Cope<Nassau RR. Weiss<Ward Bread. Skelly<Wetmore. Emig<B H RR. Olson<Mooney. Mosher<Landsman et al. Smith<Jacknowitz. Steier<Nassau RR. Soslawsky<B H RR. Webb<N Y Rys Co. Korb<B H R R. Alper<Sokol. Meredith<Burt et al. Rhall<Assoc Oper Co. Rosenback<CNY. McAlpine<Gluckin. Nealis<Penn Mut Life. Otis<Heidelberger. Wright<Taylor. Richardson<Grandmont. De Fuccia<Wennemer Co. Gang<CNY. Costello<Busch. Feinberg<Necker. Demeo<Bradley Con. Gibbons<L I RR. Klein et al<No Am Knit Mills Co. Brighton B Dev Co<Denyse et al. Rosa<Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Gibbs<B H RR. Schlossberg<Zeitlin. Sandzer<Rabinowitz. Maloof<B H RR. Farrell<Nassau RR. Rabinowitz<McArthur Bros Co. Stack<B, Q Co & S R R. Miller<N Y Cons R R. Kline<same. Robinson<Greenberg. Moore<Bush Term Co. Kuhn<Forman. Jacobson<Kirkham Co et al. Grat<N Y Cons R R. Benigno<Rogers Imp Co et al. Vanek<Hirschberg et al. Kamph<B H R R. Samuels<Samuels. Timmons<Am'n Mfg. Shipley Const'n Co.<Richmond Mfg Co. Rendelstein<Glickman. Shanley<CNY. Lawyers' T. I & T Co.<Lockwood. Zukanczkas<Leffler. Boyce<Hopson. Eisenberg<Hoermann. Aimsbury<Stoltzsky. Nunez<Rubens. Cairns<L I RR. Koehler<Bloom. Watson et al.<Donovan. Shea<CNY. McDonald<Stork et al. Meagher<Bradley Con. Seaman<Nas RR. Eisenhauer<Jones. Coangelo<B H RR. Renkewich<Jamison et al. Cullaton<Nas RR. Schaptoff<Colgan. Dewhurst<Robins Dry Dock Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6046.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
The wills of: Annie Gallagher, John C. Fransen, Henry Batterman, Honora Donoghue, N. Swende, Thomas Cady, Jane Gilt.
Acctg in ests of: William Mounsey, Catharine Cassidy, John G. Normank, John McMahon, Bischoff infants, John Cunnion.
The estates of: Rose Lynch, Barbara Bennett, Ernest Augustin.

County Court.

PART IV.—Roy, J.
Bogue<Nas E RR. Puckhaber<Same. Zetterlund<Roulston. Klingon<Bklyn H RR. Farrell<Bonert. Fisher<C I B RR. Kane<Powell et al. Casey<Metzler. Rosenberg<Bklyn H RR. Scher<Sherman. Reising<Nas E RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Jordan<Harris Co. Sch'sker<B H RR. Amendola<De Angelis. Crowley<Nas E RR. Mullen<B H RR. Samuelson et al.<C I & B R R. Spielberg<B'klyn Hts R R. Brand<B, Q Co & S R R. Meyer<Union E R R. Auer<Kohlman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.
Naidich<Woodward. Cordial<West Sav Bk. Baird<Nayor. Brewster<Brewster. Billings-Chapin Co<Williams. Jones<Obermeyer & L. Klein<Hacker. Carlough<West Co B. Glasser Grain Co<Kloppenberg. Husted<CNY.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Applegate<Taylor. Jennings<same. Jarvis<Rosemont Rty. Shaw<Goodwin. Giordano<Bradley Con. Farrell<same. Smith<Johnson. Zinikowski<Barker. West Co Brewing Co<Terry. NY Cent RR<Miles. Gross<Universal Film. Goodhart<Hasbrouck, (2.) Levine<Troy. Keating<Smith & Sons Carpet Co. Lund<Smith.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
White<NY Cent RR. Suetendeal<Ringler & Co. Garry<Page (2.) Seymour<Brown. Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co. Kaldenburgh<Stevens. Gallelo<West El RR. Michaelson<Ebling Br. Bloxin<B H RR. Mariotta<Pennell. Fast<Bugbee, (2.) Hubbell Hdwd Door<Rothkirch Bldg Co. Rippatti<NY Cent RR. Vezio<Smith. Monohan<Shipway. Hayden<New Rochelle. Pagano<Webber. Young<Keystone State Cons Co. Bonngiovanni<Canavan Bros Co. Leidinger<Cook, (2.) Mondracco<Auerbach. Zlitsch<Un Ry Co. Handy<NY Cent RR. Bajusz<Lawrence. D'Alisera<Hearn Cons. Mazel<NY, NH RR. Fitzgerald<Xavier. Karls<Mallotch. Armstrong<B R T. Wright<Bulowa. Militello<Habishaw Wire Co. Fitzgerald<Yonk RR. Weckstein<Hayes & R. Jazvinsky<Banzer. Ross<Rogers & H.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1045.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate: Delia Flynn, Arthur W Bower. Payment of claim: Augustus M Slater. Re estate: C Wilbur Vail. Compulsory acctg: Joseph Hinds. Executor's acctg: Solomon M Ireland. Discovery proceed'g: Rose Chinrazzi, Margaret E Barrett. Order to show cause: Theodore A Lord. To pay claim: Julius Fehr. Compulsory acctg: Samuel G Blakley.
At Yonkers, tomorrow.
Will for probate: Clementine Brown. Compulsory acctg: Frances Canfield, Samuel G Blakley. Accounting: Margaret I Williams.
At Port Chester, Thursday.
Re estate: Daniel E Merritt.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.
Feth<McNally & ano. Walsh<A C Horn Co. Jacobs<Dimmerling. Luft, an infant<Kminsky. Walker<J M Horton Ice Cream Co. Doscher<North East Construction Co. Ekenberg<CNY & ano. Gilbert<same. Lush<Stuyvesant R E Co & CNY. Hart<Patrick Ryan Construction Corp. Fiesel<Man & Queens Traction Corp. Parrott<NY & L I Trucking Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call:
Elkund<MacDonald. Crofton<NY Rys Co & ano. Schneider<NY & Q Co Ry Co. Conrad<Man & Queens Traction Corp. Healy<Ruttan. Berndt<Wandel & ano. Keller & ano<The Giant Silk Mfrs. Inc. Renner<NY Rys Co. Didyk<Astoria Lt. H & Power Co. Griffin<Penn Steel Co. Vollmer, an infant<Brodbeck. L I RR Co<Stanwood Towing Co. Kellner<Lapersonnerie & ano. Feinberg<Nebenzahl. Wittem<NY & Q Co Ry Co. Ferraro<Katz. Freitag<B H RR & ano. Cooper<Read & ano. Roche<CNY. Genova<Transit Dev. Seider<B H RR. Fostowsky<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Broderick<Kessel & ano. Mangan<B. Q Co & Sub RR. Flanagan, as admx<Pluner.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1000.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOYLE, CHARLES J., (April 23, 1913;) net estate $56,100; after giving $2,000 to Kate Brady, sister, $1,000 to Annie Berry, sister, and $500 to a niece, decedent directed that Catherine V., Anna B., Florence, and James Boyle, children, each receive one-fourth of residuary estate; each share amounted to $13,151; 2 lots Morris Av. near 183d St., the Bronx, appraised at $5,000; plot west side Topping Av., near 176th St., $5,825; equity $6,483 in lots at Belle Harbor, L. I., appraised at $19,800; deposits $5,214; mortgages $30,465; 152 shares Hurn Cigar Co., $6,080.

CAMBEIS, Mrs. MARY, (Oct. 5, 1914;) net estate $11,027; Harry Cambeis, son, gets $7,347; George V. Cambeis, Jr., son, $3,680; deposits $1,569; jewelry $1,125; bonds $10,234.

FRANKFIELD, HUGO, (Aug. 30, 1914;) net estate $386; deposits $26; insurance and personalty $1,757.

ORGAN, HANNAH, (Aug. 19, 1914;) net estate $13,078; three daughters and five grandchildren beneficiaries; deposits $13,550; personal effects $590.

PLATT, EVA HOPKINS, (Dec. 17, 1913;) assets $3,731; debts and expenses of administration $13,624.

STEIN, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, widow of Conrad Stein, (Feb. 5, 1914;) net estate $482,770; Josephine Uterhart, daughter, received $95,513; Paula Wright, daughter, $95,423; Ella Chase, daughter, $95,633; Carl Stein, son, $95,363; Conrad Stein, son, $95,363; Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption $5,000; Josephine H. C. Uterhart, granddaughter, $471; bank deposits and cash $30,149; household furniture and personal effects $6,953; mortgages $126,585; stocks and bonds $326,580; among the largest holdings were 50 shares Germania Bank, $22,500; 85 shares 8th Av. Ry., $23,800; shares of Grand St. Ferry Co., $35,200; 141 shares Broadway and 7th Av. R. R., $22,983; $50,000 par value Susquehanna & Western R. R., appraised at $51,125; $150,000 bonds Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.; $25,000 bonds N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.

STEWART, WILLIAM, (Dec. 23, 1914;) deposits and jewelry $3,997; net value $3,355; beneficiaries were widow and two sons.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Rain and colder Tues. in the interior and Tues. or Tues. night on the coast. Wed. cloudy, colder n. coast; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues., followed by rain at night. Wed. cloudy and colder; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Ga.—Showers and colder Tues. in w. and Tues. or Tues. night in e. Wed. cloudy; colder in e.; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Fla.—Cloudy Tues.; showers and cooler in n. w. and by night in cent. and n. e. Wed. probably fair; moderate n. w. to w. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Tues.; colder in s. e. and extreme s. Wed. fair; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Tues.; colder in s. w. Wed. fair; moderate n. an n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder in s. e. Wed. fair; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Utah, Okla., West. Texas, and Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Cloudy Tues.; rain or snow, colder in e. Wed., fair.

Ky.—Unsettled Tues., colder. Wed., fair.

Ohio—Snow Tues., colder in s. Wed., fair; moderate n. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues., snow in n. Wed., fair.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues., snow in morning in n. e. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair in n., snow in s. Tues., followed by fair. Wed., fair; moderate n. winds.

Upper Mich., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Neb., and Kan.—Fair. Tues. and Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate winds, mostly n. w.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues., except possibly snow in extreme w. Wed., fair.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cameronia, at Liverpool, March 15.
SS Ferd. Melsom, at Christiania, March 8.
SS Storstad, at La Pallice, March 13.
SS Batiscan, at Rotterdam, March 12.
SS Splendor, at Savona, March 12.
SS Bayonne, at Gibraltar, March 13.
SS Howick Hall, at Mollendo, March 13.
SS Lackawanna, at Manchester, March 13.
SS Dryden, at Manchester, March 14.
SS Morocco, at Hull, March 14.
SS New York City, at Bristol, March 14.
SS Stegelborg, at Svendborg, March 2.
SS Cretic/ at Genoa, March 13.
SS Oregonian, at Colon, March 15.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, March 13.
SS Tea, from Ancona, March 5.
SS Corcovado, from Santos, March 13.
SS Melderskin, from St. Lucia, March 13.
SS Carolina, from Havre, March 13.
SS Dalebank, from Havre, March 13.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, March 14.
SS Touraine, from Havre, March 13.
SS Pastores, from Port Limon, March 15.

Passed.

SS America, Genoa to New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Soestdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Caserta, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru	Mar. 18
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Mar. 19
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	Mar. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Mar. 25
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West (via San Francisco)—Moana	Mar. 26

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. March 17, SS Philadelphia, and at 5 P. M. March 19, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 20, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 5 P. M. March 16, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. March 16, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 23, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. April 2, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 18, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 18, SS Oscar II., and at 9:30 A. M. March 20, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. March 19, SS Europa.

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Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:12 | Sun sets..6:08 | Moon sets..7:15

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:02	8:24	2:00	2:17
Governors Island	8:35	8:57	2:34	2:47
Hell Gate	10:25	10:47	4:14	4:27

Arrived—Monday, March 15.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, March 7.
SS Orduna, Liverpool, March 6.
SS Bristol City, Bristol, Feb. 23.
SS Ioannina, Algiers, Feb. 23.
SS Leonidas, Cardiff, Feb. 23.
SS Zinal, Montevideo, Feb. 23.
SS Sophie H., Penarth, Feb. 25.
SS Nickerie, Haiti, Feb. 25.
SS Jos. J. Cuneo, Baracoa, March 10.
SS Esperanza, Havana, March 9.
SS Giovanni G., Bermuda, March 7.
SS Hawaiian, Charleston, March 1.
SS Minier, Santo Domingo, March 3.
SS Comus, New Orleans, March 10.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, March 13.
SS Rochambeau, Havre, March 7.
SS Evangeline, Bermuda, March 12.
SS El Sol, Galveston, March 9.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 12.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Mar. 8
George E. Warren	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Salaminia	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Richard	Rotterdam	Feb. 18
Orseolo	Palermo	Feb. 17
Guatemala	Havre	Feb. 24
Ocean	Amsterdam	Feb. 20
Menelaos	Gibraltar	Feb. 28
Petrolite	St. Michaels	Mar. 1
Athinai	Gibraltar	Mar. 3
Jethon	Las Palmas	Feb. 24
Polarine	Palermo	Feb. 27
Chalister	Balboa	Mar. 4
Arkansas	Christiania	Feb. 21
Yumuri	Santiago	Mar. 10
Goov'ur de Lantsheers	Rotterdam	Feb. 27
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 13
Metapan	Port Limon	Mar. 7
Bayamon	Porto Rico	Mar. 13
Lewis K. Thurlow	Balboa	Mar. 7
San Marcos	Galveston	Mar. 10
Sabine	Mobile	Mar. 9
DUE TOMORROW.		
Exeter City	Swansea	Mar. 2
Galileo	Hull	Mar. 3
Terence	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Iroquois	Turks Island	Mar. 12
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 11
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 14
DUE THURSDAY.		
St. Louis	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Caracas	San Juan	Mar. 13
Honolulan	Cristobal	Mar. 10
Camaguey	P'rto Mexico	Mar. 10
Cretan	Savannah	Mar. 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 15
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 13
DUE FRIDAY.		
Newton	Isle of Wight	Mar. 5
Kina	London	Mar. 4
El Oriente	Galveston	Mar. 13
Mayaro	Grenada	Mar. 12
Panama	Cristobal	Mar. 13
Comal	Galveston	Mar. 13
DUE SATURDAY.		
Lapland	Liverpool	Mar. 11
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Mar. 11
Atlas	Rotterdam	Mar. 6
Calypso	Rotterdam	Mar. 6
Santa Cecelia	Balboa	Mar. 11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 17
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Carpathia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Prince, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Canopic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Madonna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Wascana, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Highland Harris, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretan, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Hudson, Bordeaux	——	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 15.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 386 miles E. at 11:30 A. M.; due 16th, afternoon. American Line.
SS Athinai, Piraeus to New York, was signaled; distance not given; due 16th, afternoon. Greek Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 1,050 miles S. at 7 P. M. 14th.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 28 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 282 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 168 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 519 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 152 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Metapan, Limon to New York, was 102 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 570 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 144 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 247 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 176 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 191 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 779 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Feb. 17; Sydney, Feb. 18; Auckland, Feb. 23; Wellington, Feb. 23, and Honolulu, March 5—which arrived per steamer Majura, and mails dated Hongkong, Feb. 9; Shanghai, Feb. 13; Kobe, Feb. 23, and Yokohama, Feb. 24, which arrived per steamer Sado, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 13. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Wednesday, March 17, and Thursday, March 18, respectively.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Articles.

Lack of evidence resulted yesterday in the Board of General Appraisers overruling a protest by the Gillette Safety Razor Company, although it was shown that the Collector made a wrong classification. The merchandise in controversy consisted of tie-clips imported under the Tariff act of 1909, and returned for duty at rates equivalent to 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment. As the importers produced no witnesses, the Government counsel called Examiner Rosenberg, who testified that the tie-clips are in fact "jewelry." The latter classification calls for a customs tax of 60 per cent., but, as this claim was not made nor evidence presented, Judge Sullivan overruled the protest without affirming the correctness of the Collector's classification.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, protested the Collector's classification on a great variety of beaded articles imported under the act of 1909. The rate taken was 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for beaded articles. Some of the goods were claimed to be properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as braids or plaits or straw, or at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of straw. A third claim for duty reduction was as unenumerated articles at 20 per cent. None of the claims is held applicable, the Collector being affirmed as to all the merchandise.

In sustaining a protest by the F. Rosenstern Company Judge Cooper made another decision in favor of lower duty on Jacquard woven goods. The merchandise consisted of figured blankets woven on Jacquard looms. The Collector classified the goods as "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton." Duty was taken at 30 per cent. ad valorem, while the protestant relied on the claim that the merchandise is dutiable as blankets made of cotton at 25 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Cooper ordered the blankets admitted at the lower rate as claimed.

Maurice Barnett and O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, won in protests covering agates and onyx suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry. The goods were assessed at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1897, while the importers claimed a tax of only 10 per cent. as precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state but not set.

R. Deutsch was overruled in a protest for lower duty on rugs. They were classified as Axminster rugs and taxed 50 per cent. of their value. The importer claimed 35 per cent. duty as Axminster carpets. The protestant's evidence was held insufficient.

Thansen & Co. imported goods returned by the Collector as button blanks taxed at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem. Lower rates were claimed, but the board held them not controlling.

Two decisions were handed down affecting the classification of many kinds of hairpins imported under the act of 1897. They were all assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry, and claimed properly duitable at 45 per cent. as manufactures of paste or glass. The board sustained the claims of the importers, A. Bader & Co. and Kaufman, Aron & Warshauer.

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Transylvania..Sat., Apr. 10, NOON
*Orduna......Sat., Apr. 17, 10 A.M.
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Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA........MARCH 27, 8 A. M.
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Arabic.....Mar. 17 | Adriatic.....Mar. 20
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Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, Mar. 16, 10 A. M. | Cretic, Apr. 9
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LA TOURAINE . Mar. 27, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Apr. 3, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . Apr. 10, 3 P. M.
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New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 11 A. M.

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Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
*N.Ams'd'm, Mar. 24, n'n †Noordam.......Apr. 3
*Rotterdam, Mar. 27, n'n †Ryndam.......Apr. 13
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

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To Naples and Genoa direct.
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‡Ancona...Mar. 23, noon | *D.D. Aosta..Apr. 3, noon
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New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
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COLONIAL LINE
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LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina, April 17. Caserta, April 27.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following assigned to D. B., are designated as Act. Det. Sergts., 1st gr., 4 P. M., May 13: A. Mayer, C. E. Hooker, E. H. Conroy, B. W. Dowd, S. J. Riley, C. O. Nelson, J. A. Morrell.

The designation as Act. Det. Sergt. 1st gr., of the following, assigned to D. B., is revoked and they are designated as Act. Det. Sergts., 2d gr., 4 P. M., Mar. 13: F. A. Campbell, J. G. Reynolds, E. J. Cousin, Mack Donnelly, Jas. Digilio, Bernardino Grottano.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., Mar. 20: Mtd. Patrol. F. S. Mondo, 66, to 171.

Mutual Bicycle Patrol. A. G. Ruth, 74, to 69; J. T. Shields, 69, to 74; Patrol. J. J. Bindulski, 29, to 276; T. A. Carolan, 276, to 29.

Temporary Assignments.—Act. Det. Sergt. (Second Gr.)—T. F. Coffey, D. B., to C. O., duty in office of Fourth Dep. Comm., 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 15.

Patrol.—J. J. A. Kee, 169, and T. F. J. Cavanagh, Traf. Div., Subd. C, to C. O., duty in office of 4th Dep. Comm., 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 15. To D. B.—J. R. Buckley, 15, 5 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 18; A. Feudner, 38; H. Noar and J. A. Kilgallon, 39, 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 18; P. J. Sweeney, 39, 5 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 17; H. Sommers, 63, and A. Snydecker, 156, 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 17.

For 10 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 18, precincts indicated—T. Mills, 5; W. L. Ihnken, 80; H. F. J. Butts, 81; D. J. A. Mahoney, 35; A. F. Ackerman, 81.

Assignments Discontinued.—Patrol. J. M. Coffey, 10, to 1st Insp. Dist., 1 P. M., Mar. 13; E. R. Friel, 156, to 6th Insp. Dist., 1 P. M., Mar. 13.

Leaves of Absence, (Without pay.)—Patrol. J. W. Ward, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 17; M. J. Oates, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 17; J. McLaughlin, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 17; W. P. Dorgan, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 17; J. J. O'Hare, 169, 1 day, 12 P. M., Mar. 13; P. Cotter, 169, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 14; J. Kunzweiler, 283, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 16.

Full Pay While Sick: Lieut. P. F. Birmingham, 31, 12:20 P. M. Dec. 28, 1914, to 12 P. M. March 2; Patrol. F. W. Robb, 17, 4 A. M. Feb. 23, to noon, Mar. 1; J. M. Dynan, 26, noon, Feb. 3, to noon, Feb. 24; C. J. Henry, 29, 9:45 A. M. Mar. 4, to 12 P. M. Mar. 6; E. A. Nietzel, 31, 3:45 A. M. Feb. 28, during disability; E. Keaveny, 35, 4 P. M. Dec. 17, 1914, to noon, Dec. 29, 1914; O. M. Goldman, 36, 11:50 P. M. Mar. 6, during disability; A. E. Hensler, 170, 7:50 P. M. Mar. 5, during disability; A. C. Fleischer, 275, 8:30 A. M. Mar. 4, during disability; P. J. Mc..erney, 275, 2 A. M. Mar. 3, during disability; F. W. Wolf, 278, 1:15 P. M. Mar. 8, during disability; N. Smalley, Traf. Div., Subd. D, 10:20 A. M. Feb. 19, to noon, Mar. 1, and from 8 A. M. Mar. 2, to 12 P. M. Mar. 8.

Reprimanded: Patrol. M. Schnepf, 153, failed to report watering trough; F. Katt, 153, (same;) H. Crouse, 153, (same;) G. D. Lang, 153, (absent from post;) H. Schiefer, 158, (failed to prevent or discover burglary;) C. Nohrenberg, 165, (absent from reserve;) W. Oser, 170, (sitting;) O. W. Gardiner, 171, (absent from post;) C. Cuttrell, 172, (same;) C. Damm, 164, (smoking;) C. Palmer, 290, (improper patrol.)

Charges Dismissed.—Patrol. J. C. Reid, 2, (absent from post;) J. L. Ryan, 4, (same;) W. J. Quinn, 4, (same;) P. J. Kelleher, 16, (same;) J. Tondl, 32, (same;) T. F. Kelly, 66, (same;) J. Meade, 21, (improper patrol;) J. Murphy, 68, (same;) F. W. Trommer, 158, (same;) G. Grosberger, 290, (same;) T. R. Unger, 22, (failed to signal;) H. Assman, 153, (failed to report watering trough;) J. McCormack, 162, (failed to discover or report broken plate glass window;) O. P. McConnell, 285, (failed to report surrender of liquor tax certificate.)

Fire Department.

Penalties: Fire. 1st gr. C. J. Smyth, Jr., Eng. 43, (intoxication,) seven regular leaves withheld; Fire 1st gr. O. A. Rinschler, No. 1, Eng. 70, (absence without leave,) five regular leaves withheld.

The following probationary firemen will report at the School of Instruction, 157-159 East 67th St., at 9 A. M. tomorrow, for a period of 30 days for test as prescribed by rules: W. Byers, Eng. 17; F. Sichler, Eng. 21; J. J. McNamara, Eng. 32; J. P. Delehanty, Eng. 33; H. M. Beckett, Eng. 74; J. F. Wolfelsperger, Eng. 212; W. F. Wallace, Eng. 280; L. Rubin, H. & L. 4; W. E. Kroger, H. & L. 40; A. F. O'Connor, H. & L. 131.

Special Leaves of Absence (without pay): Lieut. W. T. Beck, Eng. 5, 48 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 16; Fire. 1st gr. H. Wertheimer, H. & L. 11, 24 hours, 8 P. M. Mar. 16; Lieut. W. J. Mulvey, Eng. 47, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 17; Fire. 1st gr. J. V. Bruton, Eng. 49, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 18; Fire. 1st gr. M. J. Cavanagh, H. & L. 10, 12 hours, 12 o'clock noon, Mar. 17; Fire. 1st gr. F. Pommer, H. & L. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 17.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

PENNY, WILLIAM, (no petition;) personalty $1,350; all to relatives.

REED, FRANCIS C., (March 2;) realty upward of $10,000; personalty upward of $100,000; Lawrence Hasbrouck, Jr., and Frances Wilhelmina Hasbrouck, grandchildren, $3,000 each; Francis Cables Reed, Jr., and Grace Cables Reed, $1,000 each; Sarah Mabett Reed, widow, gets use for life of realty at Water Witch, and income for life from residue after $5,000 each is paid to daughters, Grace Pearl Reed and Florence Sarah Hasbrouck, who share equally at death of mother, in the residue; there are bequests of jewelry to members of the family; Lawrence Hasbrouck, son-in-law, gets smoking pipes, a boat and fishing outfits; Claude V. Pallister, a friend, gets fishing rods.

ROSS, GEORGE, (Feb 19;) personalty over $10,000; entire estate to mother, Catherine A. Ross.

SCHELL, CHARLES, (March 15;) realty $2,000; personalty $1,500; Emil, Louis, and Elizabeth, children, each $1,066.66; Genevin and William, grandchildren, each $300.

WOOD, RALPH, (no petition;) all to Caroline M. Wood, mother.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. In the matter of SUPREME CHOCOLATE CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21,289.

Please take notice that personal property of the alleged bankrupt, consisting of a complete plant for manufacturing candy and confectionery, including machinery, fixtures, and candies and confectionery, will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the alleged bankrupt's place of business, No. 33 Commerce Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.
Dated, New York, March 8th, 1915.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THORNTON ATMORE & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 22, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 42 Lispenard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Umbrellas, parasols, umbrella handles, ribs, material used for the manufacture of umbrellas, silk, safe, fixtures, etc. Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., March 19th and 20th.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS A. MISHEL and HYMAN H. MISHEL, individually and as members of the firm of MISHEL BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 22, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at Chelsea Fireproof Warehouse, 426 West 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Piece Goods, Rubberized Cloth, Office furniture, fixtures, etc.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SIMON WEINBERG. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Tuesday, the 16th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 771 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Artificial Flowers, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Raw Material, Machinery, Furniture, Fixtures, Safe, etc.
EDWARD N. DANFORTH, Assignee.
CHARLES P. SANFORD, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York—JOHN T. ABELL, Bankrupt. John T. Abell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 19th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 19th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 15th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21359.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL SCHLACHTER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Samuel Schlachter are hereby given notice that on March 12th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 26th, 1915, at 3:00 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
March 15th, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Ziegler, Jr., Trades Two Midtown Commercial Lofts for Twelve-Story Park Avenue Apartment House—Deal Involves About $1,600,000—The Haven Construction Company Buys Block Front in Dyckman Section.

Park Avenue opened the realty market of the week yesterday with another investment deal involving one of the largest apartment houses in the choice residential section of that thoroughfare. William Ziegler, Jr., was the buyer, and he acquired, as his biggest Manhattan realty investment, the twelve story structure on the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, erected last year by Edgar L. Levy, President of the E. A. L. Holding Company, on the large corner formerly occupied by the Freundschaft Club. The building was opened last Fall and has been fully rented through Douglas L. Elliman & Co., as agents. It was held by the owners at $1,600,000, and Mr. Ziegler is said to have paid close to that figure.

In part payment Mr. Ziegler gave the two six story commercial structures at 2 and 4 West Thirty-seventh Street, on plot 43 by 98.9 which he recently bought in at foreclosure sale as plaintiff for $215,000, nearly $65,000 less than the liens against the property, in order to protect his mortgage interests. The plot adjoins the new building lately completed by R. W. Goelet on the Fifth Avenue corner.

The Park Avenue apartment has a frontage of 102.2 on the Avenue and 130 feet on Seventy-second Street. Last December Mr. Levy sold the second big house he completed in that vicinity, being the twelve story apartment on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street, which was purchased by Julian T. Davies.

Block Front Deal in Dyckman Tract.

The upper Dyckman section furnished one of the best deals of the season in the purchase by the Haven Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, of the block front on the south side of 215th Street, between Broadway and Tenth Avenue, including the southeast and southwest corners of those thoroughfares. The street frontage is 125 feet by about 100 on Broadway and Tenth Avenue. The plot is directly west of the Subway station.

It was bought from the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company. William S. Baker was the broker in the transaction. The buyers are preparing to erect at once two five story apartments, with stores, and it will be the most northerly operation of the kind on Manhattan Island. Mr. Baker has arranged a building and permanent loan for the builders of $125,000.

Sale on East Seventy-second Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have sold for Argall L. Hull, 176 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story high-stoop brown stone dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 102.2, to a client for investment. This property has been in Mr. Hull's family for nearly thirty years.

Buyers For Tenements.

The Herman Arus Company has sold for Emelia Freeman to a client for investment No. 317 East Forty-sixth Street, near Second Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

Louis Schrag has sold for Margaret T. Ryan and Jane L. Ahern, the property, No. 216-218 East Thirty-eighth Street, on lot 42 by 84, consisting of a one-story shop and a four-story tenement.

William H. Archibald has sold for M. J. Macculloch of London, England, and others the five-story store and tenement at 633 Ninth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100. It has not changed hands for half a century.

William H. Archibald has sold for the Estate of Margaret Lemon, the five-story tenement, with stores, 633 Ninth Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. This property has been owned by the Lemon family for nearly fifty years. The purchaser is an investor, who contemplates extensive improvements in the near future.

Harlem Dwelling Resold.

The three-story dwelling at 86 East 111th Street, on plot 16.8 by 100.11, has been resold by Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum to a client represented by Philip D. Shapiro, attorney. The sellers bought the property ten days ago from the Franklin Savings Bank.

Resale of East Side Factory Site.

G. P. Butterly has resold the large factory at 732-734-736 East Eleventh Street in conjunction with J. V. Graham. This property was conveyed last week by the Rockaway Rolling Mill Company, Rockaway, N. J., to Samuel P. Schlansky.

The new buyer is the Dochterman Realty Company, controlled by the seven Dochterman brothers, constituting the Dochterman Storage & Van Company, which will demolish the building and erect a ten-story fireproof garage for the storage of auto trucks.

Bronx Sales.

The two-family house at 2,150 Washington Avenue, near 182d Street, on plot 25 by 103, has been sold by John Pfluger for Alexander Mable, to an investor.

I. Hillman sold to John M. Cantwell, 1,365 Lyman Place, a five-story, new-law apartment, on lot 75 by 89 by irregular; also 969 Simpson Street, a five-story, new-law apartment, on a plot 42 by 110.

Isabella Meeks sold to a client of I. Hillman four lots on the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and 166th Street, 100 by 103, to a builder, and the three adjacent lots, 75 by 100, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, to William Smith.

Brooklyn.

Clarence V. Kip has purchased for occupancy from Arthur H. Strong a new Colonial dwelling occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Neptune and Highland Avenues, Sea Gate.

$147,500 for Montana Apartment.

On a bid of $147,500 the German Savings Bank became the owner yesterday of the Montana, a six-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Mount Morris Park West and 124th Street.

The sale was made by Henry Brady in a foreclosure proceeding brought by the bank against the New York Real Estate Security Company and others to recover claims aggregating $149,177.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Eugene J. Busher has placed for Caroline Gareiss a first mortgage loan of $5,000 at 5 per cent. for three years on a plot of lots 70 by 75 on the northeast corner of Cypress Avenue and 132d Street. Also for David F. Hanigan a first mortgage of $4,000 at 6 per cent. for three years on four lots 100 by 100 situated on the west side of Hull Avenue, 125 feet south of 209th Street.

Professor Warren's Home Leased.

The country home of Professor Charles Peck Warren of Columbia University at Hillsdale, N. J., has been leased to Frederick C. Averbury. The property consists of about thirty acres, with an old Dutch Colonial house, which was attractively remodeled a few years ago. It is one of the oldest houses in Bergen County. Dudley P. Power was the broker.

Country Dwellings Leased.

The country estate of the late Daniel O'Day at Deal Beach, N. J., has been leased to William P. Ahnelt, President of the Pictorial Review Company. The place, which consists of about forty acres, is considered one of the finest places on the South Jersey coast.

Julia Beverley Higgens has leased for Lorenzo Semple his house at Mount Kisco, N. Y., to Mrs. W. S. Goodwin.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have leased the Clarence M. Busch estate at Great Neck to Leopold Fredrichs of Manhattan for the Summer.

Mrs. William H. Roome has leased from John J. Ascher the six-story garage, on a plot 40 by 102.2, at 51 and 53 East Seventy-sixth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $120,000. Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease.

The Duross Company has leased the store at 102 Seventh Avenue to Michael F. Hernan and the store at 795 Greenwich Street to the Oil Products Company of New Jersey, and the store at 799 Greenwich Street to the Safety Brake Company.

Hulbert Peck & Sons have leased the store at 551 Ninth Avenue for Carroll Cunneen to James Butler for five years.

Christian Schierloh has leased the building at 287 Third Avenue for the Oliphant estate to the Rock of Gibraltar Aid Society.

A. E. Little, a shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., will open a retail establishment in a two-story structure to be built, as previously announced in these columns, on a 30-foot section of the new Arnold-Constable & Co. store site, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, leased by the firm last Fall through Douglas L. Elliman & Co., from Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Real Estate Notes.

At the request of the Bronx Board of Trade a hearing on the extension of the new Broadway-Lexington Avenue Subway of Westchester Avenue to Pelham Bay Park will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the room of the Public Service Commission.

William B. May & Co. will move on May 1 from 749 Fifth Avenue, where they have been located for twelve years, to 717 Fifth Avenue.

Justice Gavegan has signed an order permitting the House of the Holy Comforter, Free Church Home for Incurables, to sell its property at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 139th Street to the St. Regis House, a corporation, for $172,000. The money is to be used for the erection of a new home on a site recently purchased in the Bronx at 196th Street, Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

Mary A. McCabe denies the sale of the property, 264 Fordham Road.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Mount Morris Park West, 35 to 38, s w corner of 124th St, 100.11x100, six-story apartment house; German Savings Bank against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $146,177.23; taxes, &c., $3,000; to the plaintiff for $147,500.

Madison St, 145, n s, 134.10 ft w of Pike St, 25.3x100.3, five-story tenement and stores; S. D. Griffith against Abraham Lewis et al.; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $27,694.36; taxes, &c., $1,424.19; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Adrian Av, n s, 106.11 ft e of Terrace View Av, 100x179.11 to Terrace View Av x114.1x126.1, vacant; K. B. Murray against A. Levy et al.; S. W. Levine, attorney; T. L. A. Britt, referee; due, $26,675.63; taxes, &c., $516.30; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

112th St, 250 and 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement; Esther Schilt et al. against R. S. Abrams et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,643.11; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mortgage of $58,000.

By Henry Brady.

Stanton St, 84, n s, 100.7 ft e of Allen St, 22x52, three-story tenement and stores; C. G. Openhym et al., trustees, against Max Crenstein et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. F. Curnen, referee; due, $11,233.63; taxes, &c., $419.53.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

156th St, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 44.10x87.85; William A. Taylor Building Co., Inc., William A. Taylor, 3,210 3d Av., owner; Edward J. Byrne, 148th St and Willis Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Newbold Av, s s, 200 ft e of Havemeyer Av, for a one-story brick garage, 25x18; G. Buschow, 2,320 Newbold Av, owner; L. P. Fries, 1,617 Overing St, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 12, w s, 44.8 ft s of 2d St, 22.4x80; John Kavacs to John Kovacs, private banker, 36 Grand St, Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1914; attorney, Anton Gronich, 200 Broadway $1

BULKHEAD on N. R., begins at s s of Pier 16, opposite Barclay St, runs n 137 ft; also bulkhead at n s of Pier 18, N. R. opposite Murray St, runs s 156 ft, with all title to piers, &c; Richard C. Brown to William C. Renwick of Summit N. J., 251-72,000 int, all title, Feb. 4 ....$5,000

GOLD ST, 8, s e s, 21.2x74; T. & S. Realty Co. to Lucius H. Beers at Westhampton Beach, L. I., March 15; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St $100

HAMILTON ST, s s, 164.6 ft w of Market St, 27x96.6; Henrietta Rosen to Joseph Levin, 393 Grand St, Brooklyn, March 13..$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,643 and 1,645, s e corner of 104th St, 50.11x95; Jacob Herskovitz to Louis Geller, 1,173 Vyse Av, (mtg $38,300,) Feb. 4 ....$100

INTERIOR STRIP, at centre line of block and between 55th and 56th Sts and 275 ft w of 5th Av, runs e 50x n 5.5x w 25x s 5x w 25x s 0.5; Baltimore Realty Co. to Calumet Club, 12 West 56th St, March 15; attorney, Moses A. Warren, 52 Wall St....$1

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x110; Lucius H. Beers to T. & S. Realty Co., Inc., 99 Nassau St, (mtg $50,000,) March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NORFOLK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Morris Kreitman et al. to Walteter Realty Co., 133 Suffolk St, March 13; attorney, M. Levy, 220 Broadway $1

SOUTH ST, 19, n s, 104.9 ft n e of Broad St, 28.7x112.5x28.7x116.2; Ellen Crowell to Joseph Crowell, 14 West 123d St, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, March 12 ....$1

2D AV, 1,632, e s, 75 ft s of 85th St, 27.2x88; Phillippina Roeder to Elizabeth Berger, Amenia, N. Y., (mtg $10,000,) March 12; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth Berger to Phillippina and August W. Roeder, 1,632 2d Av, joint tenants, March 12; attorneys, same $1

5TH AV, 206, w s, 56.5 ft n of 25th St, 28.2x112.4 to e s of Broadway, No. 1,126; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 11; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $250,000

10TH AV, 315, n w s, 24.8x100; Frank E. Linck and another, executors, to Edward J. McNally, 501 West 29th St, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $24,000

46TH ST, 317 East, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Amelia Freeman to Philip McGuire, 751 3d Av, (mtg $15,000,) March 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

57TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 62.9x59.5; Marie E. Smith to Edward C. Parish, 18 West 57th St, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

72D ST, 39 East, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 27x102.2; Marie L. Emmet to Henry C. Emmet, her husband, 39 East 72d St, March 8; attorneys, Burlingham, M. & B., 27 William St $1

97TH ST, 174 West, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Anna C. Burke to Julius Jacobson, 747 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $23,000,) March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

103D ST, 218 East, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; Sadie Nathanson to James Powers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (mtg $16,500,) March 11; attorney, Paul A. McGoerick, 261 Broadway $1

103D ST, 220 East, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; same to Anna L. Garrabrant, Mount Hope, N. Y., March 11, (mtg $13,000;) attorney, Paul A. McGoerick, 261 Broadway $1

109TH ST, 328 East, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Nicola Zito to Rosina Vingelli, 328 East 109th St, ½ part, (mtg $16,000,) March 13; attorney, L. Cioffi, 2,149 2d Av. $100

115TH ST, 34 West, s s, 451 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; David Ravitch to Louis M. Bailey, 113 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) March 12; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway $1

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, e s, 100 ft n of Bailey Av, 99.11x115; Michael J. Martin to Michael J. Martin Corp., 1,123 Broadway, March 12; attorney, F. L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St..$100

BRIGGS AV, w s, at division line, Lots 22 and 23, Map John Cromwell, 50.2x106.11; Mitchell-McDermott Realty Co., Inc., to Charles Bollmann, 740 East 182d St, (mtg $33,000,) March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

CARROLL PLACE, s s, being Lot 189, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 25x100; John Pavelka to Vaclav Pavelka, 336 East 71st St, (mtg $3,300,) March 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Vaclav Pavelka to Frances Brojer et al., 60 Oak Tree Place, March 30; attorney, same $100

CLIFFORD PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Townsend Av, 43.7x40.6; also Lot 212, map of Moss Estate; Riker R. James to Frederick H. Ketchum, 27 North 17th St, East Orange, N. J., March 11; attorney, A. L. Taylor, Bergen Building $1

GROVE ST, s e s, 70.6 ft s w of Waverley Place, 25x120; also s ½ of Lot 15, Block 2,950 of tax map; Sarah Jackson to W. Stebbins Smith, June 4, 1900; attorney, W. Stebbins Smith, 462 East 167th St.......$1

JACKSON AV, 1,100, n e corner of Home St, 100x40; George W. Whittaker to Ennis & Sinnott, Inc., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $39,880,) Jan 20; attorneys, Ennis & Sinnott, Inc., 55 Liberty St $100

LOTS 14 and 15, Block 2,950 of tax map; W. Stebbins Smith to Joseph O. Downer, 219 West 130th St, March 15; attorney, W. Stebbins Smith, 462 East 167th St $1

LOT 42, Block 13, and Lot 6, Block 73, map of Morris Park; Isidor M. Stutz to Bernhard Steiner, 239 East 26th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,310,) March 6; attorney, Bernhard Steiner, 148 West 28th St $1

LOT 443, Map Van Nest Park; Luigi Ippolito to Rosa Ippolito, 1,717 Unionport Road, March 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 188th St, 106x100; Nagrom Realty Co. to H. M. Construction Co., 927 East 163d St, March 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

VYSE AV, e s, 34 ft n of 179th St, 42x102; Norma Realty Co. to Bessie Austin, 467A McDonough St, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, 1914; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av $1

WILLIS AV, w s, at n s of 141st St, runs n 20x e — to centre line of Willis Av x s — to 141st St x w —; Emily A. Scott et al. to Adelaide M. Boyce, 329 Willis Av, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

156TH ST, 937 East, n s, 50x100; Carrie Lazar and another to Lena Flanel, 952 Av. St. John, (mtg $8,000,) March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

182D ST, 740 to 746 East, 75x70; Charles Bollman to Mitchell McDermott Realty Co., Inc., 1,922 East 177th St, March 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

187TH ST, n s, being Lot 38, Block 3,057, tax map; John A. McEveety, referee, to Elizabeth T. Maloney, 527 East 187th St, (transfer tax lien,) March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $3,425

223D ST, s s, 27 ft e of Carpenter Av, 26x90; W. M. Realty Co. to Gustav Felbeck, Jr., 1,002 Garrison Av, (mtg $3,500,) March 13; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, Webster Av and 200th St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lander and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,101, store and basement; Fannie Lederer and another to Public Service Pharmacy, 850 Longwood Av, 5 years, from April 1, 1916 ....$1,500

COLUMBUS AV, 748, store and basement; David W. Cromwell to Louis Selicovich, 748 Columbus Av, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, A. Honig, 200 Broadway....$1,500

LEXINGTON AV, 725, parlor floor, store; Richard Rankel to Eugene Belden and another, on premises, 1 year, from May 1, 1915 ....$420

PARK AV, 1,540, n w corner of 111th St, all; Samuel Friedman and another to Isaac Olishinsky, 1,645 Madison Av, 3 years and 1½ months, from March 15, 1915; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St....$6,000

1ST AV, 1,277, store floor; Pauline L. Parisette, trustee, to Jacob Joffe, 448 East 171st St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row....$480

2D ST, 175 to 179 East, stores and basements; Mathilda White to Elias Gottfried and another, 331 East 77th St, 10 years, from Dec. 1, 1918; attorney, Isidore Ehrman, 299 Broadway $3,600

4TH ST, 72 East, all; Henry Reese to Barnet Breitman, 201 Allen St, 3 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, Julius Biedler, 291 Broadway $3,300

8TH AV, 2,828, store; Harry Kallman to Domenico Pedone, on premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, A. Salzman, 302 Broadway $360

8TH AV, 415 to 419, stores and basement; Charles Weinstein to H. Koehler & Co., 501 1st Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, H. Koehler & Co., 501 1st Av....$5,400

9TH AV, 573, second and third floors; Randegg Realty Co. to David S. Rouss, 611 West 127th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S. P. Press Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av....$2,160

134TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100, all; August Ruff to Thomas Ingram, 225 West 133d St, 10 years from completion of building; attorney, A. A. Feinberg, 350 Broadway $2,000

169TH ST, 524 West, all; William J. McCool to Marie L. McCool, 563 Amsterdam Av, 2 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, A. Lamont, 68 William St....$3,800

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 2,338, e s, 25x100; James McBride Co. to James McBride, 2,338 Andrews Av, prior mtg $6,000, March 12, 6 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Hutson, 41 Park Row $2,500

BRIGGS AV, w s, at div. line Lots 22 and 23, map of John Cromwell, 50.2x106.11; Charles Bollman to Mitchell McDermott Realty Co., Inc., 1,922 East 177th St, (prior mtg $33,000,) March 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 187th St, 75x80; Cosenzo Building Co. to James F. Wentz, 335 West End Av, March 15, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $45,000

MORRIS PARK AV, 780, s s, 25x100, Hannah Kelly to Samuel J. Ashley, 747 St. Nicholas Av, March 15, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 558 and 560, e s, 13x179x134x120; Ida Witzel to German Savings Bank, 151 4th Av, March 15, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & W., 119 Nassau St....$4,000

UNIONPORT ROAD, 1,717, w s, 25.1x113.9; Rosa Ippolito to Eva Booth, 347 West 145th St, March 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 188th St, 106x100; H. M. Construction Co. to Nagrom Realty Co., 115 Broadway, March 15, due Sept. 15, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $20,000

VYSE AV, e s, 34 ft n of 179th St, 42x102; Bessie Austin to Mary G. Lanigan, 2,292 Loring Place, (prior mtg $29,000,) March 2, due as per bond; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$3,500

WALTON AV, e s, 128.11 ft s of 150th St, 20.1x92.10; Emma H. Thomas to Henrietta A. Froehlich, 77 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, March 12, due April 1, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 178.10 ft s of 172d St, 51.4x178.10; Theo. M. Malcke to Frank L. Demarest, 257 West 123d St, March 12, due May 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank L. Demarest, 280 Broadway..$300

WILLIS AV, n w corner of 141st St, 20x70.9; Adelaide M. Boyce to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, (prior mtg $5,000,) March 15, 3 years; attorney, R. E. & J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.$3,500

135TH ST, 696 East, s s, 16x100; Elizabeth B. F. Cherouny to Kenneth C. Kirtland, 483 Main St, Orange, N. J., March 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Kenneth C. Kirtland, 68 William St $7,000

156TH ST, 937 East, n s, 25x100; Lena Flanel to Carrie Lazar, 724 Beck St, and another, (prior mtg $8,000,) March 15, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,250

187TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Bathgate Av, 25x100; Elizabeth T. Maloney to Mary C. Thompson, 827 East 233d St, March 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

RIDGE ST, w s, 127.11 ft s of Rivington St, 20x75; Lazarus Levy to The Public Bank, 89 Delancey St, March 12, prior mtge $20,000, due Jan. 12, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St $1,000

10TH AV, 315, n w s, 24.8x100; Edward J. McNally to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, March 15. $12,000

19TH ST, s e corner of Broadway, 123x23.10; 19th Street and Broadway Corporation to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $118,000

29TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Michael Feeney to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway, prior mtge $5,500, March 11, due Dec. 12, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St $1,800

57TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 62.9x57.6; Marie E. Smith to Sidney Maddock, Palm Beach, Fla., March 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $7,000

72D ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x—; E. A. L. Holding Co. to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, March 15, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $24,000

77TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 75x102.2; Ardsley Garage Co., Inc., to Union Trust Co of New York, 80 Broadway, March 15, 3 years; attorney, Frederic de P. Foster, 44 Wall St....$70,000

82D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 50x102.2; The Ess Eff Realty Co to Jennie Sterns and another, 64 St. James Place, Brooklyn, prior mtge $30,000, demand, 6 p. c., March 12; attorney, Edward Herrmann, 261 Broadway. $15,450

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 169th St, corner store; Catherine M. Schwiebert and another, trustees, to Abraham Allison, 1,452 Clay Av, and another, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, L. A. Druss, 850 East 169th St ....$960 to $1,080

WEBSTER AV, 1,461 and 1,463, all; Morris Graham Construction Co., Inc., to Northern Leasing and Realty Corporation, Inc., 4,121 3d Av, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, P. Brener, 3,817 3d Av....$6,552

138TH ST, 461 East, east store, &c., Hyams Realty Co. to Abraham Koslin, 461 East 138th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis Susman, 53 Park Row, $780 and $900

163D ST, 978 East, n e corner of Tiffany St, 108.8x100, all; Alessor Co., Inc., to Nikra Realty Co., 4 years and 10 months, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, J. W. Bloch, 135 Broadway $13,700

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100 W'M. ST. NEW YORK

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

JAMES ST, s w corner Madison St, 24.10x59.9; Arthur Weiser against Rebecca O'Brien, owner; Christ Casino and George Cantos, contractors $319

5TH AV, 448; Ely J. Rieser & Co. against Charles C. Bull, Trustee; Philip Rhinelander, executor; Adelaide K. Rhinelander and William V. B. Kip, owners; A. Stern & Co., lessee, (renewal) $1,947

25TH ST, 11 w; Hull, Grippen & Co. against Eleven West 25th Street Co., owner and contractor (renewal) $99

116TH ST, 124 e; Herman First against David Yeskey, owner and contractor.....$24

102d St, 528 to 540 w; Adam Happel, Inc., against Edythe C. Hanckel and James M. Hanckel, owners; H. P. Wright Co., contractor $4,060

Bronx.

BECK ST, s s, 100 ft w of Av. St. John, 200x100; G. Vairo et al., against Ostro Construction Co., owners and contractors, (renewal) $100

RANDALL AV, s s, 30 ft e of Wright Av., 25x100; Michael J. Crowley against Nellie and George A. Loughran, owners; Walter R. Barto, contractor $219

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 195; Grant Pulley & Hardware Co. against Western Union Telegraph Co. et al., Dec. 21, 1914, (correction)..$1,290

CHATHAM SQUARE, 21; Goodman Telzer against Michael P. Rich et al., Oct. 20, 1914 ....$50

MONTGOMERY ST, 35 and 37; Modern Tile & Marble Co. against Hebrew Kindergarten Day Nursery et al., Sept. 29, 1914....$704

SAME PROPERTY; Nathan Garver against same, Aug. 11, 1914....$6,436

151ST ST, 446 West; Richmond Radiator Co. against B. M. Schey et al., Jan. 19, 1915. $204

35TH ST, 35 to 39 West; City Wireworks against 35 West 35th Street, Co. et al., Jan. 5, 1915 ....$93

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WATER ST, 337 to 339, and South St, 178 and 179; Henry Hollerith Construction Co. against Fannie E. D. Story et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Loewenthal.

WOOSTER ST, e s, 190.2 ft n of Broome St, 60x35x irregular; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Jacob Corday et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. against Vedanta Society of the City of New York et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Hanford.

93D ST, 181 East; Sophie Klein against Charles J. Smith, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kaufman & Gisnet.

80TH ST, 135 West; Fannie L. Harrison

122D ST, 257 West; Emanuel Blum against Elise Brandt et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. S. & A. S. Katzenstein.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,061; Joseph Kugler against Kassel Oshinsky et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. D. Pape.

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 25 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x95; Smada Realty Co. against Gifford Building Co. et al., (action to demand judgment on deed;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

166TH ST, s s, 35 ft w of Trinity Av, 40x99.4; Anna M. Scheele against Rudolph Wahlig et al., as executor, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN OF AUCTION OFFERINGS.
Sales at Noon at 14 Vesey St.

March 18th—791 2d Ave., nr. 42d St. 5-story tenement, 25x80. Assessed $25,000—claims about $19,500. Robert C. Birkhahn, Esq., Referee. Harold Swain, Esq., Attorney.

March 19th—28 W. 31st St., nr. 5th Ave. 4-story altered building, 25x98.9. Assessed $101,000—claims about $70,500. Isidore Niner, Esq., Referee. Carry & Carroll, Attorneys.

March 22d—1,969-71 Amsterdam Ave. 6-story apt., near 157th St., 50x100. Assessed $78,000—first mtge., $59,000. Adam Wiener, Esq., Referee. Joseph L. Prager, Esq., and Lese & Connolly, Attorneys.

Mar. 22d—N. E. Cor. 5th Ave. & 16th St. 13-story store and loft, 49x141.1 irreg. Assd. $715,000—claims about $611,000. Earnest R. Eckley, Esq., Referee. B. Aymar Sands, Esq., Attorney.

Mar. 25—20 E. 119th St. 3-story dwelling, 15.8x100.11. Assessed $9,500—claims about $8,600. Abraham Oberstein, Esq., Referee. Joseph F. Stier, Esq., Attorney.

April 2—1935 Madison Av., nr. 124th St. 3-story building with store, 22x85. Assessed $20,000—claims about $19,200. Martin J. Keogh, Referee. Duer, Strong & Whitehead, Attorneys.

April 5—162 W. 85th St. 5-story tenement, 35x102.2. Assessed $52,000—claims about $46,100. John H. Rogan, Esq., Referee. Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, Attys.

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WILL LEASE 7-room cottage; improvements, good boating, bathing; on the north shore of Long Island; 33 minutes from New York; $400 for the season. At the end of season, in case party wishes to purchase, $200 of the $400 will be allowed as first payment on cottage; balance on easy monthly payments. A. B., Box 72 Times.

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Overlooking Sound, fronting stream, within quarter mile to shore; 27 acres, cleared and cultivated; fine orchard; 14-room house, barn, 200 feet chicken house; incubator cellar with incubator; brooder house; team horses, cows, 500 chickens, farming implements, etc. Owner must sell account ill health. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

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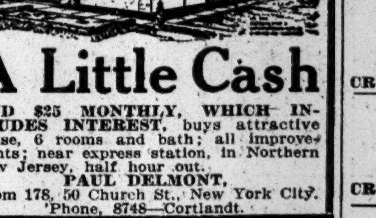
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JULIA CODDINGTON and EMILY M. CODDINGTON, Plaintiffs, against ROSE LEAVIT, Harriet E. Reese, Monie Klein and "Jane" Klein, his wife, if any, the name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's first true name being unknown to the plaintiffs; Victor Kosow and Rebecca Kosow, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, January 8th, 191.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Monie Klein and "Jane" Klein, his wife, if any, the name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's first true name being unknown to the plaintiffs:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 12, 1915, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on March 12th, 1915.

Dated, New York, March 13th, 1915.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT AND REFRIGERATION INCLUDED,
Rents $3,000 to $4,000.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST. ST.

THE RIVERCLIFF,
628 WEST 151ST STREET.
TO SUBLET.
4 AND 5 ROOMS, $47.50 TO $60.
House just completed; adjoining Riverside Drive. Apply on premises or
KEMPE & CO.
87th St. & Broadway. Tel. Schuyler 5610.

IRVINGTON HALL
355 West 51st St.
Just completed, handsomely finished modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and L; rent, $35 to $55.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

236 W. 55TH ST.
OVERLOOKING BROADWAY.
Six large, light rooms. Elevator, electricity. Telephone. New house, latest improvements. Best service. Rent, $60, $75. Only responsible tenants. Supt.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

West Side, Above 110th Street.
THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises, or
Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
BROOKLYN.
Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, elegantly decorated—some for sale—easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

8 WEST 40
NEW 20-STORY BUILDING
OFFICES TO RENT
Number 8 WEST
229 SQ. FT. TO ENTIRE FLOOR 4600 SQ. FT.
EWING BACON & HENRY
101 PARK AVE. TELEPHONE 2500 Mur. Hill.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.
41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park. OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Is This What Your Business Needs?
A bright, light, well-heated loft in a handsome fireproof corner building.
64-66-68 FULTON STREET
Two elevators, steam heat, electric light and power at wholesale rates.
Space to Suit. Reduced Rents
Examine, send your broker, or call up Fairfield Realty Co., Murray Hill 53.

62 CLIFF ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five stories and cellar; size 20x75; rent moderate; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

138 BEEKMAN ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Four-story and cellar.
Rent only $720 per year.
Possession May 1, 1915.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

OFFICES, $20 UPWARD.
36 East 23d St., at Subway entrance; 10-story office building.
Goodale Perry & Dwight, Inc.,
Farr 9494, 1,133 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERBERT COCKSHAW, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 20,166.

Notice is hereby given that Jesse S. Epstein, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Herbert Cockshaw, offers for sale the property and assets of said bankrupt, including manufactured articles of jewelry, unmounted jewels, machinery, fixtures, safe, office furniture, and all other assets in the hands of or belonging to the Trustee of said Estate. Sealed bids for the assets of the said bankrupt estate, as whole, including $2,651.13 cash in hands of Trustee, may be submitted to the Trustee at his office, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before two o'clock in the afternoon of 26 day of March, 1915, at which time and place bids will be opened by him and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The above property may be inspected on the premises lately occupied by the Bankrupt at 29 West 38th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the office of the Trustee on the 22nd and 23rd days of March, 1915, between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERTS & HEPBURN, Attorneys for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LESTER MORGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lester Morgan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 15th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 19th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 15, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20989.—In Bankruptcy. A. L. CHATTERTON CO., Bankrupt.

A. L. Chatterton Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 14th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 26th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated March 13th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21322.—In Bankruptcy. ERNESTO COSENTINO, Bankrupt. Ernesto Cosentino was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 26, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1915.—Present: Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge.—In the matter of J. FRED PIERSON, JR., and CLARENCE E. FELL, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of J. F. PIERSON, JR., & Co., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 20816.

An order having been granted herein on the 15th day of January, 1915, requiring all creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts, and all other persons, firms, or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets or the proceeds thereof, or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein which are or may be in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein, to show cause why they should not file any and all such claims which they or any of them may have, with the Special Master to be appointed for such purpose, and why the claims so filed, if any, should not be referred to said Special Master for hearing testimony and report, and why, in default of the filing and proof of such claims at a time and place and in a manner which this Court may direct, said creditors, persons, firms, or corporations, and any and all of them, should not be barred, foreclosed, and enjoined from making or asserting any such claim or claims;

And on filing the said order to show cause, dated January 15, 1915, and upon the petition of Ralph Wolf, the Receiver herein, verified January 13, 1915, and upon all the papers and proceedings had and taken herein, and proof of the due service of said order to show cause and said petition by the publication of said order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, (to wit, January 15, 1915, and January 22, 1915,) and by mailing a copy to each of the creditors or other persons interested herein, at their respective addresses as the same may appear on the books of the said alleged bankrupts; and after hearing William M. Parke, Esq., one of the attorneys for the Receiver, in support of said motion; and after hearing William Lesser Esq., attorney for Reinhardt, a claimant, and Martin Charles Ansorge, Esq., attorney for the alleged bankrupts, and R. A. Mansfield Hobbs, Esq., attorney for Schneider, a creditor, and Goldman, Heidenheimer & Unger, Esqrs., attorneys for Van Thyn and Vrieslander, creditors, and others, having appeared upon the return of said motion;

Now, on motion of Stanchfield & Levy, Esqrs., attorneys for the Receiver herein, it is

Ordered, that all creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts, and all other persons, firms, or corporations either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets or the proceeds thereof, or asserting alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein, be and they hereby are directed to file duly verified statements in writing of any and all such claims which they or any of them have, with Hon. Peter B. Olney as Special Master, at his office at 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 19, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, that any and all creditors or other claimants claiming specific bonds, stocks, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and any and all creditors or other persons asserting preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, who shall not file their claims to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, asserting their right, title, and interest therein and thereto, on or before the 19th day of March, 1915, be and they hereby are forever barred from making any claim against or asserting any right, title, or interest in or to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets of the estate herein, or the proceeds thereof, in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein; and it is

Further ordered, that the determination of all right, title, and interest, if any, in and to any or all of the stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, be and the same hereby are referred to Hon. Peter B. Olney, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, to hear and determine the rights of such creditors and claimants; and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to determine, adjust, and adjudicate the right, title, interest, equities, claims, and liens therein and thereto, and to report to this Court his determination thereon; and it is

Further ordered, that the limitation of time within which to file claims as aforesaid shall include only claims to property which is now in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver, or which prior to March 19, 1915, shall come into the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver, or of the Trustee, if a Trustee is elected or appointed herein prior to March 19, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors or other persons interested herein, by mailing a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books of the alleged bankrupts, and, if any addresses are contained in the schedules herein which do not appear in the books of the said alleged bankrupts, by mailing a copy thereof to the creditors or other persons at such addresses on or before the 13th day of February, 1915, and by publishing a copy thereof in The New York Times and The Daily Trade Record, once a week for five successive weeks, and twice during the week beginning March 15, 1915, the publication each week to be on different days of the week; which shall be and is hereby declared to be sufficient service thereof; and it is

Further ordered, that the Receiver herein, or the Trustee hereafter to be elected or appointed, may apply for such other and further relief in the premises as may be necessary or proper. J. M. MAYER, D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21255.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX EILENBERG, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on March 12th, 1915, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 26th day of March, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, March 15th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 20923.—In Bankruptcy.—RUDOLPH RASKIN and ABRAHAM RASKIN, trading as RASKIN BROS., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Rudolph Raskin and Abraham Raskin, trading as Raskin Bros., are hereby given notice that on March 8th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 26th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, March 15th, 1915.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Low pressure now prevails east of the Mississippi River with a moderate centre of disturbance over Southern Virginia, and rains and snows have fallen throughout the Central Valleys, in the lake regions, Tennessee, and the Gulf States. West of the Mississippi high pressure prevails, but there were scattered snows and rains reaching into the North Pacific States.

It is cooler in the Plains States, the interior of the Gulf States, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the south portions of Indiana and Illinois. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains temperature changes were small, while to the westward abnormally high temperatures prevail.

There will be scattered snows Tuesday in the lower lake region; rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States, and rains elsewhere along the Atlantic Coast.

Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be somewhat cooler Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Eastern Gulf States, and the interior of the South Atlantic States, and cooler Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and along the South Atlantic Coast. Elsewhere temperature changes will not be important.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly south, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; rain or snow at night or Wednesday.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled.

New Jersey—Fair Tuesday; rain or snow at night or Wednesday north; probably cloudy south.

Western New York—Local snows Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	38	30	4 P. M.	56	49
6 A. M.	38	28	6 P. M.	52	46
9 A. M.	36	34	9 P. M.	47	40
12 M.	46	40	11 P. M.	45	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 31 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
8:15—43 St. & 7 Av.; I. R. T. Co....Slight
8:15—94 Chambers St.; Mron Woodworking Co....Slight
9:05—281 W. 114 St.; Elizabeth Wertengan....Slight
9:20—652 E. 186 St.; M. Ritsingo....Slight
10:05—668 E. 220 St.; C. Borden....$500
10:45—3,862 3 Av.; A. Green....Slight
11:00—389 W. 39 St.; Walter Boyd....$1,000
P.M.
12:45—Foot E. 26 St.; Dept. of Charities..$550
1:05—300 W. 150 St.; Simon Loeb....Slight
2:30—1,648 Bathgate Av.; H. Sigmond..Slight
3:00—301 E. 80 St.; Bridget Sullivan..Slight
3:45—232 St. and Riverdale Av.; Mrs. Celia Terry....$20
4:20—67 E. 98 St.; Mr. —. Breandwuine....Slight
5:10—Oak Point Yard; N. H. R. R....Slight
6:50—404 Claremont Parkway; Herman Appel....$50
7:00—159 Bowery; L. Maguire....Slight
7:05—1,537 Fulton Av.; J. Jacobson..Slight
7:40—55 W. 95 St.; Rosa Kennedy....Slight
8:20—1,520 Seabury Pl.; Philip Rosen..$100
8:40—287 E. 98 St.; Sarah Silverberg....Slight
9:35—143 St. and Brook Av.; auto truck. Not given
10:05—729 Columbus Av.; Gallo Lunch Co. Slight
11:30—175-179 South St.; N. Nanes....$1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Capt. C. D. Cowles, Jr., Medical Corps, is detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 1, for examination of candidates for the Military Academy, vice Capt. H. D. Thompson, Medical Corps, relieved.

First Lt. K. B. Edmunds, Signal Corps, from duty with Co. 1, Fort Bliss, to Texas City.

Lt. Col. E. T. Wilson is retired with rank of Colonel.

Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., will make during the present fiscal year the visits specified on official business pertaining to design and inspection of submarine mine material: 8 trips to Yonkers, N. Y.; 8 trips to Stamford, Conn.; 8 trips to New York City, 2 trips to Trenton, N. J., and 3 trips to Bayonne, N. J.

Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, C. A. C., is assigned to 99th Co.

Changes in Corps of Engineers—First Lieuts. J. G. B. Lampert, from this city, April 1, takes station at Washington Barracks, D. C., at Engineer School; R. C. Kuldell, E. G. Paules, and M. P. Fox, from duty at Engineer School and station in this city, and assigned to First Battalion of Engineers, and take station at Washington Barracks, April 1, and B. G. Chynoweth, from duty at Engineer School and assigned to 1st Battalion of Engineers, reporting at Washington Barracks, April 1, for duty.

A board to consist of Lt. Cols. C. T. Menoher, 3d F. A., and R. McA. Schofield, Quartermaster Corps, and Capt. C. S. Haight, 5th Cav., is appointed to meet in offices of the Quartermaster General of the Army to consider the subject of pitch of band instrument.

Leaves: Capt. R. C. Humber, 17th Inf., one month; First Lieut. W. W. Rose, C. A. C., one month's extension; First Lieut. R. N. Campbell, C. A. C., one month's extension; First Lieut. J. C. Morrow, Jr., Signal Corps, one month, and Capt. I. J. Carr, Quartermaster's Corps, two months' extension, on completion of which he will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for fitness for duty.

Navy.

P. A. Surgeon C. M. George, to Newport (R. I.) Hospital.

Paymaster C. W. Ellison, South Dakota, home, await orders.

Chief Boatswain D. White, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, March 22.

Boatswain E. F. Homer, Newport Training Station to Asiatic Station, April transport.

Machinist F. T. Lense, to the Wisconsin.

The Salem has been designated as receiving ship at navy yard, Boston.

Marine Corps.

(March 10:) First Lieuts. W. C. Powers, Jr., First Brigade, Phila., to the Saratoga, and R. E. Davis, Guam Barracks, to the U. S.

(March 12 orders:) Capt. J. H. A. Day, recruiting duty, Cincinnati, to Washington Naval Hospital, sick; and 2d Lt. H. D. Maclachlan, Norfolk Barracks, to Guam Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Cleveland at Manzanillo, Petrel at Tampico, Glacier at Mare Island, Iroquois at Target Range, Brooklyn at President Roads, Fulton at New York Yards, New Orleans at San Pedro, Nashville at Port au Prince, Dolphin at Whitestone Landing, McDougal and Drayton off Quarantine, New York City; Nanshan and Maryland at San Diego, Washington at Vera Cruz, Wyoming, New York, Arkansas, Texas, Utah, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, Birmingham, Warrington, Henley, Mayrant, McCall, Burrows, Ammen, Paulding, Jouett, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Cassin, Patterson, Cyclops, Trippe, Balch, Fanning, Brutus, Cumings, and the Benham at Guantanamo; Flusser and Reid at Charleston, Standish at Annapolis.

Sailed: Bailey and Biddle, Norfolk for Annapolis; Vulcan, Philadelphia for Gibraltar; Celtic, Guantanamo for New York Yard; Tacoma, Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H.; Saturn, Port Townsend for San Francisco; Annapolis, San Diego for San Francisco; Nero, La Paz for Mazatlan, and the Yorktown, Mazatlan for Aculpo.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for foreman asphalt worker is announced: George W. Welch, 88.50; Charles J. G. Doherty, 84; Walter A. Tichenor, 82; Raymond R. Chambers, 80.50; James Skewes, 79; Julius M. Fischer, 79; George J. Mooney, 78.50; John H. Retty, 78; William J. Morrissey, 77.50; Edward J. Catillaz, 77; Walter T. O'Brien, 77; Edward J. McGrane, Jr., 76; Joseph J. Fox, 75.50; Joseph J. Dunn, 74.50; Roy F. Little, 73.50; Thomas F. Connell, 73; William J. Reeves, 72.50; Philip Benjamin, 71.50; Rodney Miller, 71.50.

United States.

The commission announces for March 23 a competitive examination for agriculturist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $2,500 to $3,000 a year. The duties will be to conduct investigations on the cost of crop production, to make farm management surveys, and to conduct other investigations relating to all phases of farm economics in connection with the general farm management investigations. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. As no eligibles were obtained as the result of the examination held on Dec. 1, 1914, for this position, persons who are not citizens of the United States will be admitted to the examination on March 23, upon filing applications in due time showing them to be otherwise eligible, provided that, if found eligible, they shall not be certified for appointment so long as persons are eligible who are citizens of the United States.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The closing exercises of the evening classes of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, will be held on the evening of March 26 in the assembly hall of Adelphi College.

An examination for teachers of art in the High School will be held at the Board of Education Hall on May 10 and 11. The highest ten candidates on the eligible list will be appointed promptly. The maximum annual salary is $2,650.

The New York City Teachers' Association will hold a meeting this afternoon at 302 Madison Avenue. There will be a discussion of "Pensions and Legislation at Albany."

There is talk of lengthening the high school sessions to 3:30 P. M.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation has still under consideration the resolution of Mrs. Helen St. Clair Mullan that in view of State Commissioner of Education Finley's ruling in the mother-teacher cases the by-law prohibiting the appointment of a married woman as teacher be rescinded.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Westchester, or New Jersey. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—An area of over 36 city lots, located Inwood Heights, on top of hill; most beautiful section of our city; facing Prescott Av. and Emerson St.; suitable for an institution; low price and easy terms. Address Owner, H 303 Times Downtown.

$10,000 cash will net 17%, new five-story tenement, best Bronx section; 3 minutes to station; vacancies unknown. Address 31 West 115th.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St.; house, (assessed $13,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys my fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house and enough land for chicks, vegetables, berries, &c.; small amount down; possession at once. D. Farm, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near Subway station.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FINE HOME ON THE SOUND, consisting of 8 rooms and bath, hot water heat, sewer, every improvement, macadamized streets, sidewalks, elegant big plot, hedge around property, very high land, ideal location; buyer has rights to yacht club, dock, bathing beach, tennis courts, &c.; restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes from Manhattan, few minutes' walk from station; $500 gives possession at once, balance to suit. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., New York.

FINE COTTAGE, $18 A MONTH, just over city line; good neighborhood, 7 large beautiful rooms and bath, everything like new, 2 lots, handy to all stores, school, trolley, &c.; don't overlook this bargain; must be sold this week; possession on very small cash payment. C. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$30,000 equity in income property; exchange for private dwelling. Walters, 203 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

58 West 184th St.—Seven rooms; modern improvements. Inquire 60 West 184th.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Ardsley.—Your opportunity; 32 minutes 155th St.; near depot; all improvements; lots 25x100; high ground; magnificent views; homes or investment; only 27 offered; bargain prices; easy payments. "Investigate," N 32 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale—339 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon, two-story and attic frame dwelling, lot 25x100. Price $4,500; mortgage $2,400; balance easy payments. Apply on premises, or of owner, F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St., N. Y.

New homes; sale and rent; bargains. Grant, 14 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

To let, new store on principal street in business centre, 25x58 ft., 11 ft ceiling; water, sewerage, electric lights; also 2 large, well-lighted rooms on 2d floor. Charles R. Lyon, Greenport N. Y.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THIS MAY BE JUST THE KIND OF A HOUSE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR.

Brand-new; 8 rooms, 2 baths, conservatory, open-air sleeping porch; large living room, beamed-ceiling dining room, with large open fireplace; hardwood floors and trim throughout; large plot ground; first-class neighborhood; best of transportation; commutation $4.80; street has all improvements. Write for appointment to see this place. It's a good one.

Dr. C. S. ROBERTS, 838 Riverside Drive.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

Bargain—$6,000; easy terms; artistic home in the mts., near the lakes; good boating, fishing; plot 100 by 170 feet; superb views; fine neighborhood; 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, electric lights, open fireplace, parquet floors; high class throughout; 44 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; near express station and country club. Address Post Office Box 180 N. Y. City.

FOR RENT—House in MONTCLAIR; nine rooms and bath; steam heat; all modern improvements; newly decorated; ten minutes from Lackawanna Station, half block from trolley. X 262 Times Annex.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

In Montclair's crack section; beautiful 13-room residence, two baths; plot 75x266; perfect condition; make reasonable offer; exceptional chance. Ralph North, 99 John St., New York.

A modern 10-room and bath residence, 5 miles out, one-third acre, all improvements, including electric light; will sell cheaply; $8,000. Owner, apartment 3B, 800 Riverside Drive.

Bargain, $5,500; easy terms; plot 50x125; 7 rooms, 35 min. Lackawanna to N. Y.; select neighborhood in Orange Mts. A. A., 392 Times Downtown.

New Jersey farm 367 acres; house, outbuildings; mortgage $8,000; price $45,000; might exchange for good Brooklyn property; must have some cash. H 304 Times Downtown.

Two acres, fine seven-room house; improvements; main road. Write John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J. Thirty minutes out by express.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

35 ACRES—PICTURESQUE HILLTOP. Extensive views; fine old trees; near town. H. E. DANN & SON, Norwalk, Conn.

Nearby Connecticut inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—In Montclair or Glen Ridge, near Lackawanna, seven-room detached house or bungalow for permanent rental or sublet May first. B 29 Times Annex.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

9 Rooms and Bath.—Two minutes from station. Apply Adolph Helmus, Douglaston, L.I.

Country Board

March 12th, 1915.

The New York Times:—

Having had but one insertion of an advertisement in your valuable paper on Sunday, February 28th, under the classification "Country Board," I feel it incumbent upon myself to commend THE NEW YORK TIMES for being such a potent medium. I was brought into communication with the very best people, and those whom I especially desired to reach, which resulted in the renting of all the rooms in my home. The cost of the advertisement was very inconsiderable in comparison with the results obtained.

I greatly appreciate the service rendered and upon my next vacancy shall insert my announcement in your newspaper.

(Signed) (Mrs.) L. JAMES.
5 John St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

STORE TO LET. One large and one small, 485-487 8th Ave., (34th Street.) Modern front, light rear, high ceiling. Electric wired. Apply to H. V. ALLIEN. Telephone 4024 Cortlandt. 95 Liberty St.

For publisher or advertising agency, &c., sublease; remarkably equipped; large or small space; tenth floor; 450 Fourth Avenue.

42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES; LOW RENT. TANNENBAUM, 13 West 42d St.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Private office for rent, desk room; all conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN FACTORY.—Convenient location; two-story; light all around; suitable any manufacturing; over 11,000 feet floor space; rent $140 month. Trustee, X 271 Times Annex.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up. } By month 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up. } or year. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

70th, 226 West.—Completely furnished, 4 room and bath apartment; 1 living room, 2 bedrooms, and large outside kitchen; new building; up to date. Apply Superintendent.

To Sublet.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; southern exposure; fireproof apartment; from May 1 to Sept. 30. The Braender, 418 Central Park West. See Superintendent.

52 WEST 39TH ST. Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; phone, electricity.

Six-room apartment; handsomely furnished; box-springs and hair mattresses; every convenience; references; would divide. Phone Schuyler, 4,818.

Elegantly furnished 5-room front apartment; all outside rooms; piano, elevator, telephone, electricity. 414 W. 121st., Apt. 23.

70th St., 236 West.—For 2 months or longer, completely furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment, piano; new building. Apply Supt.

146th, 600 West.—Light corner apartment, 7 rooms, well furnished; overlooking Hudson; near Subway. Telephone Audubon 2440.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia grounds opposite.) —Beautiful, sunny apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished complete. See Yetman.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION. Completely furnished, elevator apartment; 4 & 6 rooms and bath, 3 & 5 West 104th St.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

71st, 308 West.—One or three room kitchenette; other rooms. 9987 Columbus.

Completely furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $175 month. N 175 Times.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms completely furnished; piano. Mrs. Meek, Apt. 6B.

Very choice, attractively furnished, Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

Choice Furnished Apartments; Short Leases. CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d St.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Manhattan Av., 240, 246, 254, (320 West 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.)—Beautiful apartments of 4, 5, 6 rooms; $28 to $50; phone service; half block from 110th St. "L" Station.

Party leaving city will sublet high-class apartment, big concession, seven large, airy rooms, overlooking river. Apartment 10AA, 300 West 109th St. Phone 9400 Riverside.

SMITHSONIAN, 60 WEST 129TH ST. 7-8 rooms, high-class elevator apartments; every modern improvement; $55-$60. ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av.

AT 41 PINEHURST AV., COR. 179TH. Six-room, elegant apartment; $60. Also suitable for physician. Seven-room apartment; $65.

To sublet, high-class apartment two large, attractive rooms, kitchen, bath; Columbia University neighborhood; possession April 1; rental $35. Apartment 101, 509 West 121st St.

Apartment 7 rooms, 2 baths; exceptionally well furnished. Supt., 801 West End Av. Tel. 5100 River.

Eight sunny rooms, outside exposure, suitable furnished rooms; at Subway, elevated stations; elevator; references. 59 West 65th St.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

To sublet, 6 large, light rooms, two baths. Rudinger, 924 West End Av., corner 105th St.

Specially desirable, unfurnished Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

Amsterdam Av, 1,272, (near 123d St.)—Six rooms; hot water, steam; rent reasonable.

180th, 804 West, Corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful 5, 6, 7 room elevator apartment.

The Evanston, 90th St. and West End Av.—A 10-room apartment, duplex, with 3 baths.

East Side.

For Rent.—Second apartment; 8 rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water: 71 Lexington Avenue; near 26th Street; rent $65 per month. Janitor on premises or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th Street.

17th, 206 East; adjacent to Rutherford Park; high-class elevator apartment house; 5 spacious light rooms; convenient to elevated and subway; rent reasonable.

505 East 140th St.—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $33-$34.

Studio Apartment.—Large, sunny room and bath. 10 East 50th St.

Bronx.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 4-5 room apartments; every improvement; select tenants.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Apartment of six or seven rooms, below 59th St.; must have open fireplace and light and airy rooms; rent not to exceed $100. Answer Box X 269 Times.

Wanted to sub-lease, 5-room elevator apartment, west side, Manhattan; state sublease rent. H 297 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST, (adjoining 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; moderate.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot water, steam; home cooking.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Rooms; table board.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select second, third floor rooms; red velvet carpet; white enamel furniture; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity; reasonable.

57TH, 351 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny, front hallroom; running water; excellent board; references; phone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; table guests.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; reference.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen; excellent table; convenient subway, "L."

72D, 267-308 WEST, (Southern house.)—Desirable double rooms, suite; private baths; excellent table.

72D ST., (Between Broadway and West End.) —Will accommodate couple; also a few table guests. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th Year. Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; Subway; references; moderate.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Small room; electricity; excellent table; convenient Subway, L; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST. — Sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; permanent guests; reasonable.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also small; Summer rates.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, adjoining bath; attractive double rooms; references.

82D, 121 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single rooms; comfortable, homey atmosphere; table guests.

83D, 11 WEST.—Light outside rooms; private baths; quiet, homelike surroundings; moderate.

88D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, sunny hall-room, bath same floor; refined person; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, breakfast, dinner, $10; references. Apartment 65.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; homelike; park; "L"; board optional; phone.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath. Telephone 7442 Riverside. References.

94TH ST., 142-144 WEST. Desirable rooms; table guests.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath, suite; other single rooms; $7 upward; superior table; fresh fruits and vegetables; references.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Large room; high-class apartment; private family. Apt. 53.

140TH, 455 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

141ST, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished room; elevator apartment; suitable couple, one, two gentlemen; private family; homelike; excellent table. Audubon 2424. Apartment 61.

142D, 547 WEST.—Large, light room, lavatory; clean, comfortable; excellent home cooking; suitable two; smaller room. Apt. 31.

A lady having beautiful home offers very large bedroom, adjoining bath, and excellent home cooking. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

Gentleman may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings. X 270 Times Annex.

102D, 316 WEST.—Small family owning beautiful house, (near Riverside,) will rent to one or two gentlemen or couple, with board, a beautifully furnished suite with private bath, dressing room; electric light and refined surroundings. Phone 6427 Riverside.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Large front room with board; corner Riverside Drive; large closets; view of Hudson; subway at corner; all home comforts.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th Subway.—Only private hotel on Manhattan with such grounds.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY, having no other boarders, two business women want sitting room with alcove bedroom, with board; 70th to 125th Sts.; permanent; Summer terms expected for the season. Box H 314 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

PEPPERDAY INN.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2065. Notable as most comfortable family house; moderate rates.

Long Island.

Invalids and convalescents accommodated in a well-equipped private nursing home. Nursinghome, foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. Telephone Bath Beach 3226.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

29TH ST., 118 E.—Single room; private house; all improvements; 'phone; near Subway.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 94.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, completely furnished room with bath; telephone; references.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant rooms, baths adjoining; suitable two; select location; lowest rates; monthly tenants. French teacher. 7983 Plaza.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman; $2 week. Stevens.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room; running water; gentleman only.

93D, 31 EAST.—Private house; attractive double, single room, suitable couple, gentlemen; reference.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single; suites; private baths optional; use kitchenette.

MADISON AV, 165.—Small room; also large room to share with musical students.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; private; modern conveniences; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; small rooms; moderate.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; conveniences; references.

10TH, 55 WEST.—Large sitting room; alcove bedroom; private entrance; breakfast optional; references. Smith.

13TH, 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Two, connecting, and large; bath; references.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, sunny, well-kept, nicely furnished rooms; baths adjoining.

32D ST., off Broadway, New Hotel Strand; large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week. Same rate for one or two people in room. Some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. Phone 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Admirably arranged suite offices, suitable for physicians or dentists.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon, Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

57TH ST., 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Comfortable, small room; southern exposure; reasonable; reference; telephone.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; large, medium; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; references; refined home.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Bright rooms; hot and cold water; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; single, en suite; parlor floor; telephone Col. 1894; references.

73D, 183 WEST.—Sunny corner room; every convenience; location unsurpassed; references. Hoffman.

73D, 272 WEST.—Newly furnished double room; also single; west of B'way; electricity.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; large, small; very light; heat, telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; doctor's office; studio, large and small.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 141 WEST.—Superior rooms; suite, singly; electricity, phone; private house; meals optional.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; southern exposure; water; modern private house; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny, large, small rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive second-story front room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny front suite; sitting room, bedroom; running water; faultlessly clean; high class; $50 monthly.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, front, sunny room; electricity, Subway; reduced rates; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, new, attractively furnished front, sunny rooms, facing Broadway, in high-class apartment; single, en suite. Holton.

82D, 47 WEST.—Beautiful private residence; cozy rooms, large, small, en suite; running water; private bath; Subway, "L," trolley. $2.75 up.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, four windows; lavatory; elevator; breakfast. Haskins.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room, or private bath; also skylight room; exclusive; near Riverside; convenient Subway.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Front room; running water; telephone; Subway station; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 220 WEST.—Large outside double room and bath in handsomely furnished bachelor apartment. Harbeck; Schuyler 10400.

88TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome rooms; fine beds; reasonable; references. La Salle.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Medium, sunny rooms; private bath; well-kept house; reference.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, large front room; suitable for two gentlemen.

92D, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; suitable two gentlemen; large room, bath.

93D, 255 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms with baths; private house; reasonable.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; newly furnished; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; southern exposure; conveniences. Phone, 7296 Riverside.

102D, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny, airy room, two windows, southern exposure, in high-class apartment; breakfast optional. Spencer.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Elevator apartment; single or connecting rooms; conveniences; transportation. Payne.

107TH, 260 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny; double, $3.50; single, $2.50; clean, wholesome; running water.

116TH, 365 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; "Park," "L"; with, without board.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Apt. 21; pleasant, sunny rooms overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Comfortable, warm room, adjoining bath; electricity; elevator; Jewish family; gentlemen. Apartment 54.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; opposite Columbia; kitchen privileges; (1B.)

121ST, 523 WEST.—Newly furnished room; large closets; elevator apartment; references. Appleton.

122D, 515 WEST.—Furnished rooms, apartments; elevator. Carlsen. Telephone 5540 Morningside.

123D, 348 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity in refined private house; large, well-furnished room, first floor, front, all improvements, $5. Phone 654 Morningside.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, $1.50 up; phone.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Desirable front suite or single room; reasonable; Subway. Apt. 44.

152D, 592 WEST.—Private family; excellent accommodation; attractive, large or single rooms.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST., (For Bachelors Only.) Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th.)—Large, sunny room, $4.50; private residence; references; telephone.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, and $12 per week.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE 44, (corner 115th.)—Sunny room; light housekeeping; Broadway Subway. Henry.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms; single, en suite. Apt. 92.

PRIVATE FAMILY wants gentleman roomer; high-class apt. Phone Mad. Sq. 2602. Holcombe.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th St.)—Beautiful river view room; private family; reasonable. Apt. 2C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (145th St.) — Outside room; southern exposure; in private family of two. Apartment 10C. Tel. Audubon 5552.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, bright room; vicinity 110th; terms moderate; phone Riverside 5144. Rusk.

WEST END AV., 762.—Doctor's office; private house; splendid neighborhood. Riverside 4719.

WEST END AV., 328.—Elegantly furnished suite, with bath; rooms, $4, $15. Columbus 7174.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; well furnished; good location; below 59th St.; state full particulars and price. X 309 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, commercial experience, $12; stenographer and bookkeeper, $15. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; good penman, figuring; neat appearance; American; no agency; $10. Miss H., 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge stenography; 10 years' experience; competent, conscientious, reliable business woman, (28;) references; $15. H., 330 West 141st.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, EXPERT, double entry, trial balance, financial statements rendered; 8 years' experience. S 54 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accountant, corporation, controlling; experienced 8 years; highly educated $16; age, 25; references. G., 3,330 West 141st.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, several years experience, excellent references, low salary. N 171 Times.

CARETAKER.—A lady, who has employed Mrs. Willott for many years, thoroughly recommends her as caretaker for her honesty, neatness, and devotion to her employer's interests. Please address Mrs. Fred Willott, northwest corner of 152d St. and Bergen Av., Bronx.

CLERK, &c., (21;) active; 3 years' clerical experience; good penman; quick at figures; well recommended; moderate salary. H 310 Times Downtown.

COOK.—First-class cook; Hungarian; neat and clean, young; wishes position in private family; no washing; wages $35-$40. S 56 Times.

DOMESTIC WORK wanted, by the day, in any line; am capable of filling any position; write or call. Kuhn, 945 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon, 3,575 Broadway, southwest corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent dressmaker makes and remodels; reasonable. 2280 Stuyvesant. 126 East 12th St.

GIRL, (17,) refined, good education, wishes to be companion, care for invalid, or nursery governess; English. Moore, 114 E. 122d St.

GOVERNESS.—French teacher wishes position as governess or companion during Summer. X 310 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER or Mother's helper, young woman wishes position, best references. N 173 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined American woman as housekeeper; good cook; best of references; city or country. E. A., New Rochelle, N. Y., Post Office, General Delivery.

LADY'S MAID.—Young girl wishes position; good references; willing to travel. Address J. R. Cizek, 403 East 72d St.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home, open air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 862 East 224th St., city.

NURSE.—Light colored; extensive experience; entire care infants; references; $35. Audubon 2730.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. 'Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years with one concern; efficient, dependable, conscientious, possessing desirable and essential qualifications; neat appearance, excellent references; salary, $15. "Valuable," Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; knowledge bookkeeping; businesslike, wideawake, reliable, conscientious, broad, technical experience; $15; unquestionable reference. H 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Telephone Operator.—Knowledge bookkeeping, efficient office assistant, accurate transcription; 2 years' experience; $8. Advertiser, 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER.—2 years' experience; high school education; excellent stenographer, switchboard, penman, bookkeeper; refined, reliable. H 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; advertising, export, electrical experience, 4½ years; high school graduate; $10; reference. H 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; intelligent; first in class; neat, rapid, accurate; American; no agency; $6. Miss H., 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, no clock watcher, seeks situation where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $10. Store, 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) qualified by experience; good speller, grammarian; conversant office details; $8; operate all machines. H 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, accurate, 3 years experience, moderate salary. Miss P. Dellon, 147 Dumont Av., Brooklyn, 'Phone 5492, East N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, is anxious to start with reliable firm; moderate salary. Freda Fischer, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm. Rose Oelbaum, 605 Madison Av. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 E. B'wy.

STENOGRAPHER. — Charge correspondence; references. Elsie Krimmel, 1,409 Prospect Av. Telephone 6052 Tremont.

STENOGRAPHER.—Executive, constructive, ability, charge correspondence, office; good grammarian; $12. S 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (22;) thoroughly competent; possessing initiative, discretion; $8. R. 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—6 years' experience; thoroughly conversant office details; $10. H 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Good grammarian; charge correspondence; best references; $8. H 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant bookkeeper; 5 years' experience; intelligent; $12. Alert, 152 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' commercial experience; neat, intelligent, alert; $10. H 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and touch typist, 20 years, 3 years' experience, reasonable. H 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper, 6 years experience, competent, $12.00. H 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience in law; willing start low salary. G 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Obliging, accurate, hard worker, quick apprehension; $6-$8. S 63 Times.

SUCCESSFUL teacher of folk aesthetic and ballroom dancing, in New York for balance of season, desires position as assistant, dancing school or private teacher; no objection to country. N 60 Times.

TEACHER, experienced, college graduate, all branches; public school methods; coaching. "Progress," Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER; experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 W. 138th. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency. (5062 Riverside.) 101 W. 95th.

HOUSEWORKERS, Hungarian, Irish, $25; partly trained, $18; cooks, French, Norwegian, English, $30; waitresses, $25; nurses, $25. Domestic Exchange, (Agency,) 324 Columbus Av., Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS. — English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BUYER.—Wanted, by a large New England department store, a buyer for corsets and accessories, house garments, negligees, &c.; department store experience preferred. S 58 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Private house; must speak English. 125 E. 95th.

GIRLS, 16 years, intelligent and accurate, to mount collar buttons; $3 weekly paid while learning; chance for good money thereafter. Elm Button Display Co., 108 Fulton St., City.

HOUSEWORK.—White woman wanted for general housework; sleep out. Call before 10, 236 West 70th St. Cahill.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in long-established downtown real estate office; apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. H 307 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; one who knows how to bake bread. Call at 327 West 73th St.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED. Adults; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, banking experience, desires connection, bank, mercantile, accounting firm. N 169 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent position desired by N. Y. U. graduate; capable and accurate. H 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—ENTIRE CHARGE; DOUBLE ENTRY, TRIAL BALANCE, TYPEWRITER; FIVE YEARS' MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE; $12. N 59 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, 7 years' experience; take charge; understands credits, collections, and accounting; A1 references; moderate salary. N 87 Times.

BUSINESS PROMOTION, development, publicity, press agency position. Crandall, 230 West 131st St.

CHAUFFEUR, 21; 3 years' experience; sober; reliable; make repairs; reference; well acquainted in New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey; moderate salary. J. J. McNarmara, 1,449 72d St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single, 9 years' experience foreign, American cars; accustomed to driving elderly people; honesty, sobriety, ability. Leahy, 341 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Telephone 4939 W Prospect.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 30, 12 years' reference, foreign, domestic cars; licensed engineer for gasoline yachts. Lehr, 3,085 Emmons Av., Sheepshead Bay.

CHAUFFEUR. — Married; good mechanic; seven years' experience; good references; wants position; city or country. Address, J. P., 564 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver, mechanic; strictly temperate; good private references; also does plumbing and repairs to property. S 67 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, seeks permanent position; written and personal references. S 59 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—4 years' shop and driving experience; good references. F. Roth, 209 E. 83d St. Phone Lenox 2873.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; best of references; city or country. N 7 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver and mechanic wishes steady position. Faust, 170 E. 89th.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, and engineer, 36, broad experience, open for engagement. X 299 Times Annex.

GARDENER, head; married; exceptional ability; competent, practical, intelligent; excellent references. S 66 Times.

GARDENER.—Position by a young man as gardener on private place. S 57 Times.

MAN, 32; holding responsible position; highest references; desires change; salary $20. John Kortes, 519 E. 78th St., Apt. 23.

NEGRO, university student, has several hours daily, wants work; waiting, housework, porter; no agency; highest references. N 157 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer, 22 years' office experience. H 233 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, knowledge stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping; thorough knowledge office detail; out-of-town position considered; excellent references. S 61 Times.

PACKER.—Young man; experience packing room; best references. H. Cohen, 814 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, ad writer, and collection manager, (30,) now employed, open for position; valuable experience in mail order and direct advertising work; excellent record and credentials; will accept nominal salary at first, but position must offer an opportunity to do things. S 53 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wholesale salesman, commission basis and expenses, seeks connection with export firm for South and Central America. S 64 Times.

SALESMAN.—Trunks, bags; Middle West; desires handle novelties, accessories; commission. N 170 Times Downtown.

SERVICES of industrious college graduate, 23; with business experience as salesman and correspondent, are available. N 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist; beginner; business school graduate; willing worker; moderate salary. H 298 Times Downtown.

STOCK AND ORDER CLERK; 20; references. H. Cohen, 814 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

WORK WANTED

for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.

WALL STREET EMPLOYEES' RELIEF COMMITTEE, 20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG MAN, 19; clerk; office; high school graduate; knowledge sten., type., and general office work; 3 years' experience; excellent references. Derby, 104 E. 23d.

YOUNG MAN, (19;) steady position; leave city; reference. M. H., 238 East 53d.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ERNEST WILSON, late Y. M. C. A., Underwood Company, solves employment problems. Call 299 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE requires an excellent merchant to buy for and manage WASH GOODS, LINENS, AND DOMESTICS. To an experienced man who can profitably conduct a big business an excellent opportunity is offered. S 331 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for downtown importing house; high school graduate; $6 beginning; excellent chance advancement. P. O. Box 1,498.

BUYER.—Wanted by a large New England department store a buyer for corsets and accessories, house garments, negliges, &c.; department store experience preferred. S 55 Times.

CONTRACTORS WANTED ON FINE SILK WAISTS. CHELSEA WAIST CO., 152 WEST 25TH ST.

ESTIMATOR-SALESMAN FOR KALAMEIN CONCERN; SALARY OR COMMISSION; ONLY ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE TRADE. N 154 TIMES.

LIVE REAL ESTATE SALES AND RENTING MEN WANTED in an established 5th Av. real estate office, on 50% commission basis; only experienced men able to carry themselves need apply. Competent, 102 Times.

POSITIONS open for office managers, accountants and statisticians; only those who have had department store experience in similar positions need apply; give briefly past record and salary expected. N 140 Times.

SALESMAN, first-class; side line medium-priced dresses, washable and silk, for Western territory; one who could secure line; commission basis only. Box H 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Dental specialty salesman by non-association house; good salary to right man; state experience. H 315 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Live wires to sell exceptionally strong line of cotton dresses and skirts, city and traveling; commission and drawing account. 127 West 17th St., fifth floor.

SALESMEN.—Valuable side line for salesmen visiting barbers, hairdressers, &c.; article patented home, abroad; cash commission only. N 65 Times.

SALESMEN.—Street; for indestructible soft mantles; commission. European Light Co., 100 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusual opening for a young man to act as stenographer and secretary in a large newspaper organization where the opportunities for advancement will be limited only by his qualifications. Address B 31 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN—Learn a high-skilled, well-paid trade, photo engraving; positions plentiful at $28 to $45 weekly; no book study, no lectures, only demonstrations and practical work; 3 to 6 months' course; day and night classes; easy terms. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 1,269 Broadway, at 32d St.

MEN—LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Short course; day or night; easy payments. Exceptionally high-paying professional trade. Steadily growing demand; grand possibilities. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA. (Most complete and select.) 27 W. 45th St.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY. Great demand for mechanical dentists. BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL, Est. 1892. 459 5th Av., bet. 41st and 42d.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Friday evening from 93d to Broadway Subway to 42d, thence Broadway to Casino Theatre, clover leaf brooch, with small pearls, with diamond in centre; liberal reward if returned to J. S. Baer, 312 West 93d.

LOST—A lady's muff on Friday afternoon on train from Jamaica to Huntington, L. I.; reward for return. Wm. Dickson, Midland Av., Huntington.

LOST.—Lady's gold, open-faced watch; marked M. E. V.; made by Samuel Hammond; reward. Albert Kursheedt, 434 W. 120th St.

LOST.—Muff; sable fur, on road N. Y. to Long Beach, Sunday; very liberal reward. F. S. Krag, care B. F. Sturtevant Co., 50 Church St., N. Y.

LOST.—March 7, stickpin with blue stone and nine diamonds, neighborhood Colonial Theatre and East 79th; reward. Phone 4563 Plaza.

LOST — Monday, between Waldorf-Astoria and Hotel Plaza, a drop earring of four pearls; liberal reward. H. E. Mason, Hotel Plaza.

LOST.—Diamond screw earring; liberal reward. Mrs. LOEWY, apartment 14, 168 Lenox Av.

LOST—Bar and horseshoe pin, on Sunday, 59th St., Broadway to 94th St. and Riverside. Ranske, 647 Madison.

LOST.—On Thursday, in or near Subway, Indian silver belt buckle, attached to gray belt; reward. Averill, 612 West 115th St.

LOST—Cameo brooch, in Prospect Park section Sunday afternoon; liberal reward. Phone Prospect 7985. Mrs. G. Hildebrandt.

LOST—Muff, black broadtail, McCreery's or Columbia Trust Co. Room G7, Gregorian Hotel; reward.

LOST—On 79th St. or Broadway, D. A. R. pin, diamond in centre. Reward if returned. Bosworth, 308 West 97th St.

RHINESTONE PIN, lost March 12; sentimental value; $5 reward. FLORENCE, 37 West 36th.

LOST.—Fancy gold ring, yellow topaz setting. Return 105 West 82d St.; reward.

LOST.—Persian lamb muff, 167th St. car; liberal reward. 3,681 B'way, apartment 67.

FOUND—Sunday, bar pin. Owner can have same by identifying and paying ad. H. E. Mason, Hotel Plaza.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, Florie; liberal reward. Return to John Motzer, 1,513 1st Av.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MISS LOUISA MARY KEY, (OF FULSTOW, NEAR LOUTH, ENGLAND,) deceased.

If Annie Louisa Ison or Francis James Key Ison, (who about 1882 were residing at No. 410 Fort Street, West Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.,) or other the next of kin of Miss Louisa Mary Key of Fulstow, near Louth, Lines, England, will communicate with Mee & Co., Solicitors, Retford, England, they may hear of something to their advantage.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

We have for sale, for one of our customers, 1911 Ranier limousine; in good condition; tires like new. price, $475. Simplex Automobile Co., 240 West 59th St. Telephone 5188 Columbus.

National, 4-cylinder, latest model, toy tonneau, stream line body; has been run about 1,000 miles; owner going away on account of ill-health; cost $3,500 with equipment; will sell for $2,500. Apply to Charles Goddard, 282 Prospect Av., Hackensack, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 458W.

Big bargain, Velie touring car at great sacrifice. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

Pearless 6-cylinder; new models; daily, weekly, monthly; reasonable. Tymoff, 4420-1160 Schuyler.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem, 156 East 120th St.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto painting, repairing, tops, slip covers, overhauling a specialty. Universal Auto Painting Co., 602 West 52d. (4425 Columbus.)

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car; Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels, High Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. JESCO COMPANY, 245 W. 55 St. Col. 6245.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

CONEY ISLAND. MODERN EQUIPPED CONEY ISLAND FAMILY RESORT, FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, BAR, AND DANCE FLOOR, (STUBENBORD'S,) TO LET. FOR PARTICULARS INQUIRE BURT G. LEWIS, CORNER W. 17TH ST. AND MERMAID AV., CONEY ISLAND, N. Y.

Exceptional Opportunity! — $10,000-$15,000 needed for patented household necessity of great merit; already marketed; enormous profits; interview to principals only. Manufacturer, H 261 Times Downtown.

Two first-class corner saloons in Brooklyn to let at very reasonable terms. Inquire William Ulmer Brewery, 31 Belvidere St., Brooklyn.

Active partner desired in well-known, solid manufacturing business; investment required. Standard, X 289 Times.

Flourishing Tearoom, heart exclusive shopping district; genuine bargain account death. S 68 Times.

I want to come in contact with manufacturer in need of capital; will call personally; confidential. S 46 Times.

Motion picture theatres, airdromes, &c.; nominal investments. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Will sell interest in prosperous manufacturing business; healthy location. X 305 Times Annex.

High-class, established millinery business for sale; exceptional location. X 274 Times Annex.

Wanted—Promoter, ability, capital, to market articles of great merit. B 30 Times.

Patent lawyer and solicitor will sell office equipment. N 81 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Law stenographer wants heavy work; moderate. Miss Woodle, 96 Broadway. Rector 1073.

Jewelry.

Diamonds Retailed at Wholesale Prices.—Bought, sold, exchanged and appraised. A. Mandelberg, 180 Broadway, Suite 72.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MONEY LOANED on outstanding accounts with or without notifying customers; notes discounted; confidential. Z 331 Times Annex.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Collect your own accounts; write for particulars. Intercity Funds, H 313 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers' outstanding accounts financed; reasonable terms. Hartman Brothers, 453 Broome St.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 4 months for $5 and up. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. } TEL. 956 Broadway, at 23d St. } 5488 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. } FRANKLIN. 101 West 42d St., nr. 6th Av. Telephone 256 Bryant. 10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 508 Madison Av.

SHIP BILL INQUIRERS ASK TIMES EDITOR

About Its Opinions, Ship News, Cable Items, Railroad Beliefs, and Other Matters.

ELICIT A WARM PROTEST

Charles R. Miller Resents an Attempt to Put the Newspapers "Under a Sort of Duress."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Charles R. Miller, editor in chief of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was questioned today by the special committee of the Senate appointed to inquire whether shipping or other influences were exerted for or against the passage of the Administration Ship Purchase bill. Although the resolution creating the committee specified for investigation only matters concerning that bill, Mr. Miller was invited to answer questions in great detail as to the attitude of THE TIMES toward the parcel post, to the railroads, regarding parcel post and express charges to remote points in the West, the report of the Bourne committee on postal payments to railroads, and regarding other matters until Senator Sutherland of the committee, while disclaiming any desire to object to anything the Chairman (Senator Walsh) desired to get into the record, protested:

"I cannot for the life of me see that this has the slightest thing to do with the inquiry with which this committee is charged."

To which Mr. Miller added: "That is what is passing through my own mind."

At one point Mr. Miller was asked whether any foreigner had any interest in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and he replied emphatically that none had. He also declared with equal emphasis that The London Times was not associated with THE NEW YORK TIMES in any way.

Mr. Miller's testimony closed with an emphatic protest against the "tendency of governmental investigations to place the newspapers of the country under a sort of duress" by such examinations.

"We attempt," he said, "to make the news columns of THE TIMES fairly reflect the news of the day without any bias or prejudice one way or the other. The editorial page goes its way and the news columns go their way. We print impartially both sides of the question so far as information proper to print comes to us. I want to make that very plain, and, again I would like to say, and I say it with entire courtesy and with the utmost respect for this committee, that I can see no ethical, moral or legal right that you have to put many of the questions that you have asked me today. I do not acknowledge your right to inquire into the way in which we conduct our business any more than you would have the right to inquire into the way in which a public speaker addressing an audience had formed his opinion. I think you have a right to ask me if I have any knowledge of improper influences used for or against the Ship Purchase bill. I have told you frankly that I have not. There, it seems to me, the privilege of the committee in reference to me and THE NEW YORK TIMES stops. However, without acknowledging the right, I have been entirely free to answer so far as I could all of your questions. I am very sorry that I have not been able to answer them more fully and explicitly and satisfactorily."

Mr. Miller testified, in answer to the Chairman, that he lived in New York and had been associated with THE NEW YORK TIMES, as editor in chief for thirty-two years.

Questioned on Editorial Articles.

The Chairman—A part of the duties of this committee is to ascertain what truth there is in the suggestion that certain individuals holding official relations with the Government of the United States, or others closely related to them, have secured options upon belligerents ships interned, as it is said, our ports, with a view to acquiring them, eventually to be transferred to the Government in case the Ship Purchase bill should pass. In an editorial appearing in THE TIMES, under date of Dec. 18, 1914, is found the following:

There are signs that somebody knows what ships are to be bought and who is to buy them from the Government.

Q.—Can you enlighten the committee as to what the signs are, and who the somebody is, referred to in that sentence? A.—There is no knowledge there derived from any sources except such as are open to everybody. It is what was in public discussion and in the atmosphere, in the newspapers and technical journals, trade journals, and the general sources of information. There is no hidden or private knowledge back of that suggestion.

The Chairman—Now, that is just what the committee was appointed for, Mr. Miller. There was a great deal of the kind of comment that you speak of. Of course it attains some degree of respectability by reason of being thus incorporated in your editorials. You are not able to give us any more definite information than that?

Mr. Miller—No more definite information than it was derived from sources open to everybody, just as I might say now that there are signs that the Elbe Friedrich will never take to the seas again for her cruising; that there are signs that there are going to be lively times in Constantinople; that there are signs that the English and French have resumed their pressure on the German lines—sources that are open to everybody, the general knowledge and talk of the community, of the country.

Q.—You could specifically tell us to this extent. Doubtless you could tell us what the signs were? A.—When the Government is in the market as a buyer, the sellers usually come forward. That was practically all that meant. If it were known that the Government was going to be a purchaser of ships, people who had ships to sell would naturally be somewhat in evidence.

Q.—Do you recall any owners of ships that thus did come forward? A.—It is impossible at this distance of time to recall any specific instance. It was the general discussion in the newspapers. There might have been something in the trade papers about it. There was nothing specific, so far as I can say. There is no allegation of any impropriety or any improper act. That certainly was not the intention.

Q.—Of course it is conceivable that some officer of the Government, acting with exceeding prudence and foresight, might have taken some options? A.—There is not the slightest shade of that suggestion in that sentence; so far as I can see, and certainly there was no intent to convey any such impression. It was an allusion to common reports that were open to everybody.

Chairman Walsh here produced a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 8 headed, "Norway to Sell Ships—Anxious for America to Get Her Old Ones and Build a New Fleet," which he read. This quoted a dispatch from Copenhagen to The London Daily News, which spoke of the United States as proposing to buy a fleet of ships for $400,000,000. It was the $400,000,000 that interested Senator Walsh. It was explained to him by the witness that this was probably a typographical error for $40,000,000.

Chairman Walsh passed on to an editorial in THE TIMES of Jan. 20. This expression interested him:

Those who have our moral approval of their contentions are in control of the seas and can get all the contraband they need.

Who was meant by the expression "those who have our moral approval"?

Mr. Miller—The Allies.

Q.—And the pronoun "our" refers to whom? A.—The American people.

Q.—That was intended as a declaration that the cause of the Allies has the general moral approval of the American people? A.—We have often said that.

Q.—That is the position which THE TIMES has taken? A.—Repeatedly.

Q.—Has THE TIMES any business connections of any character in England? A.—None whatever, except that we maintain an office there and have our own employes there; our own correspondents. There is no business connection with anybody in England.

Q.—Mr. Ochs appears to be the largest stockholder of THE NEW YORK TIMES, according to the testimony of Mr. Van Anda? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you able to tell us whether he has any financial support of any kind in England? A.—I can tell you that he has none. So far as one man who is in daily association with another, in confidential relations with him, knows his business affairs, I can tell you positively that he has not.

Q.—I asked because I was informed that that was the case. A.—He has none whatever. I suppose I know the rumor to which you allude. It is absolutely false.

Q.—What is the rumor? A.—It is one that has been circulated by persons who are not in sympathy with our course, that The London Times has some relation with us. It has none whatever.

Turning to another subject, Chairman Walsh called the attention of the witness to a report of the meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, in THE TIMES of Feb. 5, and raised again the question presented at the examination of the managing editor of THE TIMES on Friday last, whether the headline correctly represented the dispatch. Mr. Miller thought it did.

Chairman Walsh next read from an editorial in THE TIMES of Feb. 5 the following:

When conditions are normally competitive American boats cannot live upon the seas. But when the rates are such that anything afloat can make profits, then even American shipping can fly the flag under the handicaps of our laws.

The Chairman—Is it your understanding that at the time that was written, under the rates prevailing, anything afloat could make profits?

The Witness—The rates were higher. I should say any ship, properly conducted, could have made a profit at that time.

Q.—Even under the handicap of our laws as they exist, at that time? A.—I am unable to say. I am not an experienced shipping man.

Q.—What is the particular handicap of our laws to which you there refer? A.—The navigation laws in general, and, for one thing, the much higher wages that are paid to American seamen. It has been a general contention for many years that our navigation laws have been an impediment and a detriment to the building of American ships.

Q.—Yes, but you know we have removed all those we could think of? A.—In admitting foreign ships to registry?

Q.—Yes. The complaint was made that foreign-built ships could not obtain registry under the American laws, and we removed that difficulty. The complaint was made that it became necessary to man the ship with American officers exclusively, and we removed that. Now, what specific handicap of our laws was there upon American shipping upon the 5th of February? A.—No specific impost or burden, but the general conditions.

Q.—Yes; but, Mr. Miller, this is a complaint you made against our laws. What I should like to know is what specific provision of the law was left that handicapped our commerce and shipping, and which you think ought to be removed? A.—I think of nothing at the present moment except the general conditions under our laws. It is more expensive to build and man and operate our ships.

The Chairman—Yes; that is why I interrogate you about this. A great deal of the opposition to the Ship Purchase bill is that we are told we cannot operate ships under our laws. We are told that we cannot develop our merchant marine under private ownership. We are told that neither the one nor the other plan will work because of the handicap of our laws. I am anxious to learn, if I can, what those handicaps are, that, if possible, they may be removed.

The Witness—The evidence of their existence is in the fact that so few American merchant ships have been sailing the seas.

Q.—You think that is due to evils in our laws? A.—Not wholly. I think it is due very largely to the fact that American capital can be more profitably employed than in shipping.

The Chairman—Of course that, perhaps, we could not remove very well.

Senator Sutherland—It is a fact, is it not, that every other considerable maritime power except our own has by some affirmative legislation encouraged shipping? A.—Yes.

Senator Sutherland—That we have neglected to do. My question is whether that was in the mind of the editorial writer? A.—I do not think so.

The Chairman—I thought of the same thing, that, possibly, it was because we did not have some laws that in your judgment we ought—

Always Opposed to Subsidies.

The Witness—No, Sir. We have always been opposed to subsidies. If the committee will permit me, here, I would say we have felt that in passing the law permitting foreign ships to register with us and be operated under our flag, and in enacting the Ship Purchase bill, the Government would be inconsistent. It would be inviting with one hand and slaying with another. They are not logical parts of Administration policy, to invite private capital to enter into the shipping business, and then set up a Government competition against it; and we have felt that the inevitable result of that would be that when you had taken away the profits from private ships, they would come to you for subsidies, and it would be impossible for you to resist the appeal. Logically, you would have to give it. Having taken away their opportunity, you would have to give them another out of the public treasury. That is the reason why we have opposed the shipping bill.

The Chairman—However persuasive that might be, it appeals to me as a perfectly illegitimate line of argument.

The Witness—Perhaps so, if you believe in subsidies, which we do not happen to. Would you be patient with me if I should give you a general explanation of the policy we adopted toward this bill? The policy we adopted toward that measure is one that THE TIMES has consistently pursued for certainly more than twenty-five years, and I suppose for thirty years. Every newspaper that enjoys continuity of existence and management has a certain body of principles. They are called the policy of the paper. Those are the principles and beliefs that guide its expressions of opinion. The men who express those opinions are the editorial writers.

The managers and the editorial writers are the persons responsible for the expression of opinion. They are men. They wear neither halces nor horns. They form their opinions just as other men form their opinions, by observation and reflection and information. When it comes to a specific public measure they express in their own opinions, which they write, the opinions of the paper. The opinions and policy of one paper differ from those of another. Some are for high tariff and some are for low tariff. Some papers are radical and some are conservative. But each paper has a body of principles that guides its utterances, and the men who write those opinions believe them. Nobody in THE TIMES office is ever asked to write what he does not believe.

In the case of the Shipping bill, when that came up it was studied and information was obtained, and then the principles were applied that THE TIMES has long maintained to it. I should say for thirty years, certainly ever since the matter came up for public discussion, THE TIMES has opposed Government ownership and Government operation of industries and enterprises. It has opposed them because it believes that the Government is a poor manager; that the management is expensive because the Government does not operate under the restraints of a balance sheet as private enterprises must. It is very costly, and THE TIMES does not believe and has never believed that it is right to take the money of the whole people to provide advantages for some of the people. It believed Government ownership, Government operation, to be inefficient. There are abundant evidences of that.

Moreover, THE TIMES believes that it is not right for the Government to set up, with its immense, boundless resources, competition with private capital, private brains, and energy in concerns where private enterprise has shown itself to be efficient. As I said a moment ago, it seemed to us that the Shipping bill led inevitably to subsidies, an entire reversal of the policy of the Democratic Party. It seemed to us that it was an improper venture for the Government, and we opposed it, not from anything we heard as to who was opposing or who was supporting this bill, but in pursuance of what practically to me has been a lifelong policy, a lifelong belief, that it involves an enterprise in State Socialism, to which we have always been opposed. So far as anything in this bill was concerned, nobody in THE TIMES office ever talked to anybody outside the office on the subject until it came down here, or until Mr. Van Anda, the managing editor, came here. It was the application, the general policy, that THE TIMES has persistently pursued ever since I have had anything to do with it.

The Chairman—That is to say, THE TIMES has pursued such a policy that everybody connected with it knew in advance that, in view of the general policy of the paper, it would not be able to support this particular measure?

The Witness—Anybody could have foretold that who knew the history of the paper.

Q.—So that really this was only an incident of the general antagonism of THE TIMES to public ownership generally? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recall what attitude THE TIMES took on the bill to construct Government railroads in Alaska? A.—It opposed it.

On the Prosecution of Trusts.

Chairman Walsh next read from an editorial in THE TIMES of Dec. 3 as follows:

It is necessary to believe either that he (the President) has other sources of information than those with which he cannot afford to co-operate, or that he is proceeding as a volunteer in the public service. Volunteers of unasked service get scant thanks. The sort of service the people appreciate is response to their appeals, and the appeals worthy of consideration are all to the contrary of the President's proposal. For example, the greatest foreign shippers are the trusts who are defendants in prosecutions permitted by the President. He allows his officials to proceed against these great shippers, often furnishing their own shipping, even after the courts have given them a clean bill of mercantile good conduct.

The Chairman—What were the shippers there referred to?

The Witness—In the District Court in New York a clean bill of mercantile good conduct had been given to the North Atlantic conference, to what is called the Brazilian conference and the Far Eastern conference. The allusion was to those combinations specifically. As a connotation there I should say also, the Harvester Company, which had a clean bill of health in the Missouri courts, the court saying that although the operations of the company had been beneficial to the farmers of the State, yet under the law it would have to be ousted; possibly to the Steel Corporation.

Q.—Are we to understand that it is the attitude of THE TIMES that the Administration is open to criticism for prosecution of the Harvester Trust and the United States Steel Corporation?

Mr. Miller—I think I stated a moment ago that we do not see the public benefit of proceeding against corporations that have done no public harm. Wrongful acts of trusts and combinations should be punished, and there are plenty of laws for their punishment, but mere harassment because of size is not the policy that we approve.

Q.—You refer specifically to the Harvester, and Steel Trusts? A.—I do not think so, specifically, but they are included in the thought of the writer. Take the Harvester case for example. The Harvester Company got a clean bill of health in the District Court in Missouri.

Q.—We are to understand then that THE TIMES condemns the prosecution of those guilty of violation of the law, but not guilty of good mercantile practice? A.—Oh, no. We would not condemn a prosecution for violation of the law. If the law is on the statute books suit must be brought, but why a policy of that kind should be continued after corporations had been once pronounced guiltless of wrong is what we do not understand or approve.

This line of examination was continued at great length, the Chairman seeking to discover the witness's attitude in detail to the various trust prosecutions, after which he passed to an editorial statement in THE TIMES criticising the Government for the amount paid to the railways for carrying the mails and parcel post. On this point also the examination was long and discursive, Chairman Walsh asking questions apparently intended to show that, by comparison with express rates, the railroads were well paid for carrying the parcel post; and Mr. Miller taking the ground that the railroads had made out a very plausible case of underpayment. It was in the course of this branch of the examination that Senator Sutherland made the remark, quoted above, that he could not, for the life of him, see what this line of inquiry had to do with the Ship Purchase bill.

A Little Question of "Make-up."

Turning to another subject, the Chairman then called attention to the item in a recent issue of THE TIMES showing that there would be no ship leaving New York for English ports for a week, pointing out that three newspapers other than THE TIMES gave it prominent headlines upon their first pages, and adding: "The incident was calculated to impress forcibly on the public mind the embarrassment in which we find ourselves by reason of the want of shipping facilities."

Mr. Miller—It impressed upon the public mind the fact that there was a war.

The Chairman—I call your attention to mention in THE TIMES of the same incident. It was scarcely a very prominent notice.

The Witness—I should not say that it was either very prominent in The World or in The American. However, I cannot possibly see what relevancy the exigency of the makeup of THE TIMES has to the question under consideration here. There are many accidents, material and mechanical, aside from those of having a gnarled and a crooked soul, which might possibly account for that story having been published at the bottom of the page instead of at the top. What I want to convey is, that there is no possible implication there that we intended to use that method of printing that item as an argument against the Ship Purchase bill or otherwise, or that we wanted to minimize its importance.

The Chairman—The position in the paper you gave it was particularly calculated to invite attention to it.

Mr. Miller—I think it was decidedly. It is on the first page of the paper, and we assume that everything in the paper is read.

Q.—The item in THE TIMES appears at the bottom of the second column of the first page, does it not? A.—Yes, from which I would draw no inference, however, as any attempt to minimize its importance, or otherwise.

Q.—Have you followed the news columns sufficiently to tell us whether the proceedings of this committee have been noted from day to day in THE TIMES? A.—I have not observed specifically; no.

Q.—My attention is called to the fact that no mention was made, whatever, in the paper of the examination of Mr. Franklin, who testified before the committee. Mr. Franklin is the Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine. Could you tell us how that omission occurred?

Mr. Miller—I could not possibly explain what never happened. If it was not published in THE TIMES I am sure I do not know the reason.

[In spite of Chairman Walsh's statement, Mr. Franklin's testimony was printed in THE TIMES.]

The Chairman—That is all.

A Protest to the Committee.

At this point Mr. Miller entered the protest already referred to. He said:

Mr. Chairman, I do not know that it is proper for me to ask a question, but I should like to protest against any attempt on the part of this committee to intimate or insinuate either by what I say or by what I do not say, that there has been any effort on the part of THE NEW YORK TIMES to suppress news or to pervert news or to shape its policy in that respect to accord with its opposition to the Ship Purchase bill. I want to make that as plain and as positive as possible. The nature of your questions has been such as to intimate or indicate to me that you have a suspicion that we shaped the physical appearance of THE TIMES in accordance with its political policy, in suppressing and minimizing news. There is nothing more erroneous, nothing more absolutely contrary to the fact. We attempt to make the news columns of THE TIMES fairly reflect the news of the day without any bias or prejudice one way or the other. The editorial page goes its way and the news columns go their way. We print impartially both sides of the question so far as information proper to print comes to us.

I want to make that very plain, and, again, I would like to say, and I say it with entire courtesy and with the utmost respect for this committee, that I can see no ethical, moral, or legal right that you have to put many of the questions that you have asked me today. I do not acknowledge your right to inquire into the way in which we conduct our business any more than you would have the right to inquire into the way in which a public speaker addressing an audience had formed his opinion. I think you have a right to ask me if I had any knowledge of improper influences used for or against the Ship Purchase bill. I have told you frankly that I have not. There, it seems to me, the privilege of the committee in reference to me and THE NEW YORK TIMES stops. However, without acknowledging the right, I have been entirely free to answer so far as I could all of your questions. I am very sorry that I have not been able to answer them more fully and explicitly and satisfactorily.

The Chairman—You will understand, as a matter of course, that this committee has a public duty to perform.

Mr. Miller—Yes.

The Chairman—It is charged by the Senate of the United States to investigate these matters, and it seems quite reasonable that differences of opinion should arise as to just exactly what are the limits within which that inquiry should proceed. As far as the Chairman is concerned he has been guided by sound little judgment and wisdom as he possesses, and he has no desire to go outside of the matters entrusted to him.

Mr. Miller—I understand. I feel, however, that inquisitorial proceedings of this kind would have a very marked tendency, if continued and adopted as a policy, to reduce the press of the United States to the level of the press in some of the central European capitals, the press that has been known as the reptile press, that crawls on its belly every day to the Foreign Office and to the Government officials and Ministers to know what it may say or shall say—to receive its orders. For that reason I cannot help feeling that a proceeding of this kind and such questions and minute inquiries, and I will not say insinuations, but intimations as you have in the accomplishment of your function felt to be necessary, constitute an invasion of the liberty of the press. I think they tend to repress freedom of utterance and to put newspapers under a sort of duress, and for that reason I cannot feel that I ought to leave this room without in the most courteous manner entering my most vigorous protest against such a procedure.

Senator Sutherland asked further questions in relation to the parcel post after which Chairman Walsh reverted to the witness's protest, saying:

I simply desire to say in this connection, for your own information and enlightenment, in view of the protest that you have made against the examination to which you have been subjected, that the committee feels at liberty also to prosecute these inquiries when they are addressed to a gentleman like yourself, who is the editor of a great and powerful newspaper, which can influence public opinion, in exactly the same way that it would against the humblest individual, and while you may feel that the freedom of the newspaper may be hampered to some extent by an inquiry of this character you will appreciate, likewise, that your protest might be calculated to restrain some legitimate activity on the part of this committee in the inquiry with which it is charged.

Mr. Miller—I would not have the slightest wish to do that.

The Chairman—Nor should you feel that the committee desires in any way to restrain the liberty of the press.

Mr. Miller—My feeling is this, if you will permit me: We appear before the jury every day. We appear before a grand inquisition, one of the largest courts in the country. We are judged at breakfast time.

If the judgment were adverse, the criminal would be dispatched to execution before a great while. This is not his present prospect, it is not his present condition. We feel that if we were improperly influenced by anybody outside of the office, there is none so quick to discover that as the reader of the paper. Your committee would be left far behind in that race, and we should suffer the greatest punishment that could possibly be inflicted upon us, namely, the loss of all standing. I wanted to have you feel that the great newspapers—and I speak of THE TIMES because I have personal knowledge of that—are made by self-respecting men, who respect their public, and who respect themselves and the arguments and appeals they make, and that any improper influence could be expected to turn the paper into crooked and devious sources is entirely foreign to the thought of any upright or honest newspaper man.

For instance, you spoke of the railroads and of persons who control the railroads, who are also the persons behind the shipping trust, and you drew the inference that because we had listened to the arguments or had read the arguments of the railroads in behalf of the increased pay for the carrying of the mail and the parcel post it is possible that the railroads have influenced us and through them the shipping trust. It was not his present prospect, it is not his present condition. Neither the railroads nor the shipping trust, nor any one outside of the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES has a word to say as to its conduct. You can go there—the poor or the richest can go there—and state your case, and if it appeals to our judgment as being sound and honest, we will say something about it, but our opinions are our own. I want to leave you with that impression in your mind, and I want to protest against any other intimation or insinuation.

The Chairman—I think you can very safely trust to the rectitude of the great jury of which you speak.

Mr. Miller—I think they would find it out sooner than any one else.

The committee then adjourned.

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